The Southern Worker

Labor Day

This Labor Day edition of The Worker is published in three sections

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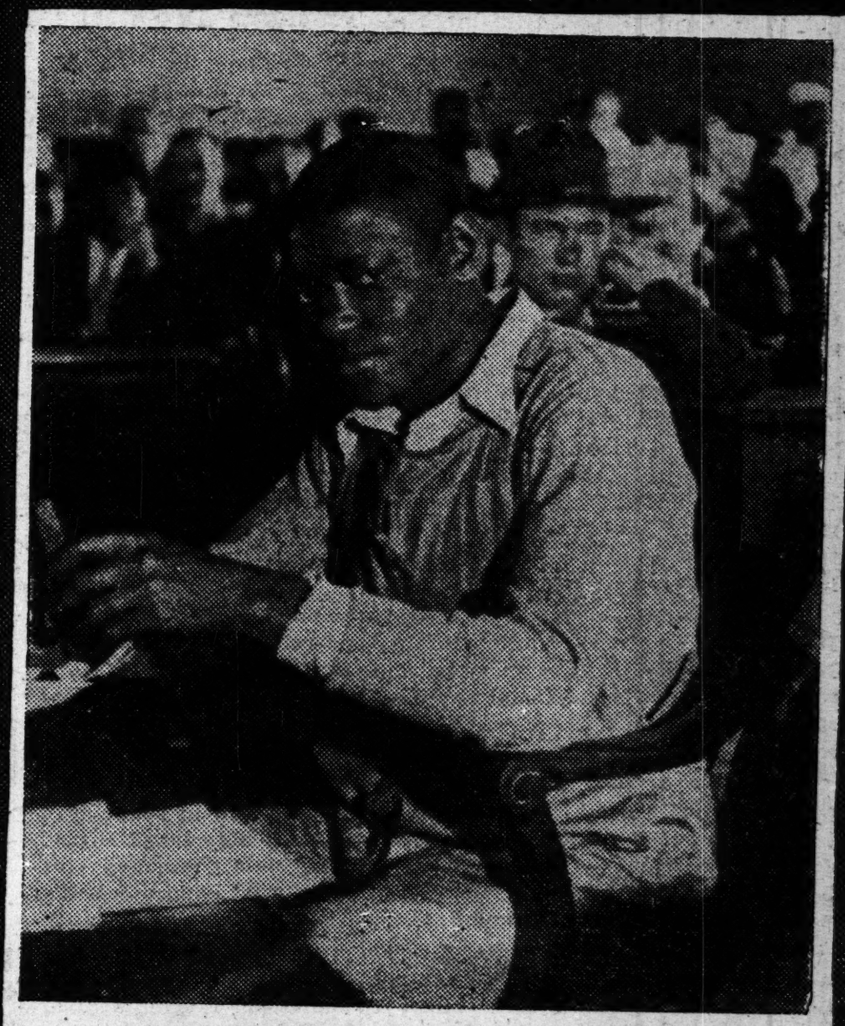
Scottsboro Victim Tells:

'WHY I FLED FROM JAIL IN ALABAMA'



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WALLACE IN SOUTH DEFIES DIXIECRATS

See Page 3

Cold War Costs $675 Per Family

"Every family in the United States will pay $675 in the coming year, or an estimated total of 27 billion dollars, for the militarization and Marshall Plan expenses authorized by Congress."

This is the estimate of the economists of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO. It was published in the August 21 issue of the union's official organ, **UE News.** The account continued as follows:

"This huge bill for the "cold war" was okayed at the same time as Congress was cutting 750,000 workers from Social Security, refusing to increase the minimum wage over 40 cents an hour, sabotaging needed housing legislation and refusing to put any restraints on corporate profiteering.

"The benefits of the cold war are already being harvested by the handful of large corporations who received 93 percent of army supply contracts in the first few months of 1948.

"Biggest profiteers from the cold war are the merchants of death. Aircraft manufacturers who were losing money in 1947 are now raking in profits from the three-billion dollar new 70 group aircraft program. Boeing Aircraft is getting Air Force contracts of $240,000,000; North American Aviation, $150,000,000; Lockheed $70,000,000; Curtiss-Wright, $60,000,000, and Republic Aviation $50,000,000."

Labor Must Chart a New Course

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

One of the articles on Labor Day in this edition. *See Section 2*

Wallace Plan versus Marshall Plan

$4 BILLION PROPOSED FOR SOUTH

DURHAM, N. C.—Henry Wallace this week proposed a plan for the South under which the government would give the South $1,000,000 a year for four years to aid its industry, agriculture and education. The Progressive Party presidential candidate, speaking at a state convention of his party here, said his "Southern plan" could be financed by taxing corporations that profit from Southern farms, labor and factories.

"I am confident that the people of the South will get more benefit from a billion dollars advanced in this manner than the people of Europe are getting from ten billion dollars of political handouts under the wasteful foreign programs of the bipartisans," Wallace declared.

His speech before the North Carolina Progressive Party was the fourth in Wallace whirlwind tour of 20 cities in seven southern states. He left New York by plane this morning, spoke in Norfolk, Suffolk and Richmond, Va., and flew here for a reception and the convention.

Wallace proposed that his plan for the south be split evenly between industry and agriculture and be in addition to federal aid for schools, hospitals, homes, health and social security. "It is no hand-out I propose," he said. "There is a simple method to finance it and the returns in increased production, in health and happiness will repay the investment over a few years."

Wallace proposed that the half billion of southern industry be used to build factories planned, owned and controlled in the south and paying high wages, and to help build homes and machines. The half billion for agriculture, he said, should be used to help the "honest and industrious southern farmers establish a sound and solvent agriculture."

"Each year billions, literally billions of dollars of profits are drained from southern labor in field and factory by large corporations owned by wealthy and powerful men who reside elsewhere," Wallace declared. "We Progressives propose only that the Federal Government, through taxation of these riches, return to the people of the south a part of the stolen fruits of their toil and sweat."

HENRY WALLACE

WALLACE said he was not proposing that the Federal Government establish outside bureaucratic interference in southern affairs "as the bipartisans interfere in the affairs of Europe and Asia."

"I propose this measure," he said, "as part of a program to end —once and for all—outside interference in southern affairs. This real outside interference in their

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affairs cannot be ended by the people of the south themselves. It must be ended by a new national party in the north and south dedicated to uprooting the most powerful monopolies which today control both old parties."

In his first speech today at the Norfolk Municipal Theatre and Auditorium, Wallace accused both Republicans and Democrats of hypocrisy in their advocacy of civil rights legislation.

"The record shows that in their actions not only have they failed to extend civil rights to those who have been denied them, but they have tried to impose new restrictions on existing rights," he said. "They have proclaimed loyalty orders and engaged in witch-hunts.

"Far from extending civil rights," Wallace said . . . "The Trumans and the Deweys and their political machines have lent themselves to programs for curbing existing civil rights."

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WALLACE mapped out a strenous campaign swing jam-packed with speeches and informal talks in Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. He is traveling by plane, auto and train.

In his Richmond speech, Wallace denounced the Thurmond-Wright Dixiecrat ticket as an "invitation to make the Trumancrats look liberal."

He charged lawyers representing eastern corporations were behind the Southern States' Rights party which nominated Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for President and Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi for Vice-President.

"The Dixiecrats are an invention to divert the people of the south from real problems to false ones, from high prices to hot words," Wallace said. He singled out Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D-Va) for attack.

"Byrd fights against federal bureaucracy but his own 'political machine' rests on a greater number of office holders per capita than any other state," Wallace said.

The South in Struggle

Aftermath of Crump Defeat Shows What People Can Do

By Sam Hall

A FEW WEEKS have now passed since the defeat of the Crump machine in the Tennessee Democratic Party primary. What have been the results of this resounding defeat of one of the strongest political machines in the country? Before we get down to some brass tacks on that question, we should review a bit of what actually happened. Crump's candidates for United States Senator and for Governor were defeated by wide margins in the state. Crump, whose machine is centered in Memphis and Shelby County, carrid these areas for the candidates he endorsed. But that's not the main story.

For the first time in decades a large vote was rolled up in Shelby County against Crump's candidates. More than 25,000 voters here dared to vote against "Boss Crump."

POLITICS in Memphis have for years been a strange affair for a deep Southern city. Memphis is the point where plantation-ridden Mississippi meets Tennessee. Here anti-Negro prejudice is whipped up more violently than elsewhere in the semi-border state of Tennessee. Yet for years in Memphis a large number of Negro people have had the right to vote. The Crump machine counted on controlling this vote through certain opportunist leaders and through intimidation of the Negro people.

That control failed dramatically in the recent Democratic Primary. It is vivid proof of the growing militancy and political maturity of the Negro voters of Memphis, that the anti-Crump candidates WON in several of the precincts where Negro voters predominate overwhelmingly.

THIS week came proof of how the recent victory has stirred the militancy of the Negro people further and encouraged them to bold action. Memphis is a city second only to Birmingham in police brutality against the Negro people. Within the past few days James Mosby, Jr., a World War II veteran was shot to death by a policeman. This is not something new in the life of Memphis, but what happened afterward is distinctly new in Memphis.

The East Memphis Citizens Club held a protest meeting in a church, attended by a large crowd of Mosby's neighbors. There a strong resolution was drawn up addressed to the Mayor and as this is being written, it is announced that thousands have already signed it.

The resolution opened up this way:

"We the undersigned, taxpaying and law-abiding citizens of the Binghampton Subdivision take this means of appealing to you and our city government for protection of the Negroes of the city of Memphis from police brutality and police killings.

"There have been two Negroes of Binghampton Subdivision killed this year by police officers. We implore you to use your executive authority as Mayor af Memphis to the end that person or persons guilty of perpetrating these overt acts be brought to justice. That such police officers responsible for brutality and killings be stripped of their police power and indicted as criminals."

NOR did the resolution limit its protest to the case which brought matters to a head. It said in part:

"The killing of James Mosby is not a single isolated instance which has involved mistreatment of citizens and violation of their civil rights by policemen of the Memphis police force. . . . It is also a concern of community-wide proportion in Binghampton about the unbecoming manner of ward policemen calling at the homes of Negro residents. They have been accused of molesting our young girls and women, making indecent approaches. . . ."

The resolution demanded that Negro policemen be added to the Memphis police force.

The Memphis CIO Industrial Union Council, on motion of a white member of the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union, unanimously supported the resolution being circulated by the Negro people, and made the same demands upon the Mayor.

Observers in Tennessee feel that this protest movement is a result of the Crump defeat.

Further—as this is being written—the Wallace movement in Memphis has just won permission to use a city-owned baseball field for a speech by Henry Wallace. And that's not all.

Memphis was one of the cities of the South that kept the Freedom Train out by insisting on segregated lines for visitors to the train.

Yet when a delegation from the Memphis Wallace movement told the City Commission that the Wallace meeting would be unsegregated, they agreed and said they wouldn't interfere.

This is a report of just the beginning of what happens in the South when the rising people's movement scores a defeat over political reaction. Tennessee is a state to watch.

Morse, CP Organizer, War Hero, Dies at 39

Eugene Morse, a field organizer of the Communist Party in South Carolina and a veteran of two wars—Spain and World War II—died of a heart attack last Friday at Camp Unity, Wingdale, N. Y., where he was vacationing. He was 39 years old.

Morse joined the Communist Party when he was a member of the strike committee of the 1933 taxi drivers' strike in New York City. Since then he has been an active, leading Communist, serving as section organizer, district organizer and field organizer.

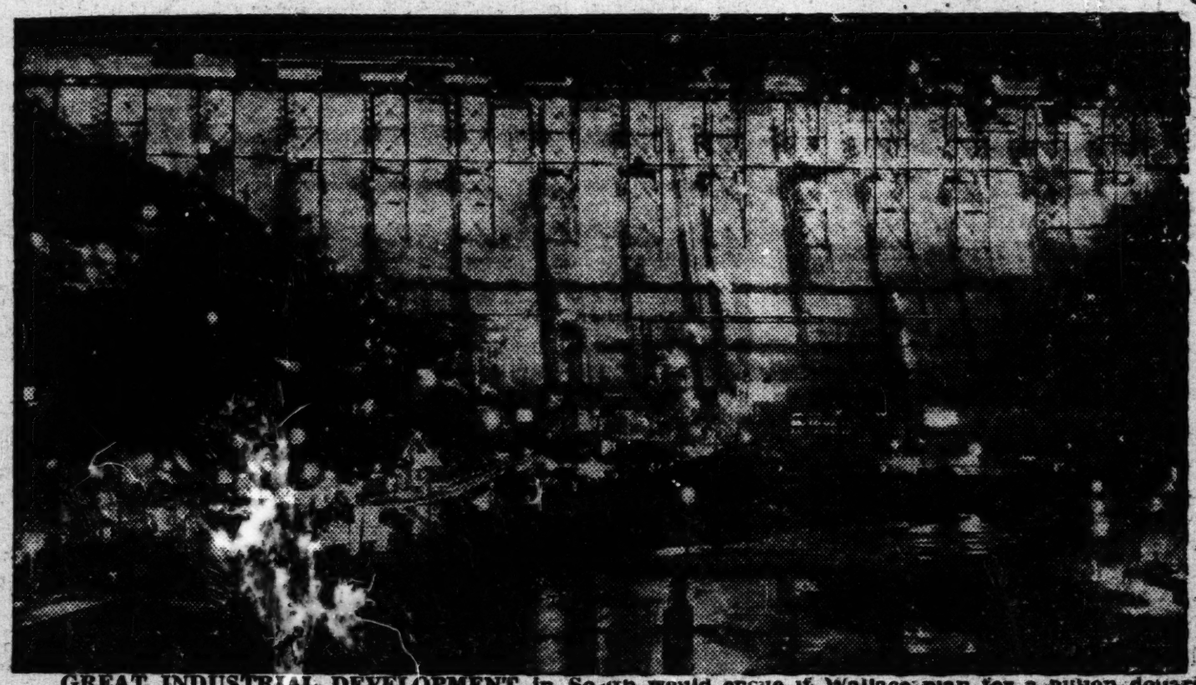
He volunteered for the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and received two bullet wounds in the chest at Teruel.

Assigned to a non-combat outfit in World War II as sergeant, he asked for active duty and was assigned to the 110th Engineers as a private. With battle stars from the Italian campaign, he was transferred to base in England, then sent to the front lines in Belgium. Cut off from his outfit, he was missing for six months. He contacted French and Belgian Maquis underground fighters and worked behind enemy lines arranging supplies to the Maquis.

Rejoining his outfit, he was wounded in action. Hospitalized in England, he again joined the 110 Engineers and served in action until the end of the war. Besides battle stars, he was awarded the Purple Heart.

Morse devoted his life to the Communist Party. He worked almost entirely in Southern states. During 1939 and 1940, he was a section organizer in Texas; from 1941 to 1943 he was district organizer in Louisiana. When mustered out of the army, he worked with the Communist Party in Minnesota while attending Minnesota University. A year ago he was made field organizer in South Carolina and was on vacation from that work when he died.

WHAT WALLACE PLAN WOULD MEAN



GREAT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT in South would ensue if Wallace plan for a billion dollars annually for the region is carried out. For farmers and workers, this would be an unprecedented boon, enabling the Southern people to lift their homeland out of the category of the nation's number one economic problem. Picture shows Fontanna dam in Western North Carolina, newest in the TVA's chain of reservoirs, which have turned the Tennessee Valley into a fertile area for family-sized farms.

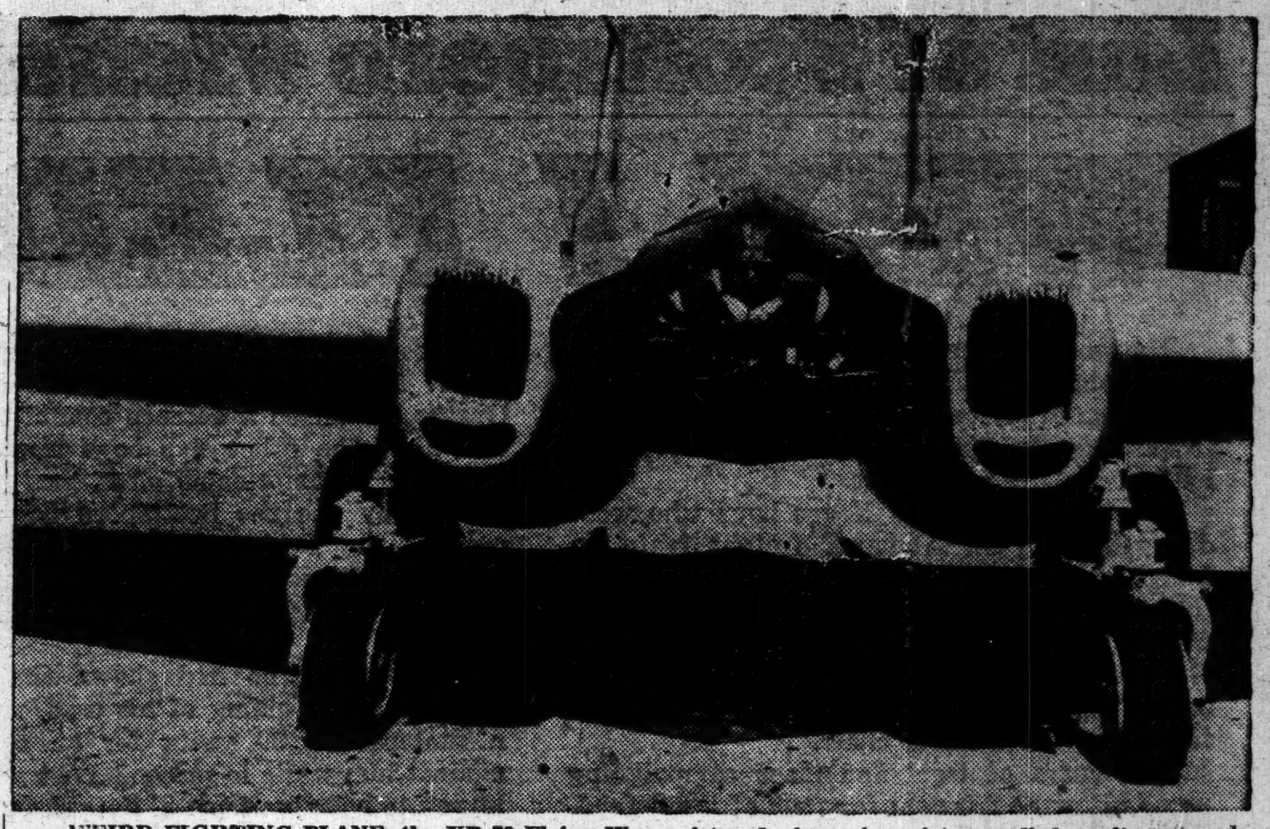
More Southern News On Page 11

Miners Walk Out As Company Ducks Disaster Blame

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Coal miners of Alabama who slave underground for J. P. Morgan's Tennessee Coal and Iron Company are on strike against death. Almost 8,000 Negro and white coal miners are out as an aftermath of an explosion at the Edgewater mine which cost the lives of 11 men. Alabama's state mine inspector put the blame for the explosion on the supervisors. The two men directly responsible for this explosion, according to the inspector, were not fired by TCI (U. S. Steel subsidiary). Instead the company shifted the two supervisors to one of the other six TCI mines.

In a matter of hours the word spread through the mines. The miners downed tools and walked out in 100 percent solidarity. They insist that the lives of no miners can be trusted to these men. They say they will only go back to work when these supervisors, whose carelessness is blamed for the 11 lives, are fired completely.

As this is written the company is refusing to protect the lives of the coal miners by firing the supervisors. And the coal miners are refusing to dig coal until safety is assured.



WEIRD FIGHTING PLANE, the XP-79 Flying Wing pictured above, is a jet-propelled craft designed to slice through opposing planes without destroying itself.

Texans Picket Meat Packers, Chain Grocers

HOUSTON, Tex. — Further demonstrative actions against high prices are being taken in Texas, where the nationwide meat strike was started.

In Dallas, the Progressive Party threw a picket-line around the huge packers upon whom full responsibility was placed for the scaring meat prices.

Joe Bailey Irwin, Progressive candidate for Congress, from the Dallas area, pledged the "full support of the Progressive Party to the housewives of Texas, in their fight to bring prices within reach."

The pickets demanded roll back of prices to pre-inflation levels and adequate price controls.

Their demand was also raised in Austin, where a roving picket line with placards and leaflets toured the downtown shopping area. There were demonstrations at chain grocery stores throughout the city.

Some of the Austin placards charged that "Outrageous Profits Mean Outrageous Prices," and "Both Old Parties Keep Prices High!"

Talmadge Plots Election Riots, Kennedy Warns

BY STETSON KENNEDY

By Federated Press

Anti-Talmadge forces are on the alert for any last-minute efforts by the woolhatters or bed-sheeters to stir up a race riot which might assure Herman Talmadge's victory in Georgia's Sept. 8 gubernatorial primary.

The resurgent Ku Klux Klan, which has long regarded the election of "Hummon" its No. 1 job in '48, has made good its goal of an active klavern in each of Georgia's 159 counties. The mass Klan initiation on Stone Mountain July 23 was attended by 10,000, nearly half of them active members. A follow-up demonstration in Rossville Aug. 21 drew another crowd of 7,000.

In what may be a preview of what may happen on the eve of the statewide primary, the KKK has in recent months staged over a dozen masked parades and cross-burnings the night before county contests. Innovations consisted of Klan propaganda dropped from airplanes over the Negro sections of Columbus, small white coffins labelled "KKK" left on Negroes' porches at Swainsboro and Sandersville, and scorched bits of paper mailed to Mt. Vernon Negroes "U beter stay at work tomorro—kkk."

Most of the crosses have been burned on courthouse-lawns. One of them bore a placard: "This cross burned with county fuel oil." Effectiveness has ranged as high as 100 percent, as a Wrightsville where not one of the 400 registered Negroes dared to vote. Negro population of that county is 4,500 now

Hdqts. Burglarized, Literature Stolen

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Attempts at intimidation and retarding the progress of the Alabama Progressive Party were made by local reactionaries Tuesday night when they burglarized the party headquarters here.

Mrs. Pauline Dobbs, vice-chairman of the Alabama Progressive Party said: "This was an attempt of local KKK elementss and Dixiecrats to stop Wallace's tour through the state."

Progressive Party leaders knew nothing of the raid until the next morning when they arrived at the office and found that the lock on the door had been broken. Then they discovered that pamphlets, song-sheets, leaflets, membership lists, correspondence and the entire mailing list had been taken.

Clothes which Mrs. Dobbs had left in an overnight case were on the floor. The men had apparently taken the case to use for their pillage.

Addressograph plates were also missing. "They were heavy," said Mrs. Dobbs, "which means that a large group was here."

Police headquarters were notified by Robert Travis, Jr., state chairman of the Progressive Party.

When investigators arrived at the office they spent most of their time snooping around and reading over what material had been left in the office.

Florida Progressives See Chance to Get on Ballot

ORLANDO, Fla.—Henry Wallace may be on the ballot in Florida after all!

The birth of the Dixiecrats has split Florida's Democratic electors. Four of the eight chosen in the Democratic May primaries have declared they will not vote for Truman. Some said they will cast their vote for States Righter J. Strom Thurmond for president, the Dixiecrat who walked out of the Democratic convention in Philadelphia with the Alabama and Mississippi delegations and was nominated by them in Birmingham.

Because no presidential candidates' names appear on Florida general election ballots, the voters, instead vote for presidential electors. Old line Democrats, sticking with Truman, want the ballots to provide a way for direct voting. The Thurmond states righters, generally, would prefer to leave things the way they are, although there are some among them who voice dissatisfaction with the status quo.

So the two factions on the Democratic side of the ballot want the electorate to have a clear understanding of how to designate their choice for president. Groups in both camps of Florida Democrats are in agreement that "there ought to be a law."

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IN THIS ONE-PARTY STATE the Republicanr strength is negligible. But the Democratic politicians fear for the first time that the split will give Republicans an edge, since voters can cast unequivocal ballots for Thomas E. Dewey by marking a Republican straight ticket square. Worst of all, that also would cast votes for all Republican state and local candidates.

Florida voters are now greatly agitated by proposals from state politicians for a special session of the State Legislature to revise Florida's voting laws. Some want the new law to permit voters to cast ballots for their presidential choice directly rather than for presidential electors. The more practical, who meet in "smoke-filled rooms," in Florida hotels, want the law itself to name the electors of each candidate. That provision is intended to get around the doubtful constitutionality of taking discretion away from presidential electors named in the May primaries.

The law at present desired would expire after this year's general election. Then the Democrats and Dixiecrats would get together again and work the same side of the Democratic ballot once more.

But if the Dixiecrats get on the ballot, **why not Wallace?**

Recognizing the probability of union between the two factions after election, State Democratic Chairman Alex Littlefield, speaking for his committee, said he would take no part in the present agitation to get the Legislature into session. State Senate President S. D. Clarke, however, said he favored it because unless something is done to change the presidential law, the state might go Republican.

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FROM MIAMI came a welcome note yesterday. R. B. Gautier, of the House, said: "I heartily favor legislation to let the people know whom they are voting for. I want to see listed the names of Truman, Dewey, Thurmond and even Wallace." Newman C. Brackin, who will be president of the 1949 Senate, said the special session proposal and suggested bills will be discussed at a meeting of Senators shortly.

Charles O. Andrews, son of the late U. S. Senator from this state, has a bill ready providing for a single column on a ballot for Truman and one for each for Dewey, Thurmond and Wallace and a fifth column for write-in votes. The name of the presidential candidate would be followed by the names of the electors pledged to that particular candidate.

Governor Caldwell said he would call a special session if a majority of the membership agreed.

At present the Progressive Party in this state is not recognized by Florida law and can get its candidate on the ballot only by the "stick-in" method, which Attorney General Watson only recently ruled is legal in this election.

The Progressive Party met here last weekend, and the 150 representatives from all parts of Florida voted unanimously to urge the governor to call the special session.

Klan Rides in Negro College Town

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—With no obections from the law and the only comment from the Police Chief being, "The parade was orderly," Klansmen paraded in Talladega, Alabama, last week and burned a large, flaming cross on the outskirts of the small city. Talladega is the seat of Talladega College, an institution for Negro youth.

For more than an hour, about 40 cars drove slowly through the city, each car with men sitting on the fenders. The Negro section was their main concentration point for intimidation.

Many out-of-state cars helped make up the parade.

Nothing was done to cover the tag numbers. However, Alabama cars had their tags partially covered so that the identity of the county which registered each car would not be disclosed.

On the highway outside of the city, a larger crowd fully dressed in their white robes burned, a large, flaming cross.

After the demonstration and the cross burning, the crowd broke up and the men left in different directions.

It is no surprise that 60 miles away from the birthplace of the Dixiecrats, the minority that threatens blood and violence to keep the Negro and whites from progress, the Klan rides openly.

Five Negroes Are Candidates

DURHAM, N. C.—Mary Price of Greensboro was nominated today as the Progressive Party candidate for governor of North Carolina.

The Progressives named a partial slate of state and congressional candidates including five negroes and seven whites.

Kenneth Harris of Wrightsville Beach was nominated for lieutenant-governor.

W. T. Brown was nominated for the U. S. Senate.

NORWAY LABOR ATTENDS SOVIET LABOR PARLEY

OSLO (ALN).—The Norwegian Trade Union Council plans to send representatives to a labor conference in the Soviet Union. Exchange of Soviet and Norwegian views at union meetings is nothing new. The Russians sent delegates to labor sessions here in 1945 and 1946.

Last of Scottsboro Victims Tells:

'WHY I FLED PRISON'

Haywood Patterson, writer of the letter in the adjoining columns, has spent 17 of his 34 years behind prison bars. He escaped last July from Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala., where half of his life was spent.

He was one of nine Negro boys who were dragged from an Alabama freight train on March 25, 1931, and charged with "rape." Ranging in ages from 13 to 18 years, the boys were saved from a mob by a sheriff who wanted the court to handle the case. The court sentenced eight of them, including Haywood Patterson, to the electric chair.

Six years of legal and mass campaigning resulted in the freedom for four of the defendants. Olen Montgomery, Roy Wright, Willie Roberson and Eugene Williams were the freed boys. The then Governor of Alabama, Bibb Graves, promised a defense committee delegation that the other five boys would be pardoned in a compromise offer.

One by one the Scottsboro boys were let out of Kilby Prison on parole. Andy Wright, Clarence Norris, Charlie Weems and Ozzie Powell. Powell was released only in September, 1946.

Patterson, who had shown the most advanced understanding of his case, was serving a sentence of 99 years for an act charged against him while in prison. Last year he was known to have been one of the prisoners flogged by prison authorities.

Patterson's story, and the story of other Negro prisoners whose crimes could never equal those committed against them by the state, is told in his letter. Patterson is asking, in the only way he knows how to ask, that the people who once saved his life, now act to guarantee him a sanctuary. Quick death, it is understandable, would be far more preferable than a return to the conditions he describes in his letter.

The Daily Worker can vouch for the authenticity of the letter and has the assurance of some individuals and organizations — especially the leaders of the Civil Rights Congress —that everything will be done to win Patterson's right to live out his life as a free man.

THE TEXT OF HAYWOOD PATTERSON'S LETTER

EXPOSES SLAVE CONDITIONS AT ATMORE, ALABAMA PENAL FARM, AS 'LIVING HELL'

Yes, I am the Scottsboro boy, namely, Haywood Patterson, and am not a refugee from justice.

I am only a victim of circumstances over which I have had no control. And I do want the people of America to realize that I am not trying to hide from justice but what I have done was just and right. The only unjust thing I did in Alabama was the killing of two state dogs in order to make my escape clear. Now I can't begin to say how sorry I am about this, but it had to be done or else!

Now I ask that the people who are really interested be not deceived by the state of Alabama because they will have you to believe that I am a bad character, the meanest Negro in all the world if you allow them to tell it.

Now I can scarcely describe all the evil and mean things that happened to me. Some I shall call to remembrance of the people of the state of Alabama. How many a time they have been bitter and torn my heart out with their venomous tongues. They have placed many a foul accusation against me. They have disgraced my life and caused me to suffer in prison 18 years under false circumstances. They also have forgotten how they cheated me with their justice.

How cruelly and brutally they have treated me for many gloomy years. And so many years I have slaved, exposed to all sort of weather by the slave drivers. Why, the bosses have made me pull plows, they have used me and others like mules. I got proof for this. One Willie Colman pulled the plow until he gave completely out. The boss in turn whipped the boy with heavy sticks unmercifully on the state farm in Atmore, Ala.

I have seen Negroes' heads rolled up in the doors of cars and beaten. One boss sits in the car whipping him in the face and another boss on the outside of the car whipping the hind part.

Now I was faced with a tough problem. The whole five years I spent in Atmore. I was put on the spot the very first day I was there. The fact is that the bookkeeper, Fenchie Home, being in Scottsboro, he bent over backward trying to get the inmates to put me out saying that I had caused the state a lot of trouble, that I had caused to state to put n-----s on the jury roll to serve as jury.

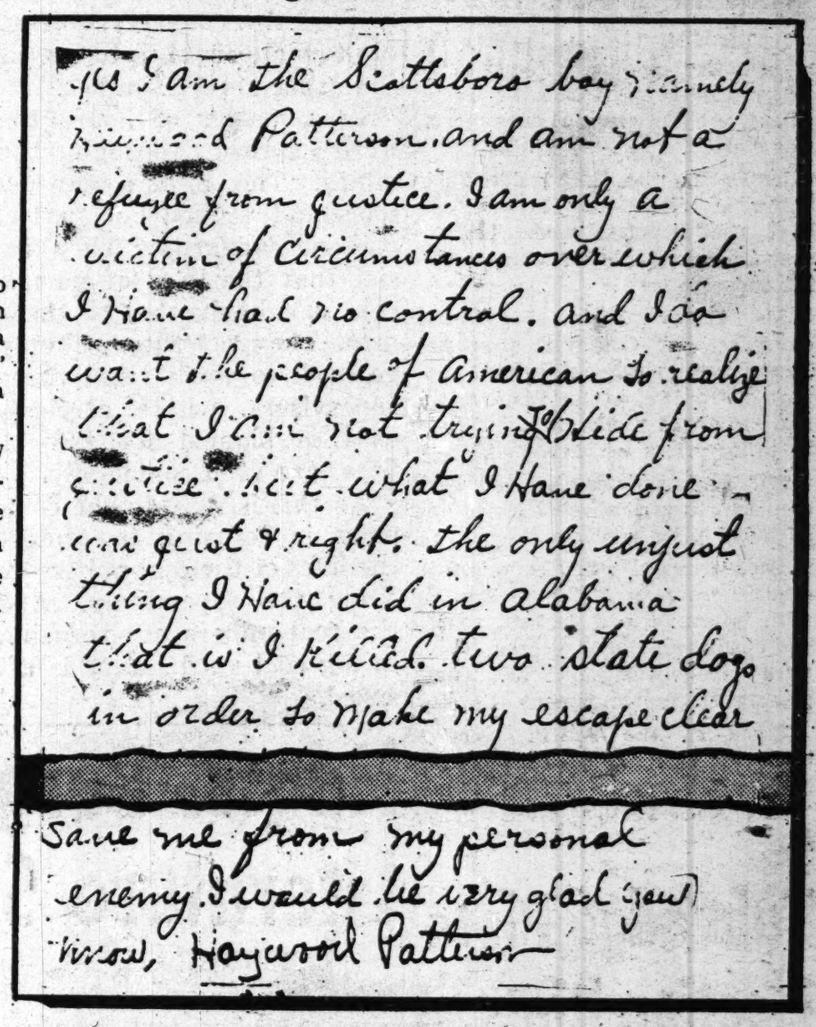
But I was wise. Nobody could play up to me except a friend. But once I got careless and came pretty near getting put out. You see the bosses tried all they could to get the Negroes against me. One of the bosses, Charlie Sidmore, put a weak Negro up to "steal" me [to knife.—Editor] one night. He stole me of course. I got it in the lung, over the heart and arms. But after all I wasn't afraid. I fought him off with my hands until my friends came to my rescue.

Now as far as the Alabama pardons and parole board system are concerned, it is nothing but a slave racket. There is no justice or right in the pardons and parole board of Alabama. You no doubt remember the case of I. B. Berry, who was sent back to Alabama by the state of New York a while ago. The parole board then tried to show that they meant right. Within a short time they paroled Berry, but it was only for a short while, long enough for the public to forget. Then they reached back and got Berry, who is now in prison. They bawled him out, saying, "We will teach you a lesson about going to New York," and they are really teaching him a lesson.

Now it is a terrible shame how Negroes are treated once they become a prisoner. Why they are considered no more as human beings.. Something should be done immediately to prevent the outrageous attacks on the Negro prisoners of the South.

Now as for myself, I have never had a proper chance in life. Of course, since I am restored to freedom and life, I am begging society to please allow me a chance to do good since I have never had a chance. Do not vote for me to go back into a living hell. Please give me the assistance of every possible kind. Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad, you know.

—HAYWOOD PATTERSON.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Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad you know, Haywood Patterson

The Letter and Signature

THE ORIGINAL SCOTTSBORO DEFENDANTS—Shown at the time of one of their retrials are the nine Scottsboro Boys (left to right): Clarence Norris, Olen Montgomery, Andy Wright, Willie Roberson, Ozie Powell, Roy Wright, Charlie Weems, Eugene Williams and Haywood Patterson. Patterson and his mother are shown in the inset.

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Labor Must Chart a New Course

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

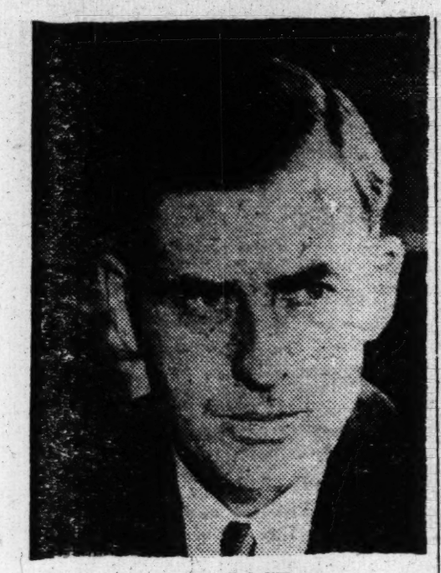
One of the articles on Labor Day in this edition. See Section 2

Wallace to Talk In Youngstown

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Henry A. Wallace, Progressive Party candidate for the presidency of the United States, will make one of his most important campaign speeches here in the heart of the Mahoning Valley where steel rules as the basic industry.

Invading the empire of the steel barons, Wallace will come before the workers at a rally at Stambaugh auditorium Friday evening, Sept. 24.



WALLACE

This Ohio speech by Wallace is of special importance in view of the frenzied efforts by Philip Murray and the crew of organizers on his payroll who have laid down the dictate that steel workers must not vote for Wallace, the only candidate who has subscribed to labor's program.

The presence of Wallace is expected to attract not only workers from Youngstown but from the nearby cities and towns such as Warren, Niles, Girard, Newton Falls and a number of other communities.

It is planned to charter buses to bring groups of workers to the meeting.

★

WALLACE will be coming to Youngstown at a time when discontent among employees in mills and factories is at its highest point since the days when that restlessness flared out into the industrial organization that eventually became known as the United Steel Workers of America, CIO.

Now, however, the discontent is of a different character.

In the days when the steel workers were moving into unionization the question was one of building an organization of their own and establishing collective bargaining for wages and working conditions.

The union lives today, but to the disgust of the workers it has lost its fighting spirit.

A whole series of stoppages in many mills attest to the fact that the workers are demanding action instead of the policy of friendship with the bosses. Grievances are piling up on a wholesale scale while the union representatives seek to quell every form of militant action.

And in this vital year of a presidential election, top union officials are placing their endorsement on a strikebreaker — Harry Truman.

★

THE MAHONING Valley was one of the great centers of support in Ohio for the late President Roosevelt. But the betrayal by Truman has left large masses of workers cold toward the Democratic Party. They are not turning Republican, however.

Hence the visit by Wallace can provide a golden opportunity for the Progressive Party to bring over a substantial section of Democrats into the ranks of the new party.

Wallace has been a speaker in Cleveland, Akron, Columbus and Cincinnati but his visit here will be the first campaign address in the steel center.

The Youngstown Progressive Party also is attempting to secure Lee Pressman, formerly attorney for the steel workers union, to speak with Wallace at the rally. Pressman quit his job with the USA rather than accept Murray's political dictation.

Police Biased In Cincinnati; Negro Parade

CINCINNATI, O. — The Negro-hating police department of this city attempted to break up the parade of 30,000 members of the Negro Elks when that organization held its convention here.

Over 100,000 persons had lined the streets to watch the colorful spectacle.

The attempt to break up the parade came after the procession had passed the reviewing stand in front of city hall, according to J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Rulcr of the fraternal order.

But the Elks kept on the line of march.

The police department of Cincinnati has been guilty of countless acts of brutality against the Negro people whose treatment in this Ohio city is only a hairline different from that in the deep south.

This was the convention addressed by Presidential Candidate Henry A. Wallace. Neither the Republican nominee, Thomas Dewey, nor President Truman, the Democratic standard bearer, had the courtesy to accept invitations by this important Negro organization.

Wallace made a deep impression with his slashing and frank attack on Jimcrow.

More $$$'s For Trusts

COLUMBUS, O.—The trusts of Ohio are making gigantic gains in profits.

Figures received here from the Washington Bureau of Internal Revenue show that while workers' incomes were being reduced sharply through inflation, the corporations managed to fatten their treasuries.

In the Cleveland district income tax payments by corporations rose 72 percent over the previous year while in the Cincinnati district the increase amounted to 71 percent. Columbus corporations were up 57 percent and in Toledo the rise was 12 jercent.

These are corporation figures only and do not show the tremendous rise in salaries paid to corporation executives.

Pie Cards Fail to Halt Wallace Drive

STEUBENVILLE, O.—Pressure against officials of Local 1190, Wheeling Steel, for the signing and circulation of petitions for Henry A. Wallace has been brought here.

The chief operator in the attempt to dictate politics to the steel workers is Nick Rusen, international representative of the USA, CIO. Rusen is a brother of District Director Paul Rusen.

Nick Rusen complained about the number of shop stewards, grievance committeemen and officers of the local who had played a part in the campaign to place Wallace on the Ohio ballot.

But the rank and file rapidly put the international representative on the defensive.

The pioneers who built the union recall that back in 1937 when organizing was started, Nick Rusen hesitated for a long time about joining because, as he stated: "I don't want to lose my job with Wheeling Steel."

His brother, District Director Rusen, is looked upon with contempt as a pie card artist who is responsible in large measure for the failure to organize the open shop of Weirton across the river.

The self-appointed finger man in Local 1190 is one Adolph Smythe, formerly a railroad detective at the Dennison, Ohio, yards. He has on occasion advertised himself as an FBI operative.

Smythe secured a copy of the petition signers from the Jefferson County Board of Elections in order to check the names against the membership list of the local union. In addition, he is attempting to do a job on members of the union who belong to the IWO.

Despite all this intimidation, which is given a gleeful indorsement by the company, the Wheeling Steel workers have gone forward with the formation of a Progressive club in the plant.

Reviews Congress

DAYTON, O.—The record of the Eightieth Congress will be reviewed at the Ohio Conference of the NAACP opening Sept. 24 here and continuing for three days. The speaker will be Leslie S. Perry, administrative assistant of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP.

Oppose Vets Trailer Camp

OLMSTED FALLS, O.—There is a concerted drive in progress in the suburbs surrounding Cleveland to break up the trailer parks being used by veterans who have been forced to use them as homes.

The line of attack by suburban officials is that the parks attract "undesirable persons" and injure the value of residential property. In addition, the suburbs do not want to pay the additional educational cost for children liiving in the camps.

In Olmsted township, Mayor Albert F. Scott is attempting to have the zoning restrictions to prevent expansion of the trailer park at W. 150 St. and Lorain Ave.

Sixty-two percent of the residents of the trailer camps around Cleveland are veterans, according to Steven V. Shipman, president of the Joint Veterans Commission of Cuyahoga County.

OHIO NEWS

JUSTIFIED CRITICISM

By Gus Hall

THE COMMUNIST PARTY has always welcomed constructive criticism and I'd like on this Labor Day week-end to quote some extracts from a letter that has come to my desk signed, "Sympathizer."

"The workers at Standard Oil (Cleveland, Toledo) have been out two months. This is the only strike on in Cleveland. It is against a big outfit. The workers are at a low point because of the do nothing tactics of the strike leaders.

"These same leaders are also red-baiters. Where is the leadership and your activity to help the rank and file workers to win their just demands?

HALL

"It is not enough to just print a good story. These people need a program. They need a city-wide campaign of all progressive peoples to win. They need mass picket lines. Let the red-baiters shout, but if you address yourself to the honest rank and file they will listen to you.

"Why talk of an injury to all, unless you show what it means?"

"Show the people of Cleveland that instead of red-baiting and union raiding they must unite against the Morgans and Rockefellers, show them who owns America, not in words but in practice.

"No laws made by red-baiters could crush the voice of the Communists if they merge with the masses in their daily struggle."

This correspondent has raised a very justified criticism.

There is absolutely no excuse for the neglect of this important strike by our party.

In past years we came to the support of every strike regardless of the leadership involved. And more often than not the leadership was of the same character as that in charge of the Standard Oil strike.

To charge that the Communist Party has neglected a strike—and this seems to be true in the case of the Standard Oil dispute—is an indictment that we cannot brush off on the grounds that we are involved in a host of other activities.

There is never a time when we can subordinate a strike and place other work on a priority list.

This editorial will not answer the complaint by the author of the letter.

The answer will have to be given by our party organizations in Cleveland and Toledo in the form of concrete steps of assistance to these workers.

There will be more strikes in the months to come. We are not spectators in the class struggle.

Let's plunge into the activities of the Standard Oil workers and do the same with every strike in the future.

New Party Stuns Old Political Hacks

DILLONVALE, O.—The coal miners and steel workers of the Ohio Valley are setting a pace in campaigning for the election of Henry A. Wallace that has caused the party hacks of the Republican and Democratic Parties to blink with astonishment.

And the turn-outs in the valley communities have demonstrated that the Progressive Party has a deep appeal in this territory where many mining camps in the past gave an almost unanimous vote to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Here in Dillonvale with a population of 1,000 the Progressive Party called a street rally on an hour's notice. A sound truck was used to advertise the meeting.

When Wally Wiggins, the main speaker, addressed the gathering, the crowd had grown to a total of 300. Adding to the attraction was the showing of films and a performance by People's Songs.

On the other side of the river the Progressive Party held an unannounced meeting in Wheeling Park at Wheeling, W. Va. Over 100 persons were attentive listeners. Joe Carr, Elm Grove coal miner, chaired the rally, and the principal speech was given by Bea Friedman, organizer for the West Virginia Panhandle Progressive Party. And again People's Songs were on hand to provide entertainment.

SIX HUNDRED Ohio Valley miners and steelworkers and their families turned out at West Bellaire, O., to hear a speech in behalf of Wallace by Leo Krzycki. It was the largest progressive affair in the Ohio Valley since the 1930's.

One of the features of this rally and picnic was the big participation by Negro miners.

Hilda Olinski, wife of a Belmont county miner, acted as chairman. Wiggins, the Progressive Party organizer for the 18th Congressional District, set a goal for the tripling of the party's membership before the fall election.

The Ohio Valley delegation to the first convention of the Progressive Party was successful in securing a plank in the program calling for effective flood control in the Ohio Valley. Now they are using this plank and explaining why such corporations as Wheeling Steel should be forced to finance flood control in contrast to the past procedure of loading the cost on the small home owner.

Already, Republican and Democratic officials in many Valley communities are talking about a payroll tax to finance flood control. This will be resisted to the limit by the Progressive Party which will insist on the corporations footing the bill.

Discrimination In Pools to Be Fought

COLUMBUS, O.—The American Jewish Congress will file an amicus curiae brief in the case brought before the Ohio State Supreme Court by authorities of Warren who seek to continue discriminatory practices of the municipal swimming pool.

The Congress is joining hands with the NAACP to uphold the decision of the Eighth District Court of Appeals against the Jimcrow policy in Warren.

The swimming pool cases will receive major attention at the statewide NAACP gathering Sept. 24 in Dayton.

Buckeye Briefs

A SOLDIER from Lima, O., is getting a good taste of what it means to think independently. He is Donald Richie, a member of the staff of the Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, in Tokyo where General MacArthur bosses the show.

Richie wrote a review of the anti-Soviet film, "The Iron Curtain," and declared that it was "not a good movie." He contended that it was an overdone propaganda job.

The Army brass went into a dither. They are believed to have ordered the Lima soldier fired from his job although what he said in the review was pretty much the same as that written by most film critics in the United States.

But it is forbidden to take a position against slandering of the Soviet Union. Not only is this army policy but the FBI which works with the Army probably has listed Richie as a subversive agent seeking to overthrow the government by force and violence.

The friends and neighbors of Richie in Lima undoubtedly are surprised to learn that their community had been harboring such a dangerous individual.

When he gets home the FBI "thought control" police in Ohio may seek to place him on the blacklist for private employment.

The whole uproar probably is very bewildering to Richie who is getting a real dose of how a Fascist ideology is put into action by the policy makers of government.

* * *

A SPECIAL MEETING was called in Warren for members of Lodge No. 1375, United Steel Workers. The notice did not give the agenda of the meeting for it was feared that few would turn out if they knew the building of PCA was to be discussed.

John Boardman, an international representative of Phil Murray's union, pumped up the steam. All told, he managed to collect $3 for PAC. But while he was beating his gums for PAC, Mike Babenchek, one of the shop workers, sold 15 tickets for a Wallace affair.

* * *

A CONTROVERSY in which this column has an utter lack of interest is the one raging between Republic Steel and Kaiser-Frazer over who'll take in the profits from the government-owned blast furnace and coke plant in Cleveland.

* * *

MILO J. WARNER, Toledo attorney, has been appointed to the regional loyalty board of the Sixth U. S. Civil Service Region by President Truman. You can gain an insight on Warner's definition of loyalty through the fact that he is an admirer of Franco Spain, a former national commander of the American Legion, and an advocate of outlawing the Communist Party. A government employee probably will have to "Heil" to pass Warner's tests.

* * *

THE STATE of Ohio will get only $166,500 in federal aid for research into mental disease and "improvement" of mental health programs. Ohio has practically no program and the small amount from the federal government (Robert Taft is responsible) will mean virtually nothing in the way of assistance. Ohio's neglect of the mentally sick is a national scandal. And with Governor Tom Herbert in Columbus it will so remain.

ONE OF the stories spread by company stooges who were successful in getting the workers at the United Screw & Bolt Co. to break away from the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, was that affiliation with the UAW would prevent a strike.

Now, only about a month after the UAW became the bargaining agent, the workers were forced to hit the bricks to back up their contract demands.

* * *

LOCALS of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in Cleveland have protested an article by the CIO regional director, Sam Sponseller, which in effect called for the withdrawal of UE from the CIO.

Phil Murray, who received the protest, is expected to do nothing. He sent Sponseller to Cleveland originally to break up the unity in the Cleveland Industrial Council. While Sponseller was a failure, Administrator James Quinn, armed with dictatorial authority, is carrying out the job.

* * *

THE ARROGANT Mayor Frank C. Cain and the members of the Cleveland Heights city council who have been fighting location of a veterans' hospital in the wealthy suburb may find they have provoked a hot issue for the next municipal election. The majority of the residents want the hospital and feel that their city legislators have unfairly placed them in a spotlight of criticism before the Metropolitan Cleveland area.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN Mike Kirwan from the Mahoning Valley is trying to outdo his buddy, President Truman, as a red-baiter. Now Kirwan is sticking his nose in the Danube river situation. Would it be all right by Mike if European nations had a share in controlling the Ohio River?

Dump Vegetables As Prices Climb

CLEVELAND, O.—Food in the form of fresh vegetables is being wasted by the ton here and in other large city markets but despite the glut of produce the housewife is not finding any reduction when she buys over the retail counter.

Many farmers are returning home with their trucks still loaded and are dumping the cargoes into the fields.

On this basis, it would seem that the market prices would show a decline but to date the wholesaler has continued to keep the level up.

Among the vegetables being dumped are sweet corn, tomatoes, cabbage, carrots and spinach.

An increasing number of farmers who sold practically all their vegetables through the large city markets have taken to peddling their products through door to door sale.

The profiteering comes through the middle man with the farmer and the small grocer left on the short end of the deal.

MINERS' PENSION DUE THIS MONTH

PENSIONS AT LAST: The unrelenting struggle of the coal miners has finally brought pensions of $100 a month to the men who toil at one of the hardest and most dangerous occupations in Ohio.

BELLAIRE, O. — Labor Day has a special meaning in the coal mining communities of the Ohio Valley this year. It comes at the start of a month when the coal miners will for the first time receive their pension checks.

With no gift from the operators, the miners had to fight not only the owners but the courts and the administration of President Harry Truman in order to secure the $100-a-month pension checks.

To draw the pension a miner must be 62 years or older and have had 20 years employment in the mines.

The exact number of Ohio miners eligible to draw pensions probably will not be known for some time.

In the case of miners who are 64 or over there will be payment of a lump sum going back to May 29, 1946.

★

ACTUAL payment of the pensions is certain to bring a widespread demand on the part of workers in other Ohio industries for such a provision in their contracts.

Already, workers in steel mills in the Ohio Valley are insisting that their union take steps to secure a pension plan.

The pension plan is certain to be a leading topic of discussion when the rubber workers get together for their annual convention this month.

★

BUT THERE is the widespread realization among workers in such basic industries as steel and rubber that it will be necessary to snatch their unions out of the present state of inaction and provide themselves with a leadership that will struggle.

Otherwise, pensions as well as additional improvements are going to rest in the stage of wishful thinking.

★

While the miners have blazed a new trail in economic gains, they are setting a new path in Ohio in the political field. Reports coming into the state headquarters of the Progressive Party indicate that the Wallace movement is making rapid headway in the mining camps.

It is particularly difficult for leaders of the Democratic organization to propagandize miners in behalf of President Truman. The chief executive — and the miners can testify from first hand experience — is openly on the side of the operators with his strikebreaking tactics.

Rubber Delegates Set for Convention

AKRON, O.—With the annual convention of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, only two weeks away, workers in the huge plants of the rubber trust here waited intently for the outcome of the discussions which will have a marked bearing on their economic future.

While the big contest will be between L. S. Buckmaster, the incumbent, and George Bass, president of Goodrich Local 5, the fundamental struggle will come over programatic questions.

Bass adheres to a program of "one union, one contract" and would pattern a campaign for wages and working conditions along the line of the United Mine Workers of America.

He has the support of such officials as Vice President H. R Lloyd and Secretary Treasurer Charles Lanning.

Buckmaster, a follower of Philip Murray, apparently has decided to accept the slogan offered him by the Akron Beacon Journal, spokesman for the rubber trust. That slogan is: "Down with the Daily Worker."

Plans are on foot to bring a host of red hysteria buglers such as Walter Reuther, to the convention so they may blow a deafening concert to divert the delegates from the real issues concerning the rubber workers.

Some of the progressives have already fallen into the trap of expending time and energy declaiming on the well known fact that they are not Communists.

The coalition against Buckmaster stands a fair chance of success if it makes its appeal to the delegates on the basis of an economic and political program that meets the needs of the shopworkers.

In the coalition are many militants who are devoted to the interests of the union as they have proved in years past. The question is: Will they come forward boldly in the kind of offffensive that is certain to win the approval of the rank and file?

That offensive must of necessity be directed against the policy of retreat and collaboration that has been indorsed by the top leadership of the CIO. To rely on maneuvering against Buckmaster may very easily spell disaster. He will have a wealth of assistance in playing that game.

Republicans Hide Racial Position

COLUMBUS, O.—Oliver Bolton, chairman of the Ohio Council of Young Republicans, doesn't want the public to know his organization's stand on minority problems.

The Council followed his suggestion to keep the report confidential. It does not contain any forthright recommendation for enactment of a state NAACP.

A delegate from Cleveland, Wyatt Brownlee, walked out of the meeting in disgust.

Herbert Condemned By Rubber Leader

AKRON, O. — The Taft-Hartley Act coupled with "an obstinate management with a good friend in the state house" was responsible for the violence in Dayton in the Univis Lens Co. strike.

This was the statement made here by Charles Lanning, secretary-treasurer of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, who declared that labor difficulties would increase because of the law.

"The worker finds not only the unfair employer lined up against him, but the federal courts with their injunctive power, the local police, the governor and his soldiers . . ." Lanning said in a condemnation of Governor Herbert.

Shave and—14 Bits

COLUMBUS, O.—The price of a haircut has gone up to $1 here from 75 cents and shaves from 50 to 75 cents in line with that in most other large Ohio cities.

Last of Scottsboro Victims Tells:

'WHY I FLED PRISON'

Haywood Patterson, writer of the letter in the adjoining columns, has spent 17 of his 34 years behind prison bars. He escaped last July from Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala., where half of his life was spent.

He was one of nine Negro boys who were dragged from an Alabama freight train on March 25, 1931, and charged with "rape." Ranging in ages from 13 to 18 years, the boys were saved from a mob by a sheriff who wanted the court to handle the case. The court sentenced eight of them, including Haywood Patterson, to the electric chair.

Six years of legal and mass campaigning resulted in the freedom for four of the defendants. Olen Montgomery, Roy Wright, Willie Roberson and Eugene Williams were the freed boys. The then Governor of Alabama, Bibb Graves, promised a defense committee delegation that the other five boys would be pardoned in a compromise offer.

One by one the Scottsboro boys were let out of Kilby Prison on parole. Andy Wright, Clarence Norris, Charlie Weems and Ozzie Powell. Powell was released only in September, 1946.

Patterson, who had shown the most advanced understanding of his case, was serving a sentence of 99 years for an act charged against him while in prison. Last year he was known to have been one of the prisoners flogged by prison authorities.

Patterson's story, and the story of other Negro prisoners whose crimes could never equal those committed against them by the state, is told in his letter. Patterson is asking, in the only way he knows how to ask, that the people who once saved his life, now act to guarantee him a sanctuary. Quick death, it is understandable, would be far more preferable than a return to the conditions he describes in his letter.

The Daily Worker can vouch for the authenticity of the letter and has the assurance of some individuals and organizations — especially the leaders of the Civil Rights Congress —that everything will be done to win Patterson's right to live out his life as a free man.

THE TEXT OF HAYWOOD PATTERSON'S LETTER

EXPOSES SLAVE CONDITIONS AT ATMORE, ALABAMA PENAL FARM, AS 'LIVING HELL'

Yes, I am the Scottsboro boy, namely, Haywood Patterson, and am not a refugee from justice.

I am only a victim of circumstances over which I have had no control. And I do want the people of America to realize that I am not trying to hide from justice but what I have done was just and right. The only unjust thing I did in Alabama was the killing of two state dogs in order to make my escape clear. Now I can't begin to say how sorry I am about this, but it had to be done or else!

Now I ask that the people who are really interested be not deceived by the state of Alabama because they will have you to believe that I am a bad character, the meanest Negro in all the world if you allow them to tell it.

Now I can scarcely describe all the evil and mean things that happened to me. Some I shall call to remembrance of the people of the state of Alabama. How many a time they have been bitter and torn my heart out with their venomous tongues. They have placed many a foul accusation against me. They have disgraced my life and caused me to suffer in prison 18 years under false circumstances. They also have forgotten how they cheated me with their justice.

How cruelly and brutally they have treated me for many gloomy years. And so many years I have slaved, exposed to all sort of weather by the slave drivers. Why, the bosses have made me pull plows, they have used me and others like mules. I got proof for this. One Willie Colman pulled the plow until he gave completely out. The boss in turn whipped the boy with heavy sticks unmercifully on the state farm in Atmore, Ala.

I have seen Negroes' head rolled up in the doors of cars and beaten. One boss sits in the car whipping him in the face and another boss on the outside of the car whipping the hind part

Now I was faced with a tough problem. The whole five years I spent in Atmore. I was put on the spot the very first day I was there. The fact is that the bookkeeper, Fenchie Home, being in Scottsboro, he bent over backward trying to get the inmates to put me out saying that I had caused the state a lot of trouble, that I had caused to state to put n------s on the jury roll to serve as jury.

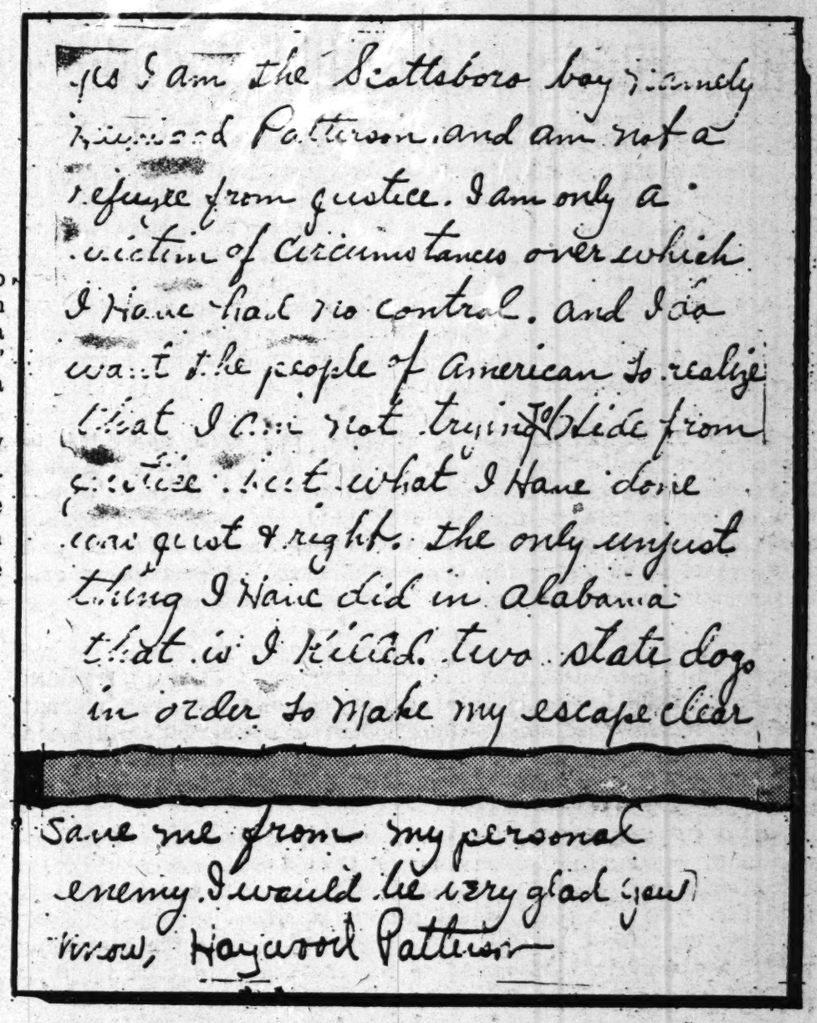
But I was wise. Nobody could play up to me except a friend. But once I got careless and came pretty near getting put out. You see the bosses tried all they could to get the Negroes against me. One of the bosses, Charlie Sidmore, put a weak Negro up to "steal" me [to knife.—Editor] one night. He stole me of course. I got it in the lung, over the heart and arms. But after all I wasn't afraid. I fought him off with my hands until my friends came to my rescue.

Now as far as the Alabama pardons and parole board system are concerned, it is nothing but a slave racket. There is no justice or right in the pardons and parole board of Alabama. You no doubt remember the case of I. B. Berry, who was sent back to Alabama by the state of New York a while ago. The parole board then tried to show that they meant right. Within a short time they paroled Berry, but it was only for a short while, long enough for the public to forget. Then they reached back and got Berry, who is now in prison. They bawled him out, saying, "We will teach you a lesson about going to New York," and they are really teaching him a lesson.

Now it is a terrible shame how Negroes are treated once they become a prisoner. Why they are considered no more as human beings.. Something should be done immediately to prevent the outrageous attacks on the Negro prisoners of the South.

Now as for myself, I have never had a proper chance in life. Of course, since I am restored to freedom and life, I am begging society to please allow me a chance to do good since I have never had a chance. Do not vote for me to go back into a living hell. Please give me the assistance of every possible kind. Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad, you know.

—HAYWOOD PATTERSON.


Yes I am the Scottsboro boy namely Haywood Patterson and am not a refugee from justice. I am only a victim of circumstances over which I have had no control. and I do want the people of American to realize that I am not trying to hide from justice but what I have done was just & right. the only unjust thing I have did in alabama that is I killed two state dogs in order to make my escape clear

Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad you know, Haywood Patterson

The Letter and Signature

THE ORIGINAL SCOTTSBORO DEFENDANTS—Shown at the time of one of their retrials are the nine Scottsboro Boys (left to right): Clarence Norris, Olen Montgomery, Andy Wright, Willie Roberson, Ozie Powell, Roy Wright, Charlie Weems, Eugene Williams and Haywood Patterson. Patterson and his mother are shown in the inset.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

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Labor Day

This Labor Day edition of The Worker is published in 3 sections — a 28-page news section, a 12-page magazine, and an 8-page Labor Day supplement.

Scottsboro Victim Tells:

'WHY I FLED FROM JAIL IN ALABAMA'

—See Back Page—

WALLACE IN SOUTH DEFIES DIXIECRATS

See Page 3

Cold War Costs $675 Per Family

"Every family in the United States will pay $675 in the coming year, or an estimated total of 27 billion dollars, for the militarization and Marshall Plan expenses authorized by Congress."

This is the estimate of the economists of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of Americ CIO. It published in the August 21 issue of the union's offic organ, ws. The account continued as follows:

"This huge bill for the "cold war" ay the same time as Congress was cutting 750,000 workers Social Security, refusing to increase the minimum wage over 40 cents an hour, sabotaging needed housing legislation and refusing to put any restraints on corporate profiteering.

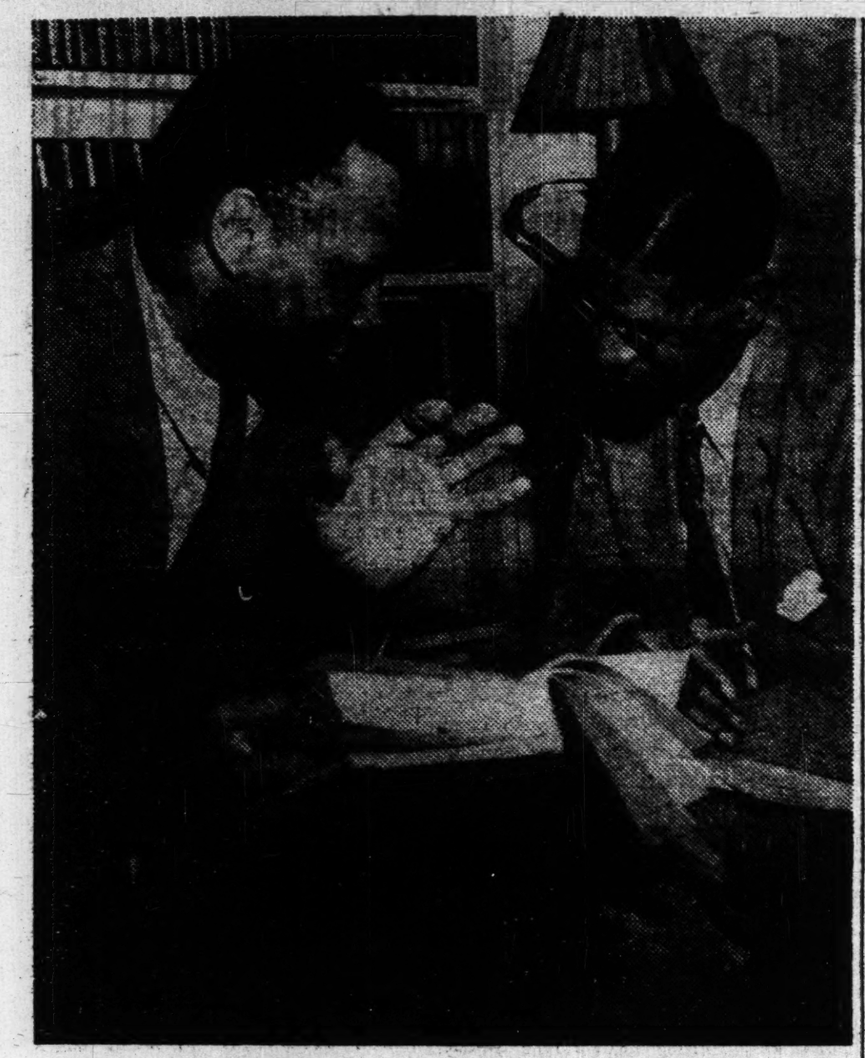
"The benefits of the cold war are already being harvested by the handful of large corporations who received 93 percent of army supply contracts in the first few months of 1948.

"Biggest profiteers from the cold war are the merchants of death. Aircraft manufacturers who were losing money in 1947 are now raking in profits from the three-billion dollar new 70 group aircraft program. Boeing Aircraft is getting Air Force contracts of $240,000,000; North American Aviation, $150,000,000; Lockheed $70,000,000; Curtiss-Wright, $60,000,000, and Republic Aviation $00,000,000."

Labor Must Chart a New Course

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

One of the articles on Labor Day in this edition. See Section 2



PAUL ROBESON, shown here with The Worker staff writer Abner Berry, will be guest of honor at a battery of "Campbell to Congress" rallies Wednesday, Sept. 8. Robeson and Dr. Ulysses Campbell, Progressive congressional candidate in the 11th district, will speak at East Orange High School, at Graham Auditorium, 188 Belmont Avenue, Newark, and earlier at an Alumni House dinner at 604 High Street, Newark.

UOP Referendum Clips Redbaiters

NEWARK. — New Jersey CIO office workers have voted two to one against compliance with the anti-Communist provisions of the Taft-Hartley law. That is the foregone conclusion of almost complete returns in the referendum of UOPWA members in 17 New Jersey locals, announced here by regional director Frank Engelberg.

A walloping defeat of rightwing state CIO council forces concentrating mainly on the insurance divisions of the union was seen in the 6 to 1 vote for non-compliance piled up by members of Insurance Local 15, largest in the state.

An even more overwhelming non-compliance record—better than 16 to 1—was registered by Newark Social Security Local 11.

Even in Jersey City Local 84, heart of reactionary Hague pressure, the vote for compliance was only 67 to 53.

★

ONLY THREE LOCALS have not yet brought in complete returns. Of these, the largest—the big general Newark Local 7—is conceded as overwhelmingly against the restrictive Taft-Hartley provisions.

Paterson Local 128, in spite of heavy pressure from rightwing Textile Union leaders, voted 103 to 75 against compliance.

The union has a membership of more than 4,000 in the state.

Most revealing were returns from small locals in semi-rural areas. Asbury Park—target of a hysterical red scare built up by reactionary newspapers and American Legion officials following the Adamson murder—voted 46 to 5 against compliance.

Dover, in the heart of the Republican-dominated North Jersey mine area where CIO rightwingers have been conducting vicious raids on Mine, Mill and Smelter locals, voted 24 to 0 against the anti-Communist provisions.

"The results show conclusively that New Jersey office workers are interested in negotiating pay increases and not in falling for the red hysteria that is being peddled by anti-labor forces inside and outside the labor movement," Engelberg said.

COMMUNIST VET REBUKES VFW BID FOR VIOLENCE

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A veteran of two wars for democracy has denounced as "intolerable" the call for violence against Communist veterans issued here by William M. Green, VFW state department senior vice-commander.

He is Al Goldberg, Middlesex County Communist Party chairman, World War II air force staff sergeant and veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade's earlier battle against fascism in Spain.

The Communist leader, repeating his call for support by all veterans to the Middlesex Catholic War Veterans bonus march before the state legislature, declared:

"A state bonus for veterans has been part of the New Jersey Communist Party's program since the end of the war. The present buckpassing by the state legislature on the bonus issue should convince even Mr. Green—if he sincerely favors a bonus—that what is needed now is not division but unity among veterans."

GREEN, in a New Brunswick Sunday Times front page "warning" against Communist veterans participating in the bonus movement, had threatened: "We intend to back our statements up with words if these so-called 'fellow-travelers' insist upon injecting themselves in the picture."

Said Goldberg: **"It is interesting to note that Green, a self-declared advocate of illegal force and violence, dares to call the Communist Party a 'subversive' organization.**

"More than 15,000 Communists fought honorably in the last war against fascism. Many were decorated for bravery—like Bob Thompson, Communist national board committee member recently framed by the Truman administration, who was awarded the nation's second highest military honor."

The Speech Mehorter Didn't Dare Hear

Tuesday, August 24, will go down in New Jersey history as the day the Legislature's judiciary committee called a public hearing on a vital piece of civil rights legislation—and then barred two directly interested organizations from exercising their basic civil right of testifying on the bill. Suppressed by Republican majority leader Hugh Mehorter, chairman of the committee, was the testimony of the Communist Party—as well as that of the Civil Rights Congress.

This is the speech by Manuel Cantor, legislative representative of the New Jersey Communist Party, that Mehorter did not dare allow to be heard at the open hearing:

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of New Jersey strongly approves the purpose of the proposed bill (Assembly 512). In general we approve the content. However, we find the bill weak in a number of respects. . . .

The rights which this legislation seeks to protect are so basic, so precious as to require the simplest and most direct method of initiation and enforcement of proceedings against their violation.

This law has to do with the daily behavior of citizens, with the elemental dignity of human beings, who for a long, long time have been systematically denied opportunities and privileges without which it is a mockery to speak of inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

There are hundreds of laws now on the books which regulate the conduct of individuals, or the practices of enterprises which effect the public interest. If a restaurant is unsanitary, the health authorities, on their own initiative or on the complaint of anyone, institute proceedings to enforce the health codes. If a landlord does not provide proper fire-doors or escapes, the Tenement House Commission, which employs inspectors to discover violations, institutes action to correct the situation. When ice and snow cover your sidewalk the policeman doesn't wait to make you remove them until someone breaks his neck and files a complaint.

Is there anyone with the gall to argue that these matters are more important to the health and safety, yes to the very life, of the individual citizen, than the tragedy of not being permitted to obtain a job—not just decent work, but in many cases ANY work at all—because you have a dark skin, or your name indicates you are Jewish or foreign-born or of a particular nationality, or practice a certain religion or hold certain political beliefs?

★

LET ME cite an example. Here in Trenton the branch of a well-known manufacturing corporation, whose president, incidentally, heads a federal agency supposedly dedicated to eliminate just such violations of civil rights—this plant has not been hiring Negroes since the end of the war. And, I know personally, it was not because Negroes did not apply.

A few weeks ago a young Negro veteran, after repeated refusals, and noting that other white veterans were being hired, was told about the New Jersey law. His bitter and humiliating experiences roused him to press a complaint with the Division Against Discrimination. I am happy to report the company WIRED him to come to work as soon as they knew they were being pressed in a specific case.

Now, the fact that his company was discriminating was well-known to many people. Why shouldn't the union in the plant, or any interested organization or individual citizen, have the right to institute a complaint? Why shouldn't the administrative agency itself not be empowered to investigate whenever it has evidence of discriminatory practices? Isn't the vicious practice in itself a violation of the law? Should it not be the intent of the law to put an end to violation?

★

LAST WEEK seven girls walked into a public eating place in Trenton, within a block of this State House. They all worked together in a downtown department store. They were going to eat together like good friends and good Americans. They all ordered the same dish—tomato pies. When served, the pies in front of the two Negro girls in the group had been covered with a heavy layer of salt. The police sergeant agreed it was a shame, but "what can you do?" he shrugged.

This is the third case that I know about involving this same eating place. Why shouldn't I be able to call it to the attention of the administrative agency or to file a complaint? If the proprietor is guilty, why shouldn't he be stopped from further degrading and humiliating American citizens?

★

A CLEAN BED in a hotel is important. There should be proper inspection and enforcement. But a bed, ANY bed, in a hospital, for a Negro acutely ill, is much more important.

Several months ago a Negro woman, critically ill, was driven from hospital to hospital in Trenton. There were no "Negro beds," that is, no beds in Jimcrow wards. Should not the agency against discrimination investigate this whole condition without waiting for complaints? In this case the woman couldn't have complied with the requirements of the law. Because, as a result of her experience with discrimination, she DIED.

Catholic, Jewish or Negro applicants to schools or colleges are very hesistant to make any public record of their bitterness over the discrimination they encounter. They are so eager to get the educa-

(Continued from Page 15)

NEW DRAFT CROP COMING UP

War II Vet Bonus Knifed by Lawmill

TRENTON.—With America's first peacetime draft under way and slated to reach down to New Jersey's 18-year-olds within two weeks, the New Jersey legislature has already begun to renege on its promise of a cash bonus for this state's veterans of World War II.

Tipoff on the bi-partisan betrayal of the veterans came in a report by the semi-official State Tax Policy Commission, which flatly termed an immediate cash bonus "unsound, untimely and unnecessary."

Significantly, the commission expressed the road-to-war thinking of the Republican and Democratic parties in declaring: "These are times of unrest, hesitancy and even fear . . . a period of national defense in which military service will be required of perhaps millions of young men and women. Are we to anticipate a second wave of bonuses within the near future and still later, third, fourth and fifth waves?"

★

THE REPORT, signed by Dr. John F. Sly of the Princeton Surveys, chairman of the commission, centered its fire on the "straw man" bingo and state lottery proposals advanced by Assemblyman Tumulty (D., Hudson) and other Catholic Church spokesmen who have used the bonus issue as a wedge for legalized gambling.

The commission dismissed proposals for increased gasoline and beer taxes as methods of financing a bonus as "unfair and insufficient."

But ignored in the entire report report—as it has been in the legislature itself—is the completely sound proposal of the Independent Progressive Party for a graduated state income tax with full exemption for all incomes under $5,000.

Thinking of the Republican majority was shown in a caucus vote which straddled the bonus question but which "favored" a tax on electric light users—that is, the broadest type of sales tax—with increased beer and gasoline taxes a close runner-up.

★

THE WALLACE PARTY'S position was expressed in a statement by three prominent New Jersey veterans who declared: "The critical problems of housing and employment facing vets and their families make it imperative that the Governor and the legislature take immediate action on this issue. It is the direct responsibility if the state, no less than the federal government, to help these citizens solve problems they had no part in making."

Signers of the statement were Philip Van Gelder of Camden, 1st district candidate for Congress who left a high position in the CIO Shipworkers Union to volunteer for active combat service; Dr. Ulysses S. Campbell of East Orange, 11 district congressional candidate and a World War II captain, and Robert Imbrie of Trenton, a New Guinea veteran who was wounded seven times in action.

As Jersey Goes

By Sid Stein

There have been more Communist recruiting gatherings in the past few weeks than in the previous few months.

Through the weeks of intensified "spy scares" and frameup indictments, Jerseyites are stepping up to enlist in the Communist party.

I have attended some of these recruiting gatherings. They have a new quality to them. The questions do not at all relate to the present hysteria, nor do the potential recruits crave to remain "sympathizers."

They ask about Socialist democracy. They want to know the fundamental arguments behind the contention that reforms can not cure a dying capitalism.

Seeing the Communists under attack has made many people realize more sharply the value of the Communist Party to the working class and the nation.

They reason very solidly, "If these Communists are so hated by the 'fearmakers' of the UnAmerican Committee . . . if they are under attack by every Taft-Hartleyite and bigot. . . . If they are so feared by the enemies of the people—then they are indispensable to me!"

* * *

ONE WORKER at a gathering put it in this way: "I made up my mind that the Communists were right some time ago, but I held back from joining, fearing the responsibility that goes with being a Communist. But now I have no choice—I realize that you who are members of the Communist Party want and deserve more than 'sympathy' and 'sympathizers.' You want active participants in the fight. I would be disappointed in you if you did not meet your responsibilities. Therefore I must meet mine."

Another explained: "There was a time when I felt that joining the party would mean running the risk of being under attack—I felt that I could be doing many things to help build the progressive movement without necessarily being in the front line of fire. . . .

'But now I see that I am under attack anyway. My union is under attack. The Wallace movement to which I belong is under fire. And even the insurance organization to which I belong has been labelled subversive. Now I know that I can't escape the attack. I can only fight it—so I want to join the fighting Communist Party."

* * *

IN THE HEAT of the fight for elementary civil rights, a deeper understanding of the meaning of democracy—its limitation under capitalism and its fulfillment through Socialism—is growing.

The other night this subject was discussed at a recruiting gathering where a student expressed his total opposition to the obvious whittling away of democratic rights—but at the same time was worried that under socialism, too, some would be denied the "right" to organize counter-revolution. He was looking for **full** democracy, he said—A society where there is **no** repression.

By the end of the evening he was pretty much convinced that this is precisely what the Communists are fighting for. He saw, with the Communists, that the road to that society is not traversed on the magic carpet of wishes. He saw that before we can have perfect democracy, we must at least achieve democracy for the majority—Socialism—as against the dictatorship by the minority which characterizes capitalism.

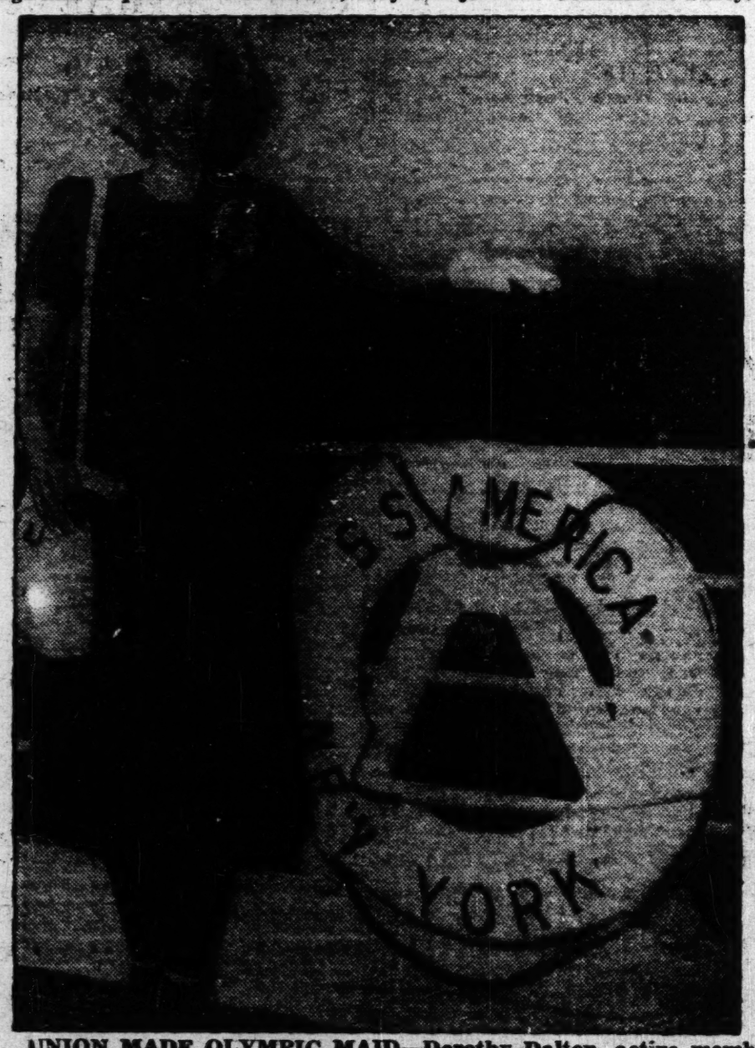
* * *

THE MOTLEY CREW that has set out to impose "thought control" on America is not succeeding. Thought will not abide by the ukase of J. Parnell Thomas—nor will it be scared away by the findings of Tom Clark.

The attacks are not only meeting the counter-attack of the people. They are also provoking **deeper thought** among the advanced workers and progressives.

We intend to help our fellow Jerseyans and especially the workers to think deeply, and to come to conclusions—scientific conclusions. We intend to give ever increasing numbers our own guide to straight thinking—The Worker

And we're going to do it in an organized way. At recruiting gatherings and in personal discussions, they will join the Communist Party.



UNION MADE OLYMPIC MAID—Dorothy Dalton, active member of UE-CIO Local 410 at Westinghouse-Bloomfield, who just returned from London, where she competed in the Olympic games as a member of the U.S. gymnastic team.

Montclair Gag Hearing Set For Thursday

MONTCLAIR.— George Jackson, 19-year-old blind honor student at Seton Hall, will stand trial here Thursday for carrying the Independent Progressive Party's battle for lower prices into the streets of his own home town.

Together with Harry J. Oliver, 20, also of Willowdale Avenue, Jackson was arrested Aug. 3 as a violator of Montclair's anti-sound-truck ordinance.

The hearing was postponed twice pending the decision of Vice-Chancellor Bigelow on an injunction against the ordinance sought by Mrs. Katherine Van Orden and Dr. Ulysses Campbell, Independent Progressive congressional candidates in the 12th and 11th districts.

Bigelow refused the injunction. His ruling was in direct contradiction to a recent Federal Court decision in Trenton which outlawed

GEORGE JACKSON

municipal sound gag laws as violations of the U. S. Constitution.

MRS. VAN ORDEN and Dr. Campbell were arrested for speaking from soundtrucks against recent milk price increases in front of the Borden Milk Co. plant in Newark.

James Imbrie, state Progressive chairman and candidate for U. S. Senator, was also arrested despite the Federal court ruling for using sound equipment in Englewood.

JERSEY YOUTH IN ACTION

N. J. Schools May Boycott Capital

HADDONFIELD. — Seventeen-year-old Richard Van Nort believes in democracy.

Because he does, and because he did something about it, the state of New Jersey may boycott the capital of the United States as the site of its annual high school pilgrimages.

The boycott recommendation came from Dr. Joseph L. Bustard, assistant state commissioner of education and chief of the department's division against discrimination.

The whole thing started when Van Nort, a senior at Haddonfield High School, took part in a class pilgrimage to Washington May 31 — and saw that school authorities had made full provision for segregating Negro students once they got to the nation's capital.

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DISTURBED, Van Nort got together with James Parker, senior class president. The two white students circulated a petition that was signed by a majority of the school's 192 graduates.

"We complained against this segregation," Van Nort said, "because we felt it was a violation of the principles of democracy being taught in our high school classrooms."

The students presented their petition to Principal Thomas H. Skirm. They got no results.

So young Van Nort journeyed 90 miles to Newark to see Dr. Bustard at the main office of the state education department's anti-discrimination division.

The statement from Bustard followed, promising "to recommend, if the pattern in Washington, D. C., cannot be be changed, that New Jersey schools discontinue the practice of taking senior class trips to Washington. Perhaps the Haddonfield incident will prove of great value in helping change the traditional pattern."

Party Lines

By Larry Mahan

Big Business owns almost all of the American press . . . almost all.

We don't have much money, but we have the facts—and the determination to get them to the people . . . to organize the people to change bad facts to good ones.

There are a lot of ways to do this—none of them easy. You climb stairs with leaflets, speak at a shopgate, sell a pamphlet to the guy on the next bench. But all of these are "singles"—single actions on one or two ideas. You can't always follow up with another talk, or another pamphlet when it's most needed.

You do a job, but there's just so much you can cover at one time.

★

OUR PRESS covers the whole field. It says more than you can say at a dozen sittings, and it gets there as regular as the mail. You sometimes miss appointments, you've got a crowded schedule, but our paper is THERE.

We've been selling bigger bundles of The Worker. Some routes have been set up, and routes give regularity. But the regular readers who become regular members are most often the people who SUBSCRIBE. Lately our new subs have been few, and our renewals even fewer.

Well . . . summer's over . . . we want to start September with a call to arms to all New Jersey press builders (and that means every one of us). Let's turn to and BUILD REGULAR READERS WITH SUBS.

See your press director. . . . Get names and addresses of a few recent expirations. . . . Then visit!

Grand climax will be a Weekend Worker Sub Drive, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 18 and 19. Mark it down NOW, and plan to spend THAT weekend with some of our closest supporters . . . The Worker subscribers.

The Speech Mehorter Didn't Dare Hear

(Continued from Page 2)

tion they seek, they swallow their pride and their anger. They fear, especially today, with the atmosphere that prevails, that their complaint will get them blacklisted as "trouble-makers," and more than likely as Communists, if they stand up and fight against the un-American discrimination in the field of education.

The Communist Party maintains that the way a man or woman is allowed to make a living, the place in which he or she may eat, or sleep, or relax, the school in which one gets an education, the hospital where one goes to repair health or save life itself—these are matters of the most fundamental concern to the life, health and happiness of any person. The operation and enforcement of a law designed to bring about, as near as possible, equal opportunity in these various fields, must be simple and direct to invoke, speedy and effective in enforcement. If the amendments as now drafted do not so specify, and we are not certain they do, we propose any changes as would permit any person, any trade union or other interested organization, and the administrative agency itself to initiate proceedings.

★

NOW WE WANT to deal with a form of un-American discrimination not specifically in the bill—**discrimination on account of political belief.**

At critical junctions in the history of our country, greedy entrenched interests, and the politicians who do their bidding, have attempted to halt progress by delimiting or destroying the traditional American freedom of thought and conscience. Thus it was in 1798 when the tories vilified Thomas Jeferson and his followers as "red agitators" and "agents of a foreign government" because of their republicain (with a small R!) beliefs and their strong sympathy for the French Revolution.

Today we clearly see the ugly process under way in the present postwar crisis. The hounding to death of Mr. Harry D. White, a distinguished public servant, a New Dealer under Franklin Roosevelt, is a most dramatic example of the personal tragedy invoked by the present-day witch-hunters. But what about the jobs, the peace of mind, of many workers, professionals, teachers and scientists who are being discriminated against because of their political beliefs?

Now, aided by the illegal actions of the House Un-American Committee, the poisonous idea is being spread to private employment. The discrimination is allegedly practiced against Communists, who daily, hourly, are tried and found guilty of the monstrous charge of "subversive"—**in the headlines and on the radio. But never in the courts, where this charge cannot be proven for the simple reason that it is a lie.** The Supreme Court of the United States has, in fact, held to the contrary.

Nevertheless, today in New Jersey, workers are being fired and blacklisted because of their political beliefs. Not only Communists, or those charged wtih being Communists, are already victims. Union leaders and rank and file workers with strong union sympathies have been included. In the field of education, the papers have reported numerous instances of professors dismissed merely because they expressed publicly their support for a former Vice-President, Henry Wallace.

What a frame-up pattern is being woven by the big employers and fascist-minded reactionaries! Every good union man, every liberal teacher scientist and professional is in danger of firing and victimization through unfounded charges and allegations, with no recourse.

We therefore strongly urge that the words "political belief" be added wherever in the bill the various categories of discrimination are enumerated. In this way loyal, progressive citizens of New Jersey can, in some measure, be protected in the exercise of their fundamental American rights.

Last of Scottsboro Victims Tells:

'WHY I FLED PRISON'

Haywood Patterson, writer of the letter in the adjoining columns, has spent 17 of his 34 years behind prison bars. He escaped last July from Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala., where half of his life was spent.

He was one of nine Negro boys who were dragged from an Alabama freight train on March 25, 1931, and charged with "rape." Ranging in ages from 13 to 18 years, the boys were saved from a mob by a sheriff who wanted the court to handle the case. The court sentenced eight of them, including Haywood Patterson, to the electric chair.

Six years of legal and mass campaigning resulted in the freedom for four of the defendants. Olen Montgomery, Roy Wright, Willie Roberson and Eugene Williams were the freed boys. The then Governor of Alabama, Bibb Graves, promised a defense committee delegation that the other five boys would be pardoned in a compromise offer.

One by one the Scottsboro boys were let out of Kilby Prison on parole. Andy Wright, Clarence Norris, Charlie Weems and Ozzie Powell. Powell was released only in September, 1946.

Patterson, who had shown the most advanced understanding of his case, was serving a sentence of 99 years for an act charged against him while in prison. Last year he was known to have been one of the prisoners flogged by prison authorities.

Patterson's story, and the story of other Negro prisoners whose crimes could never equal those committed against them by the state, is told in his letter. Patterson is asking, in the only way he knows how to ask, that the people who once saved his life, now act to guarantee him a sanctuary. Quick death, it is understandable, would be far more preferable than a return to the conditions he describes in his letter.

The Daily Worker can vouch for the authenticity of the letter and has the assurance of some individuals and organizations — especially the leaders of the Civil Rights Congress —that everything will be done to win Patterson's right to live out his life as a free man.

THE TEXT OF HAYWOOD PATTERSON'S LETTER

EXPOSES SLAVE CONDITIONS AT ATMORE, ALABAMA PENAL FARM, AS 'LIVING HELL'

Yes, I am the Scottsboro boy, namely, Haywood Patterson, and am not a refugee from justice.

I am only a victim of circumstances over which I have had no control. And I do want the people of America to realize that I am not trying to hide from justice but what I have done was just and right. The only unjust thing I did in Alabama was the killing of two state dogs in order to make my escape clear. Now I can't begin to say how sorry I am about this, but it had to be done or else!

Now I ask that the people who are really interested be not deceived by the state of Alabama because they will have you to believe that I am a bad character, the meanest Negro in all the world if you allow them to tell it.

Now I can scarcely describe all the evil and mean things that happened to me. Some I shall call to remembrance of the people of the state of Alabama. How many a time they have been bitter and torn my heart out with their venomous tongues. They have placed many a foul accusation against me. They have disgraced my life and caused me to suffer in prison 18 years under false circumstances. They also have forgotten how they cheated me with their justice.

How cruelly and brutally they have treated me for many gloomy years. And so many years I have slaved, exposed to all sort of weather by the slave drivers. Why, the bosses have made me pull plows, they have used me and others like mules. I got proof for this. One Willie Colman pulled the plow until he gave completely out. The boss in turn whipped the boy with heavy sticks unmercifully on the state farm in Atmore, Ala.

I have seen Negroes' heads rolled up in the doors of cars and beaten. One boss sits in the car whipping him in the face and another boss on the outside of the car whipping the hind part.

Now I was faced with a tough problem. The whole five years I spent in Atmore. I was put on the spot the very first day I was there. The fact is that the bookkeeper, Fenchie Home, being in Scottsboro, he bent over backward trying to get the inmates to put me out saying that I had caused the state a lot of trouble, that I had caused to state to put n-----s on the jury roll to serve as jury.

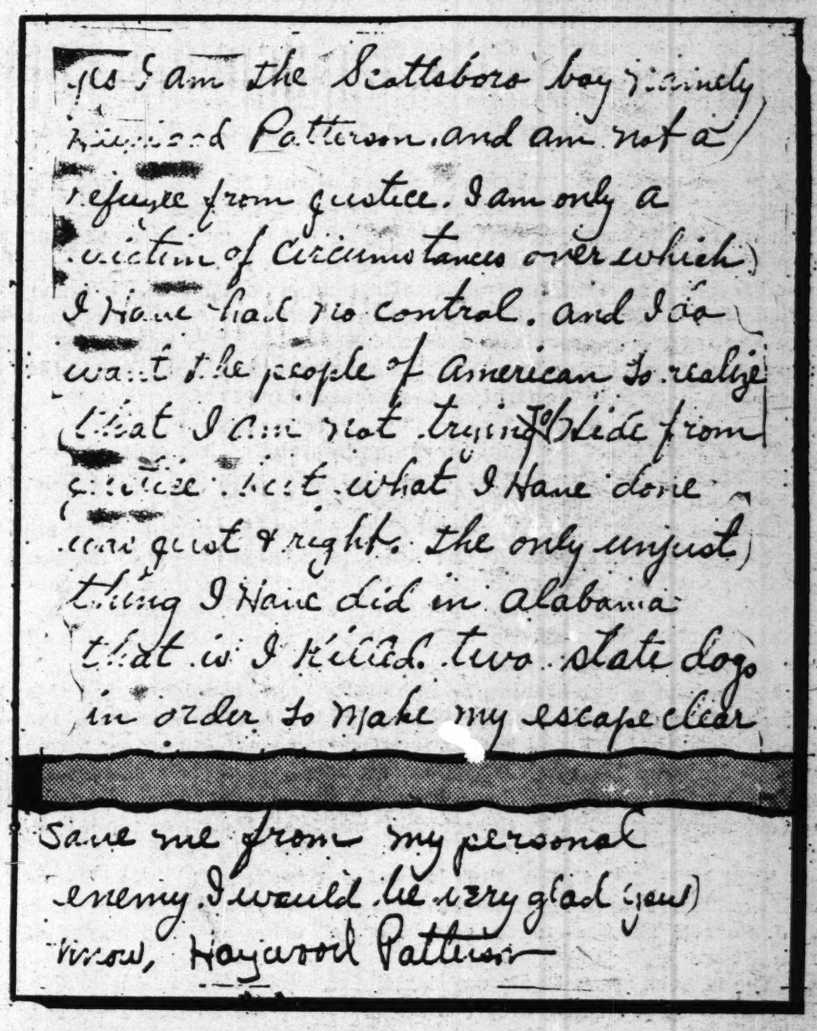
But I was wise. Nobody could play up to me except a friend. But once I got careless and came pretty near getting put out. You see the bosses tried all they could to get the Negroes against me. One of the bosses, Charlie Sidmore, put a weak Negro up to "steal" me [to knife.—Editor] one night. He stole me of course. I got it in the lung, over the heart and arms. But after all, I wasn't afraid. I fought him off with my hands until my friends came to my rescue.

Now as far as the Alabama pardons and parole board system are concerned, it is nothing but a slave racket. There is no justice or right in the pardons and parole board of Alabama. You no doubt remember the case of I. B. Berry, who was sent back to Alabama by the state of New York a while ago. The parole board then tried to show that they meant right. Within a short time they paroled Berry, but it was only for a short while, long enough for the public to forget. Then they reached back and got Berry, who is now in prison. They bawled him out, saying, "We will teach you a lesson about going to New York," and they are really teaching him a lesson.

Now it is a terrible shame how Negroes are treated once they become a prisoner. Why they are considered no more as human beings. Something should be done immediately to prevent the outrageous attacks on the Negro prisoners of the South.

Now as for myself, I have never had a proper chance in life. Of course, since I am restored to freedom and life, I am begging society to please allow me a chance to do good since I have never had a chance. Do not vote for me to go back into a living hell. Please give me the assistance of every possible kind. Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad, you know.

—HAYWOOD PATTERSON.



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Save me from my personal enemy I would be very glad (you) know, Haywood Patterson

The Letter and Signature

THE ORIGINAL SCOTTSBORO DEFENDANTS—Shown at the time of one of their retrials are the nine Scottsboro Boys (left to right): Clarence Norris, Olen Montgomery, Andy Wright, Willie Roberson, Ozie Powell, Roy Wright, Charlie Weems, Eugene Williams and Haywood Patterson. Patterson and his mother are shown in the inset.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1948 IN 3 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

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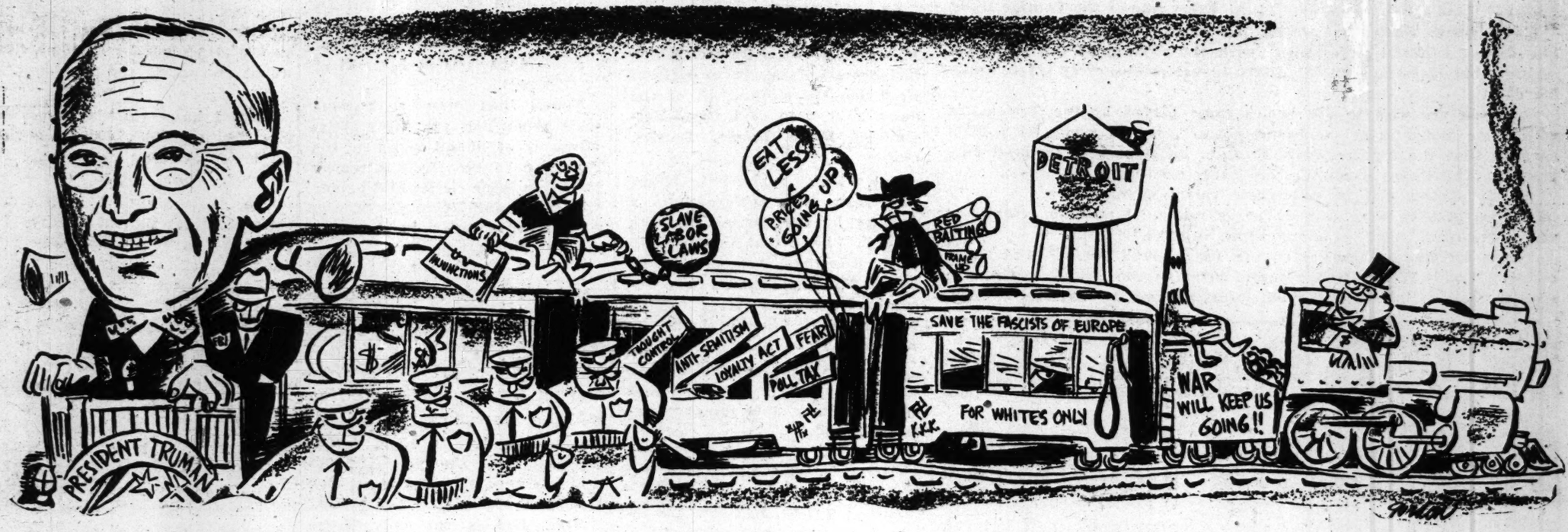
Reuther Supports Taft-Hartleyites

—NAT GANLEY, PAGE 9



LABOR ASKS PEACE, END TO T-H WRITS

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

Labor Day, 1948, once again finds the men and women of Detroit Labor, half-a-million strong, marching in observance of labor's traditional holiday.

As always, it is a festive occasion in which labor shows its solidarity, its strength and its mighty contributions to the welfare of the nation.

The Michigan Worker—the state's foremost labor paper—extends heartiest greetings and congratulations to the marching ranks of organized labor.

Your presence here, Mr. President, gives this occasion more than ordinary significance.

It is true, of course, that your speech here will be a political one, the opening shot in your campaign for election.

It is equally true—as you surely must recognize—that the unionists in your audience have varying political persuasions. Many thousands of the marchers have no political affiliation. Many more thousands are supporters of Henry Wallace. A few, perhaps, are even Republicans.

Nevertheless they are all marching together, and your views will be respectfully heard.

Last week many representative leaders of Detroit labor addressed an urgent request to you to cancel the injunction you issued against the longshoremen, the fifth you have ordered under the Taft-Hartley act.

You have issued more strikebreaking injunctions than any other president in our history!

You ignored the request to cancel the latest one. That is why increasing numbers of unionists are sceptical of your verbal opposition to the Taft-Hartley law.

That's why they are supporting Henry Wallace.

* * *

TODAY DETROIT labor has another urgent request to make of you. In the city of Detroit today a fascist group is working day and night to foment and provoke a race riot here. Two Negro families in the Trumbull area in Detroit live under a state of siege from these Klan-like mobsters.

Thus far your Democratic colleague, Mayor Van Antwerp, has done nothing to stop this looming blood bath. And the Republican police chief whom he appointed, Harry S. Toy, has issued a "shoot 'em" edict resulting in the murder of two innocent Negro children, Leon Mosley and Beverly Lee.

Will you speak up and take action against this "bi-partisan" violation of civil rights?

Civil rights, Mr. President, is something more than words and a program.

It is tested by actions, by deeds.

And it is because of the deeds of Wallace and Taylor that they are winning the support of larger and larger segments of organized labor in Detroit.

Labor in Drive to Elect Hill, Nowak

—See Page 2

Last Minute Push Needed To Elect Hill and Nowak

DETROIT.—This is showdown week in the pre-election drive to put State Senator Stanley Nowak in Congress and the Rev. Charles A. Hill in the Detroit city council.

The primary election is set for Tuesday, Sept. 14.

Sen. Nowak is running for the Democratic nomination in the 16th Congressional District, which includes all of Dearborn, parts of west side Detroit and all of the down river area of Ecorse, Melvindale, River Rouge, Inkster, etc.

Rev. Hill, prominent Negro clergyman, is campaigning for a vacancy in the Detroit common council. The actual vacancy will be filled in the November election. but the two candidates who receive the highest votes in the primary Sept. 14 will vie in the final in November.

Although two finalists will be chosen, voters are cautioned that they may vote only for one candidate.

* * *

THE NOWAK campaign has been in full swing now for nearly a month. The Rev. Hill has had less time to prepare and carry out his campaign, but that too is now swinging into round-the-clock activity.

In much the same manner as the Isacson campaign in New York last spring, the candidacies of both Sen. Nowak and Rev. Hill are being watched all over the nation.

Although Nowak is running as a Democrat and Rev. Hill is in a nonpartisan election, both men are widely-known supporters of Henry Wallace and his program.

Their total votes will be taken by politicians as a barometer of Wallace strength in Detroit and Dearborn.

Both men have extremely favorable chances of election. Sen Nowak has represented his district in the State Senate for the past 10 years. He is by far the most potent vote-getter who has ever campaigned against incumbent, reactionary John S. Lesinski. In two campaigns, in the same district, Nowak was elected to the state senate with more votes than Lesinski got for Congress.

Nowak has won a nation-wide reputation for his fearless advocacy of liberal views in the Michigan Senate. He is extremely strong in labor circles and among the Polish and Negro voters, who form the majority in his district.

* * *

NOWAK CAMPAIGN managers feel that only insufficient manpower for canvassing and bringing out the vote can keep him from winning the nomination. To that end they are calling upon all progressives to lend a hand in the final stages of the campaign. The Nowak campaign headquarters are at 8030 Michigan.

Rev. Hill is the only Negro candidate among those seeking the council seat. This puts him in a very favorable position as far as winning the Negro vote is concerned, but makes it all the more important for white progressives to campaign to win him a large proportion of the white vote.

A good percentage of white votes, added to the number he will get in the Negro communities, will put Hill over, his campaign managers feel.

They too are appealing for volunteers to carry on election activity in key sections of the city.

These last two weeks will tell the story as to whether Detroiters get an outstanding Negro in the City Council and a prominent progressive in Congress.

The keynote now is work and more work in the neighborhoods.

AN EDITORIAL

Look Who GM Likes

PONTIAC is a General Motors town. Every line of the Pontiac Daily Press spews forth the propaganda barrage of the GM octopus. The Press's editorial page swings with the rhythm of the GM cash register that rings up over $11,000,000 in net profits every seven working days.

If you are wise to the bosses game played by the Trotskyites with their super-radical sounding phrases, it will come with little surprise that the Pontiac Daily Press in an August 21 editorial embraces a Trotskyite, Social Workers Party meeting to its bosom.

Exclaims this GM mouthpiece in this GM town:

"The speeches were listened to by many. Favorable acceptance was widespread. SWP promotes much interest."

In a big house there's even use for a small second-hand shoestring. And GM can find a useful role for the Trotskyites in the sinister game of inflationary profiteering, pushing for war and fascism.

$3,970 Rebate Won By Tenants Council

DETROIT.—The Downtown Tenants Council, known city wide for its 24 hour a day struggle against evictions and rent gouging landlords, won this last week, $3,970 for three of its members, who were overcharged that much by a landlord.

This sum, was declared by court attaches as probably the largest ever won in back repayments of overcharged rents. It was awarded by Judge Jeffries.

J. W. SMITH

The landlord was Fossie Woods and her husband Otto. The members of the tenants council who won back the overcharge were Walter Ivery, Ossie Green and Willie Mae McIntyre. Also the landlord had to pay court charges and lawyers fees.

The story goes back to the night of May 14, 1948 when the telephone rang in the headquarters of the Tenant Council. It was answered by J. W. Smith, dynamic president of the Council.

It was an eviction of four families at 91 Alfred St. within five minutes Smith was on the job and in the apartment house and began getting the facts of the case from the four tenants, Walter Ivey, Alonso Parks, Ossie Green and Walter MacIntyre.

"Reason" for the eviction was that the landlady wanted four apartments for herself.

The first thing the Council president did was to get a court order staying the eviction. He told the facts to the Judge who daily sees Smith in court. The facts were:

- Early in the year they had gone to the office of Rent Control and found out that instead of the $15 a week they had been paying, the ceiling rents for thhe apartments were $7 and $7.50.
- They had engaged the services of a lawyer to handle the payments and to advise them.
- The Council found out that the lawyer had not paid the rents and they forced him to do so.
- The Council advised the tenants to sue for triple damages for the overcharges and got a stay of eviction while that was going on.

The Council then went to work helping the overcharged tenants to prepare their case for return of the overcharges. They secured affidavits from former caretakers that they had received additional money for renting apartments over and above the initial first months rent. They got the facts that the landlady had gotten the rent plus the overcharges.

The landlady began an unsuccessful counteroffensive when she leraned "that Tenants Council" was on the job. Through the length and breadth of the East Side, the Council is known and feared by the real estate sharks and rent gouging landlords.

This case typifies the yeoman work being done by this Tenants Council that has 500 members in Detroit's East Side, phone number Temple 3-6971. The tremendous victory of winning $3,970 for the tenants is only one of many.

FLINT LABOR ASKS – WILL TRUMAN TALK ON SPEEDUP?

FLINT.—The program on Labor Day here, with President Truman as the main speaker, includes a handout of shoes for the largest family in attendance, a suit for the oldest man and a suit for the oldest lady.

One local UAW-CIO shop steward told the Worker:

"If Truman cut out the $20,000,000,000 a year bi-partisan armament expenditures which intensifies inflation then maybe the Flint workers could afford to buy their own shoes and suits."

Some of the union leaders here were scheduled to meet the President at the City Limits and escort his party to Flint Park.

The President is not expected to talk on speedup in the General Motors plants here which has created a strong mood for strike action by the workers.

SCOTTY SEZ...

MARGARET TRUMAN'S father is scheduled to speak here in Cadillac Square on Labor Day. Alert photographers will be on hand to get an intimate picture of the two Trumans and their friends. . . .

The five Injunctions.

* * *

Harry S. Truman positively will not speak to the massed workers from a soap box.

After breaking five national strikes any reminder to come clean would embarrass the President.

* * *

(Yes, I know we said something like this last week but since then he broke another strike.)

* * *

Top AFL and CIO leaders will celebrate their playing host to Injunction Harry at an evening banquet. A menu already suggested by Walter Reuther would present Labor's cooked goose.

With ballot stuffing a la Ford foundry.

* * *

EQUIPPED with combat helmets and sub-machine guns 20 members of the police commanda squad stood ready a block from Briggs Stadium. A patrol wagon rushed up to a screaming halt and reinforcements poured out with clubs in hand. Assuming battle formation they launched the attack, surrounded the dangerous element, and dragged away in plain sight. . . .

A Youth-for-Wallace button.

* * *

It's a rare occurrence yet baby elephants were born this year in the zoo at Rome and in Moscow. Sadly enough the Rome elephant hates her offspring. The Moscow mother is reported to love and protect her baby pachyderm.

It just goes to show that even elephants know it is better to raise a family under Socialsim.

* * *

The delegation arriving to aid two Negro families besieged by a KKK mob were told by the police inspector that erecting the sign DEMOCRACY AT WORK was like waving a red flag at a bull.

Interesting to note how the bulls associate democracy at work with the red flag.

* * *

Whatever became of AL CAPONE the guy who used to write for Hearst praising free enterprise and knocking Communism?

* * *

P.S.—They are giving away pairs of shoes to ensure an audience for Injunction Harry in Flint. Truman has plenty to spare.

He couldn't fill any of those left him by his predecessor FDR.

UAW BOARD MEETS

DETROIT. — The UAW - CIO Board will meet here Sept. 13 at the Wolverine Hotel.

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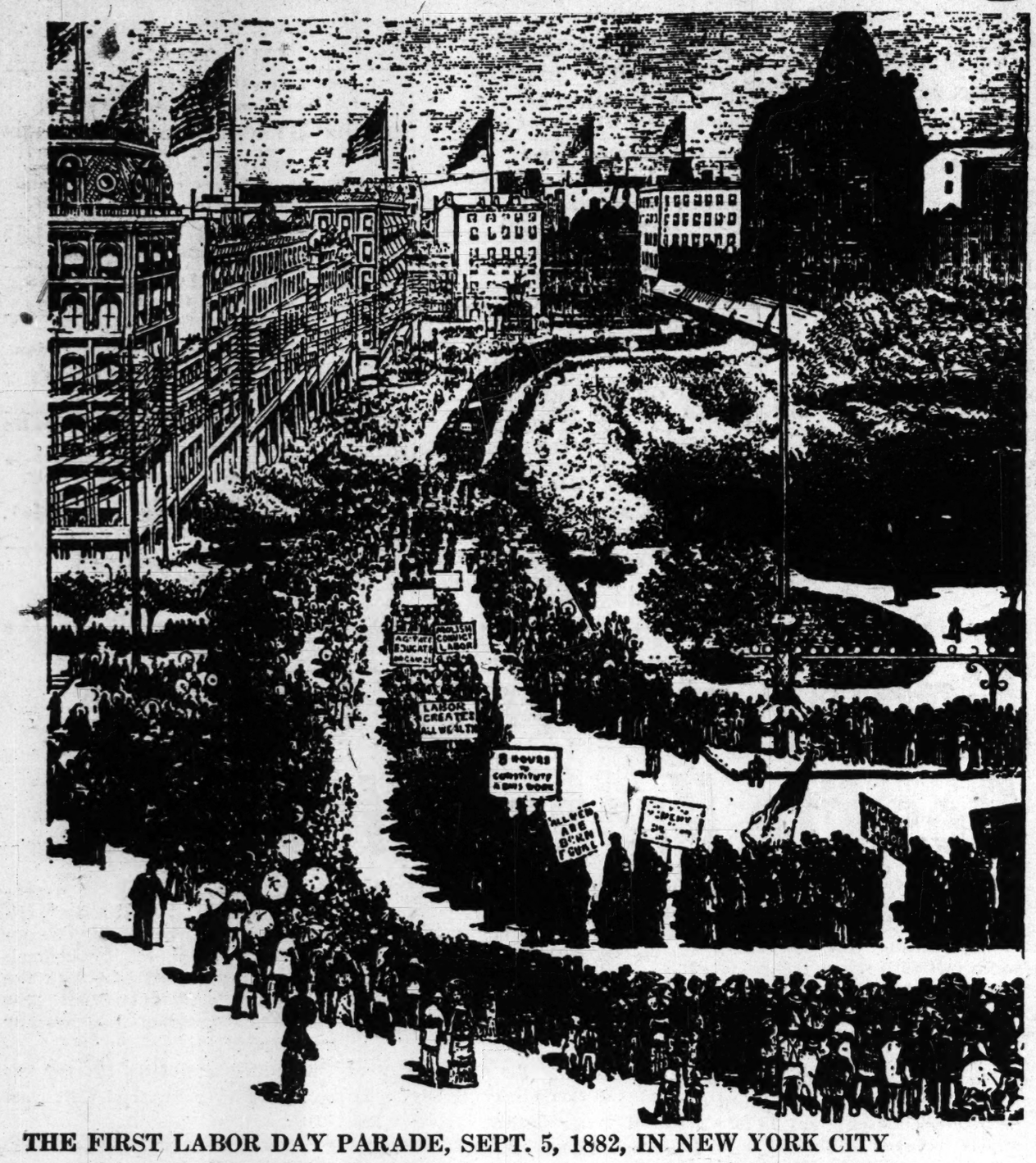
Wallace Calls for Negro-White Unity



THE FIRST LABOR DAY PARADE, SEPT. 5, 1882, IN NEW YORK CITY

Forerunner by 65 years of the spectacular Chicago Labor Day observance, was the first Labor Day parade which took place in New York City on Sept. 5, 1882. On that day, the dream of Peter J. McGuire, a union carpenter, who first suggested laborers should have their own special holiday, became a reality. The idea caught on and, pressed by labor unions, state after state declared the first Monday in September a holiday. Finally, a dozen years later, in 1894, the Congress of the United States, responding to the demands of the American people, made Labor Day a national public holiday to honor the working people of the nation.

Says His $4 Billion Aid Program Plus Unity Will Speed South's Rise

By Abner Berry

Henry Agard Wallace will go down in history as the man who walked into the Ku Klux Klan's lair and preached a message of Negro-white unity. He will be remembered as the man who defied the violence of Jimcrow system, as the man who strode into the den of Dixiecrats, the agents of Wall Street in the South, and proposed a $4 billion dollar program of aid for the South to be raised by taxing the absentee corporations of Wall Street.

The sensational Southern tour of the Progressive Party nominee for President of the United States has been an unprecedented event in American political history. To the amazement of skeptics, southern audiences turned out in numbers to hear Wallace. And they were unsegregated audience.

Several times in the course of his tour, Wallace encounted hooliganism. But the reaction to these attacks reflected the strong sentiments of the Southern people against Klanism.

In the Municipal Armory at Durham, N. C., a meeting of 1,500 heard Wallace shouting to make himself heard over the jeers and rebel yells of a small claque in the rear of the hall.

The next day a crowd of close to 2,000 was on hand in front of Greensboro's County Courthouse when Wallace arrived at 1:30 p.m. A group of white men in the crowd began to jeer as Wallace emerged from his egg-spattered car. But Wallace delivered from the courthouse steps an address which was broadcast.

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THE DURHAM MEETING, a final session of the Progressive Party's state nominating convention, was the first unsegregated mass meeting to be held in the tobacco and industrial center. At the scheduled time of the meeting, a group of nondescript youth set up a picket line around the armory carrying signs inscribed with Dixiecrat and Red-baiting slogans.

As Miss Mary Price, Progressive Party state chairman and candidate for governor, opened the meeting, a picket line entered the building, as if by prearranged cue. A claque of about 100 inside the hall yelled in support of the hoodlums while another group of young men. Progressive Party adherents, barred the pickets' way to the front of the hall.

Members of the audience, annoyed when the hoodlums yelled and jostled, ejected them at 9:20 p.m.

Speaking before a rain-drenched crowd of 2,500 in the Winston-Salem baseball park, Wallace again dramatically defied Dixiecrat hoodlum attacks and called for interracial unity in the South as the only way to lift that area's standard of living.

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THE BIG CROWD came out to hear Wallace, despite the organized hooligalism which has followed Wallace through this state under the leadership of Klan-minded groups. The tomato-throwers and egg-tossers were outnumbered by about 25 to 1 by the honest working people who defied them and came to hear Wallace.

More than half the audience was composed of Negro tobacco workers who listened earnestly as Wallace expounded his program for aid to Southern agriculture. The jeering was carried on almost solely by a group of youths in the left field stands. A well-known Republican informed Progressive Party leaders that the hecklers were organized by older persons.

The pattern of disruption and violence that has trailed Wallace through North Carolina bears the earmarks of preparation. All the attacks followed the same procedure and the slogans were remarkable for their identity.

★

WALLACE mapped out a strenuous campaign swing jam-packed with speeches and informal talks in Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. He is travelling by plane, auto and train.

Wallace has proposed that his plan for the south be split evenly between industry and agriculture and be in addition to federal aid for schools, hospitals, homes, health and social security. "It is no handout I propose," he said. "There is a simple method to finance it and the returns in increased production, in health and happiness will repay the investment over a few years."

Wallace proposed that the half billion for southern industry be used to build factories planned, owned and controlled in the south and paying high wages, and to help build homes and machines. The half billion for agriculture, he said, should be used to help the "honest and industrious southern farmers establish a sound and solvent agriculture."

"Each year billions, literally billions of dollars of profits are drained from southern labor in field and factory by large corporations owned by wealthy and powerful men who reside elsewhere," Wallace declared. "We Progressives propose only that the Federal Government, through taxation of these riches, return to the people of the south a part of the stolen fruits of their toil and sweat."

LABOR DAY GREETINGS FROM OVERSEAS

T-H Law Called Model for Busting Union Everywhere

ROME (ALN).—The Taft-Hartley law is being used as a model "by all imperialist governments to suppress union rights," Sec. Gen. Guiseppe Di Vittorio of the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL)) said here in a Labor Day message to American workers.

In Italy, DiVittorio said, the government had already announced anti-strike laws based on the Taft-Hartley law. "We believe that the greatest aid you could render Italian workers and workers of other countries is to fight strenuously to abolish the Taft-Hartley law.

"Like all working people, we love the great American republic of Lincoln and Roosevelt; we love your tradition of democracy, liberty and independence. . . . Today, however, the big trusts dominate your economic life and consequently your political life.

"They are out not only to destroy the most elementary principles of liberty, but openly threaten the world with a third and more catastrophic world war with their proclaimed monopoly of the atomic bomb."

Concluding, DiVittorio sent "fraternal greetings, best wishes for peace, progress and social emancipation to you all, workers of America, from your brothers in Italy."

PREDICTS U. S. WORKERS WILL SET EXAMPLE

By Gen. Sec. Louis Saillant
World Federation of Trade Unions

PARIS (ALN).—On the occasion of Labor Day, when the working people of the U. S. honor and celebrate labor, the World Federation of Trade Unions sends greetings to all American workers, men and women, with a message of friendship and brotherhood from their fellow-workers the world over.

By the constant raising of moral and material welfare and living conditions, American workers, through the channel of their labor unions, will act as pioneers in every field of human activity.

They will also be among the most active of those who work for a closer friendship and understanding among the peoples of the world, as a basis for a lasting peace, for which the whole of mankind is yearning.

The best wishes of the WFTU go to the American workers in their endeavors to secure social justice and world peace.

LATIN WORKERS FEEL BOND WITH U. S. LABOR

MEXICO CITY (ALN). — The solidarity between organized workers of the U. S. and Latin America will develop in increasing measure in the days to come, president Vicente Lombardo Toledano of the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL) declared, issuing Labor Day greetings to U. S. labor.

Latin American unions, through the CTAL, have made great efforts "to form a solid alliance with the most advanced, developed and understanding group of the American people, the workers," he said.

"The workers of Latin America . . . feel a common bond and clear identification with U. S. workers since the weight of the monopolies is the same on U.S. labor as it is on the backs of the people of all Latin America," Toledano asserted.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

A right-wing labor official's remarks on Harry S. Truman month by month:

January—"Harry S. Truman is a wash-out."

February—"Hary S. Truman couldn't get three votes in my union."

March—"Harry S. Truman's labor record smells to high heaven."

April—"Harry S. Truman has fallen down on every plank in Roosevelt's program."

May—"The Democratic Party must nominate somebody else—I don't care who it is."

June—"At least Truman tries to do what is right."

July—"Truman is really a friend of labor."

August (first week)—"Truman carries on where Roosevelt left off."

August (second week)—"Truman makes Roosevelt look like a reactionary."

August (third week)—"Truman takes his place with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

August (fourth week))—"Truman is first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen—he is the Father of his Country—he freed the slaves and is the great Emancipator—he is the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Never for a minute have I lost faith in him."

Greetings to Michigan Labor on Labor Day 1948

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President, Greater Detroit and Wayne County CIO Council

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Bakers' Union Local 78, AFL

SAM SAGE
Secretary-Treasurer, Greater Detroit and Wayne County CIO Council

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ROMANIAN AMERICAN DISTRICT INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

MICHIGAN WORKER READER

COLEMAN YOUNG
Director of Organization, Greater Detroit and Wayne County CIO Council

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GM Transmission

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Chevrolet Forge

GROUP OF WORKERS
Dodge Local 3, UAW-CIO

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Plymouth Local 51, UAW-CIO

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Hudson Motors, Local 154, UAW-CIO

GROUP OF WORKERS
Chrysler Local 7, UAW-CIO

GROUP OF WORKERS
Local 157, UAW-CIO

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GROUP of PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS

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International Representative, Fur and and Leather Workers Union, CIO

GROUP of MOTOR BLDG. WORKERS
Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO

GROUP OF ITALIAN AMERICANS
Wayne County

CHARLES MONROE
Port Agent, National Maritime Union

GROUP OF WAYNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

GROUP OF NORTHWEST READERS
Michigan Edition The Worker

American Russian Fraternal Society
International Workers Order
Lodges 3013, 3025, 3088, 3153, 3161, 3195, 3223

BULGARIAN AMERICAN PEOPLE'S LEAGUE

Progressives' Action Prevents Race Riots

DETROIT—Due to prompt fearless action by the Wayne County CIO, the Progressive Party, locals of the UAW and the Michigan Communist Party a terrible repetion of the Sojourner Truth Housing race riot was averted here, the weekend of Aug. 21-22.

It was late Saturday night, Aug. 21, Rodgers B. Overton, Negro worker at Midland Steel, both members of the UAW-CIO moved into homes they had bought on 3420 Harrison Street.

A howling mob of 2,000 gathered outside, threw stones that smashed windows, then surged up onto the sidewalk, between the two houses, into the backyard, onto the back and front porch, looking for the Negro occupants.

A handful of police were interspersed through the crowd, insufficient to drive the mob away. It wasn't until near midnight that sufficient police were finally on hand to drive the mob a block away.

*

JUST WHAT were the police doing? Well, here are some examples. Chris Alston, shop steward at Packard local, the same local which Rodgers Overton, the owner of the houses, belongs to, was taken to the front of the plant last Thursday by two plant guards.

He was taken into a small room where Bern and Walker from the police "Red Squad" told Alstin that the police had "information from an unimpeachable source that he (Alston)) had telephoned Negroes to go to Harrison Avenue."

What "Red Squander" Walker was trying to do, Alston told him was engineer a frameup that Alston was instigating a race riot, Alston, a member of the Communist Party, informed Walker that the Communist Party does not believe in force and violence, that the State Chairman Communist Party, Carl Winter, does inot believe in force and violence, that the right at that moment was over on Harrison Ave., helping a dozen unionits to paint Overton's house

"Red Squader" Walker refused to furnish the name to Alston of the "unimpeachable source" who Walker was quoting.

Alston demanded to know from "Red Squader" Walker why the "Red Squad" was not questioning members of the Ku Klux Klan influenced Trumbull Improvement Association or their leader Mrs. Katherine Victor, who had been leading picket lines before the County Building with hate inciting slogans against Negroes buying homes.

A counter picket of Civil Rights Congress members and Progressive Partyites was pushed around by this crew and Frances Price, Civil Rights Congress leader sought from Assistant Prosecutor Robert McCleary a warrant against Mrs. Katherine Victor for assault and battery. McCleary refused stating "you are trying to create trouble."

Ganley Hits Teen Curfew, Despite Kronk's Hysterics

DETROIT. — Police Commissioner Toy's proposed curfew ordinance for 17-year-old youth met with strong opposition at an open hearing of the Common Council last week.

The Council was expected to vote on the measure this week which would hold parents liable for fines and jail sentences if they failed to keep their children under 17 off the streets between midinight and 6 a.m.

"We do not take the position that the proposed ordinance would be unworkable," declared Nat Ganley, spokesman for the Communist Party at the public hearing. "On the contrary the ordinance would be effectively worked against the best interests of the community and its youth by a police commissioner who up to the present time has failed to repudiate his public advocacy of shooting his political opponents. This ordinance would be worked by a commissioner whose "shoot 'em" edicts have resulted in the untimely death by police bullets of two innocent children, Beverly Leo and Leon Mosely."

Ganley's appearance before the Council was the occassion for an outburst of rabble-rousing bigotry by Councilman John A. Kronk and Del A. Smith, who presided at the hearing. Smith had recognized Ganley as the next speaker.

Right after Ganley announced his name and party Councilman Kronk jumped out of his seat, exbited a fit of uncontrolled rage and then stormed from the Council chambers shouting: "I am not going to listen to any Communist." Before Ganley said five words Del Smith then jumped out of his chair brought the gavel crashing down on the table. A policeman then grabbed Ganley and escorted him to the rear of the room.

George Edwards realizing that the flagrant violation of free speech would expose the public hearing as a sham intervened. Then Del Smith allowed Ganley to talk amidst a spontaneous demonstration of applause by the 150 spectators who crowded the Council chambers.

"We must question the intentions of the sponsors of this ordinance," said Ganley, "when right at this moment the police are failing to protect two families from hoodlum bands in the Harrison and Myrtle area who are trying to deprive these families of their constitutional rights to live in their own homes, a right upheld by a recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court."

Speaking for the ordinance were Police Commissioner Toy who called it a "needed weapon," Recorders Judge Joseph A. Gillis, Budget Director David V. Addy, Earl A. Church, for the AFL Teachers Union, Dr. Edwin H. Fenton, press. Strathmoor Kiwanis Club, Nathaniel H. Goldstick, assistant corporation counsel. Al Renner, AFL Restaurant workers union and Councilman Charles F. Edgecomb.

The teen age boys and girls at the hearing were overwhelmingly against the ordinance. Sixteen year old Blanch Jones said the curfew "would make chidren roam the streets because it would be illegal to go anywhere." She said "most dances, school proms and even church affairs its impossible to get home by midnight-especially if you rely on the DSR."

Barbara Tenz, 17, said "the kids in our neighborhood live on the streets because the only job they can get is baby sitting and because there is not enough recreational facilities." Speaking for the Young Progressives, youthful Wallace Backers, who picketed the city hall during the hearing Loraine Foxon, 16, said the "law would make children more secretive and deceptive."

Mrs. Emma Fink, secretary of the John R-Eight Mile Civic League denounced the proposed law and "the lack of opportunity for the children." Also speaking against the Toy measure were Wayne Sociology instructors Frank E. Hartung and H. Warren Dunham.

Donald Woodson, 18, representing the American Youth for Democracy, declared it was "false to single out teen agers as criminals." He called for a program of recreational facilities, night school opportunities, housing and job opportunities for youth. Councilman Edwards interrupted him with the red-baiting observation that "the Communist program had already been heard."

An edited text of the hearing was broadcast over station WJR last week.

VERDI'S UNFAIR

DETROIT.—Verdi's Bar in the Hoffman Building was denounced as discriminatory in a leaflet issued by the Mich. State CIO Council.

Now someone should explain to Gus Scholle and Barney Hopkins that spelling the names Negro with a small "n" in their leaflet is also a form of discrimination.

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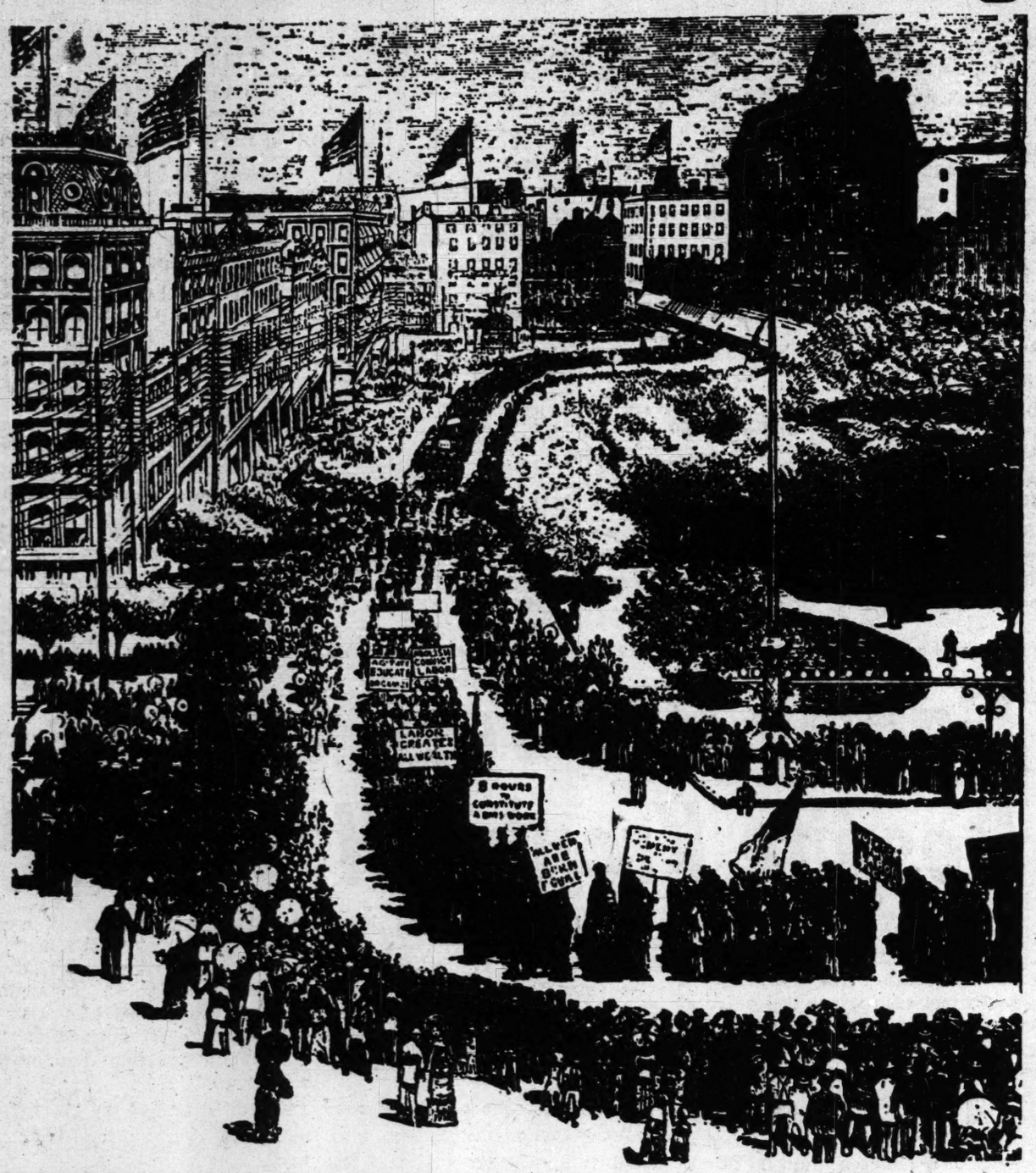
Wallace Calls for Negro-White Unity



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★

WALLACE mapped out a strenuous campaign swing jam-packed with speeches and informal talks in Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. He is travelling by plane, auto and train.

Wallace has proposed that his plan for the south be split evenly between industry and agriculture and be in addition to federal aid for schools, hospitals, homes, health and social security. "It is no hand-out I propose," he said. "There is a simple method to finance it and the returns in increased production, in health and happiness will repay the investment over a few years."

Wallace proposed that the half billion for southern industry be used to build factories planned, owned and controlled in the south and paying high wages, and to help build homes and machines. The half billion for agriculture, he said, should be used to help the "honest and industrious southern farmers establish a sound and solvent agriculture."

"Each year billions, literally billions of dollars of profits are drained from southern labor in field and factory by large corporations owned by wealthy and powerful men who reside elsewhere," Wallace declared. "We Progressives propose only that the Federal Government, through taxation of these riches, return to the people of the south a part of the stolen fruits of their toil and sweat."

LABOR DAY GREETINGS FROM OVERSEAS

T-H Law Called Model for Busting Union Everywhere

ROME (ALN).—The Taft-Hartley law is being used as a model "by all imperialist governments to suppress union rights," Sec. Gen. Guiseppe Di Vittorio of the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL)) said here in a Labor Day message to American workers.

In Italy, DiVittorio said, the government had already announced anti-strike laws based on the Taft-Hartley law. "We believe that the greatest aid you could render Italian workers and workers of other countries is to fight strenuously to abolish the Taft-Hartley law.

"Like all working people, we love the great American republic of Lincoln and Roosevelt; we love your tradition of democracy, liberty and independence. . . . Today, however, the big trusts dominate your economic life and consequently your political life.

"They are out not only to destroy the most elementary principles of liberty, but openly threaten the world with a third and more catastrophic world war with their proclaimed monopoly of the atomic bomb."

Concluding, DiVittorio sent "fraternal greetings, best wishes for peace, progress and social emancipation to you all, workers of America, from your brothers in Italy."

PREDICTS U. S. WORKERS WILL SET EXAMPLE

By Gen. Sec. Louis Saillant
World Federation of Trade Unions

PARIS (ALN).—On the occasion of Labor Day, when the working people of the U. S. honor and celebrate labor, the World Federation of Trade Unions sends greetings to all American workers, men and women, with a message of friendship and brotherhood from their fellow-workers the world over.

By the constant raising of moral and material welfare and living conditions, American workers, through the channel of their labor unions, will act as pioneers in every field of human activity.

They will also be among the most active of those who work for a closer friendship and understanding among the peoples of the world, as a basis for a lasting peace, for which the whole of mankind is yearning.

The best wishes of the WFTU go to the American workers in their endeavors to secure social justice and world peace.

LATIN WORKERS FEEL BOND WITH U. S. LABOR

MEXICO CITY (ALN). — The solidarity between organized workers of the U. S. and Latin America will develop in increasing measure in the days to come, president Vicente Lombardo Toledano of the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL) declared, issuing Labor Day greetings to U. S. labor.

Latin American unions, through the CTAL, have made great efforts "to form a solid alliance with the most advanced, developed and understtanding group of the American people, the workers," he said.

"The workers of Latin America . . . feel a common bond and clear identification with U. S. workers since the weight of the monopolies is the same on U.S. labor as it is on the backs of the people of all Latin America," Toledano asserted.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

A right-wing labor official's remarks on Harry S. Truman month by month:

January—"Harry S. Truman is a wash-out."

February—"Hary S. Truman couldn't get three votes in my union."

March—"Harry S. Truman's labor record smells to high heaven."

April—"Harry S. Truman has fallen down on every plank in Roosevelt's program."

May—"The Democratic Party must nominate somebody else—I don't care who it is."

June—"At least Truman tries to do what is right."

July—"Truman is really a friend of labor."

August (first week)—"Truman carries on where Roosevelt left off."

August (second week)—"Truman makes Roosevelt look like a reactionary."

August (third week)—"Truman takes his place with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

August (fourth week))—"Truman is first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen—he is the Father of his Country—he freed the slaves and is the great Emancipator—he is the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Never for a minute have I lost faith in him."

Greetings to Michigan Labor on Labor Day 1948

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President, Greater Detroit and Wayne County CIO Council

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Bakers' Union Local 78, AFL

SAM SAGE
Secretary-Treasurer, Greater Detroit and Wayne County CIO Council

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GROUP OF OFFICE WORKERS
Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO

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DAVE MITCHNICK

CHARLES H. MAHONEY

DR. M. D. PALEVICH
8733 Joseph Campau

ROMANIAN AMERICAN DISTRICT
INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

MICHIGAN WORKER READER

COLEMAN YOUNG
Director of Organization, Greater Detroit and Wayne County CIO Council

GROUP OF READERS
UOPWA, CIO

GROUP OF WORKERS
GM Transmission

GROUP OF WORKERS
Chevrolet Forge

GROUP OF WORKERS
Dodge Local 3, UAW-CIO

GROUP OF WORKERS
Plymouth Local 51, UAW-CIO

GROUP OF WORKERS
Hudson Motors, Local 154, UAW-CIO

GROUP OF WORKERS
Chrysler Local 7, UAW-CIO

GROUP OF WORKERS
Local 157, UAW-CIO

GROUP OF DETROIT SLOVENIANS
JOSEPH G. VELOSKY
Coordinator, Greater Detroit and Wayne County CIO Council

GROUP OF WORKERS
Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corp.

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GROUP of PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS

HAROLD SHAPIRO
International Representative, Fur and and Leather Workers Union, CIO

GROUP of MOTOR BLDG. WORKERS
Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO

GROUP OF ITALIAN AMERICANS
Wayne County

CHARLES MONROE
Port Agent, National Maritime Union

GROUP OF WAYNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

GROUP OF NORTHWEST READERS
Michigan Edition The Worker

American Russian Fraternal Society
International Workers Order
Lodges 3013, 3025, 3088, 3153, 3161, 3195, 3223

BULGARIAN AMERICAN PEOPLE'S LEAGUE

Progressives' Action Prevents Race Riots

DETROIT—Due to prompt fearless action by the Wayne County CIO, the Progressive Party, locals of the UAW and the Michigan Communist Party a terrible repetion of the Sojourner Truth Housing race riot was averted here, the weekend of Aug. 21-22.

It was late Saturday night, Aug. 21, Rodgers B. Overton, Negro worker at Midland Steel, both members of the UAW-CIO moved into homes they had bought on 3420 Harrison Street.

A howling mob of 2,000 gathered outside, threw stones that smashed windows, then surged up onto the sidewalk, between the two houses, into the backyard, onto the back and front porch, looking for the Negro occupants.

A handful of police were interspersed through the crowd, insufficient to drive the mob away. It wasn't until near midnight that sufficient police were finally on hand to drive the mob a block away.

JUST WHAT were the police doing? Well, here are some examples. Chris Alston, shop steward at Packard local, the same local which Rodgers Overton, the owner of the houses, belongs to, was taken to the front of the plant last Thursday by two plant guards.

He was taken into a small room where Bern and Walker from the police "Red Squad" told Alstin that the police had "information from an unimpeachable source that he (Alston)) had telephoned Negroes to go to Harrison Avenue."

What "Red Squander" Walker was trying to do, Alston told him was engineer a frameup that Alston was instigating a race riot, Alston, a member of the Communist Party, informed Walker that the Communist Party does not believe in force and violence, that the State Chairman Communist Party, Carl Winter, does inot believe in force and violence, that the right at that moment was over on Harrison Ave., helping a dozen unionits to paint Overton's house

"Red Squader" Walker refused to furnish the name to Alston of the "unimpeachable source" who Walker was quoting.

Alston demanded to know from "Red Squader" Walker why the "Red Squad" was not questioning members of the Ku Klux Klan influenced Trumbull Improvement Association or their leader Mrs. Katherine Victor, who had been leading picket lines before the County Building with hate inciting slogans against Negroes buying homes.

A counter picket of Civil Rights Congress members and Progressive Partyites was pushed around by this crew and Frances Price, Civil Rights Congress leader sought from Assistant Prosecutor Robert McCleary a warrant against Mrs. Katherine Victor for assault and battery. McCleary refused stating "you are trying to create trouble."

Ganley Hits Teen Curfew, Despite Kronk's Hysterics

DETROIT. — Police Commissioner Toy's proposed curfew ordinance for 17-year-old youth met with strong opposition at an open hearing of the Common Council last week.

The Council was expected to vote on the measure this week which would hold parents liable for fines and jail sentences if they failed to keep their children under 17 off the streets between midinight and 6 a.m.

"We do not take the position that the proposed ordinance would be unworkable," declared Nat Ganley, spokesman for the Communist Party at the public hearing. "On the contrary the ordinance would be effectively worked against the best interests of the community and its youth by a police commissioner who up to the present time has failed to repudiate his public advocacy of shooting his political opponents. This ordinance would be worked by a commissioner whose "shoot 'em" edicts have resulted in the untimely death by police bullets of two innocent children, Beverly Leo and Leon Mosely."

Ganley's appearance before the Council was the occassion for an outburst of rabble-rousing bigotry by Councilman John A. Kronk and Del A. Smith, who presided at the hearing. Smith had recognized Ganley as the next speaker.

Right after Ganley announced his name and party Councilman Kronk jumped out of his seat, exbited a fit of uncontrolled rage and then stormed from the Council chambers shouting: "I am not going to listen to any Communist." Before Ganley said five words Del Smith then jumped out of his chair brought the gavel crashing down on the table. A policeman then grabbed Ganley and escorted him to the rear of the room.

George Edwards realizing that the flagrant violation of free speech would expose the public hearing as a sham intervened. Then Del Smith allowed Ganley to talk amidst a spontaneous demonstration of applause by the 150 spectators who crowded the Council chambers.

"We must question the intentions of the sponsors of this ordinance," said Ganley, "when right at this moment the police are failing to protect two families from hoodlum bands in the Harrison and Myrtle area who are trying to deprive these families of their constitutional rights to live in their own homes, a right upheld by a recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court."

Speaking for the ordinance were Police Commissioner Toy who called it a "needed weapon," Recorders Judge Joseph A. Gillis, Budget Director David V. Addy, Earl A. Church, for the AFL Teachers Union, Dr. Edwin H. Fenton, press. Strathmoor Kiwanis Club, Nathaniel H. Goldstick, assistant corporation counsel, Al Renner, AFL Restaurant workers union and Councilman Charles F. Edgecomb.

The teen age boys and girls at the hearing were overwhelmingly against the ordinance. Sixteen year old Blanch Jones said the curfew "would make chidren roam the streets because it would be illegal to go anywhere." She said "most dances, school proms and even church affairs its impossible to get home by midnight-especially if you rely on the DSR."

Barbara Tenz, 17, said "the kids in our neighborhood live on the streets because the only job they can get is baby sitting and because there is not enough recreational facilities." Speaking for the Young Progressives, youthful Wallace Backers, who picketed the city hall during the hearing Loraine Foxon, 16, said the "law would make children more secretive and deceptive."

Mrs. Emma Fink, secretary of the John R-Eight Mile Civic League denounced the proposed law and "the lack of opportunity for the children." Also speaking against the Toy measure were Wayne Sociology instructors Frank E. Hartung and H. Warren Dunham.

Donald Woodson, 18, representing the American Youth for Democracy, declared it was "false to single out teen agers as criminals." He called for a program of recreational faciilties, night school opportunities, housing and job opportunities for youth. Councilman Edwards interrupted him with the red-baiting observation that "the Communist program had already been heard."

An edited text of the hearing was broadcast over station WJR last week.

VERDI'S UNFAIR

DETROIT.—Verdi's Bar in the Hoffman Building was denounced as discriminatory in a leaflet issued by the Mich. State CIO Council.

Now someone should explain to Gus Scholle and Barney Hopkins that spelling the names Negro with a small "n" in their leaflet is also a form of discrimination.

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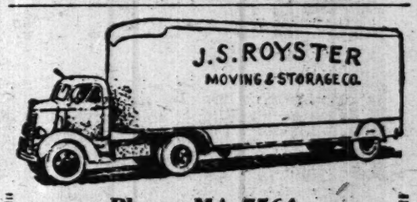

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282 Wallace Committees In UAW Locals Nationally

NEW YORK.—There are 282 shop Committees for Wallace in major auto plants throughout the country and Wallace organizations in 242 locals with close to 75 percent of the UAW-CIO membership, according to a report of the National Labor Committee of the Progressive Party.

The National Auto Workers Committee for Wallace is under the chairmanship of Ralph Urban, president of Packard Local 190 in Detroit, with Bob Travis, leader of the '37 Flint sit-down strike as executive director.

Plans were made for area meetings in every auto district, and for a 15 day speaking and organizational tour by five local union presidents. The local presidents making the tour include Dave Miller, Cadillac Local 22; Hodges Mason, Bohn Local 208; Claude Bland, Hudson Local 154; Frank Danowski, Plymouth Local 51 and chairman Urban.

The committee is already circulating leaflets in quantities of 225,000 and is considering a national conference in October.

Hoffman Uses Forgery in Ad

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—While Rep. Clare Hoffman was conducting his usual strikebreaking committee hearings against the Aeroquip Corp. workers of Jackson he was appealing for primary election votes here on the basis of his red-baiting record.

In an ad in a local paper Hoffman unblushingly concocts an alleged leaflet "put out by Detroit Communists in support of their candidate" because "priests and ministers are hypocrites." This obvious fraud is supposed to have happened ten years ago.

In this setting Berrien county Prosecutor Joseph E. Killian declared he will press felony charges against UAW-CIO organizer Thomas W. Flynn because of his activity in the Nylen Products company strike of Aug. 18.

Killian said he will prosecute Flynn on the felony charges of inciting a riot and malicious destruction of property.

In a trial held before Justice Joseph R. Collier Flynn was sentenced to 90 days in the county jail because of his activity in the same strike. An appeal was filed and Flynn released on bond. If convicted of the felony Flynn faces a maximum sentence of four years in jail.

Amidst the red-baiting hysteria, Flynn is denounced as "an agitator," even though he could not hold his appointed organizer post on Walter Reuther's payroll unless he was an avowed anti-Communist.

In the meanwhile a different brand of justice was doled out to Probate Judge Malcolm Hatfield of Berrien County. He was legally qualified for renomination in the Sept. 14 primary election despite admitted irregularities in his petition and campaign tactics.

GM GIVES 3 CENTS NOW BUT CAN TAKE 8 CENTS LATER

DETROIT. — The 3 cent raise Sept. 1 for General Motors workers based on the 173.7 July 15 BLS index also means that now wages can be cut 8 cents rather than only 5 cents when the index declines.

The raise is based on an up and down escalator in which an original 5 cents plus all raises added later may be cut when the index starts going down. The GM pact was the first major wage cutting agreement signed in the auto industry.

T. A. Johnstone, UAW GM Director, conceded that the index rise "marks another defeat for all American consumers in the long fight against inflation."

Johnstone further said:

"This wage adjustment, with corresponding adjustments for salaried workers, will cost about $20,000,000 per year before taxes and $11,600,000 after taxes. This is considerably less than the $50,000,000 which the corporation will pay in bonus this year to a small group of its executives. It is less than the profits after taxes the corporation makes in 7 working days."

All auto workers outside of GM have refused to accept escalator agreements. The pact was hailed as a victory by UAW prexy Walter Reuther and the Trotskyites, originators of the escalator.

UAW Local Raps Frame-Up of '12'

ST. PAUL, Minn. — Local 722, UAW-CIO, in a strongly worded resolution adopted at its regular meeting denounced the indictments against the 12 Communist Party leaders.

The resolution called upon Federal officials and Minnesota members of Congress to help squash the indictments and to kill the Smith Act.

The resolution was previously adopted by the Hennepin CIO Council. It further demanded that full civil rights be restored to those who have been convicted in the past under the Smith Act.

VIC REUTHER SAYS: SAVE NAZI PLANTS— THEY'RE 'NEEDED FOR MARSHALL PLAN'

DETROIT.—The token dismanteling of war plants in Germany aroused the ire of Victor Reuther, UAW educational director, during his recent European tour as labor salesman for the Marshall Plan.

Invited by Gen. Lucius D. Clay to visit German industrial cities Reuther lodged a protest against the dismanteling program. "The plant dismantling program is like sabotaging the Marshall Plan," Reuther said.

Gen. Clay, who invited Reuther to tour Germany, was denounced by the well-known newspaper columnist Thomas L. Stokes in April because Clay "virtually annulled the law passed in February 1947 for breaking up the German cartels."

At the same time Drew Pearson charged:

"Simultaneously, certain highly placed defense chiefs have started a quiet drive to save both the factories and the personnel of I. G. Farben, the Krupps, and other big Nazi munition makers."

And now Reuther will tell the Economic Club there's too much plant dismantling in Germany.

Muskegon Strikes Solid; Back-to-Work Move Flops

MUSKEGON.—Ira A. Wyant, president of the Campbell, Wyant and Cannon Foundry, whose plants have been on strike since June 14 coldly turned down an invitation to publicly discuss the strike issues. The invitation was extended by the Muskegon Heights Progressive Businessmen's Association. The UAW-CIO Local 539 and Regional Office agreed to participate in the forum.

This followed two unsuccessful attempts to break the strike by using foremen on production and calling a housewives back-to-work meeting. The meeting was a complete flop as the wives of the Campbell strikers stayed away in droves from the rally. About 16 women attended the meeting, most of them out of curiosity. The failure is conceded by a local paper here which declared:

"The failure proves once again the amazing unity and solidarity that exists among the foundry workers. . . . It proves that, despite hardship, the wives of the strikers are part of the strike and will keep right on enduring their hardships until the company recognizes the justice in the workers' demands."

Josephine Dabrowski, Local 539 trustee, was suspended from office pending trial by the action of the local membership because of her participation in the back-to-work movement.

In the meanwhile little tonnage was coming from the use of foremen as strikebreakers who started a cupola in the Henry Street plant after the Co. secured a court injunction. The work was tough on the supervisors. One foreman suffered a broken leg and four others were carried out when they could not stand the heat.

U. S. Conciliators withdrew from the scene after failing to bring about a settlement.

Piece workers at Campbell, Wyant have increased their average wage only 18 cents since 1943, while other workers were raised 45 cents in the same period.

Cop Threatens To Kill Picket At Ball Park

DETROIT.—Toy's cops this week threatened to kill a seventeen year-old Negro youth who was part of a Youth for Wallace picket line against Jimcrow on the Detroit Tigers.

Cop number 2311 asked the boy "if he would like to live another 17 years." He told him he "needed a rope," and said he was "going to take him in the back room and beat the hell out of him." These statements were made in the presence of 15 witnesses, including the other pickets, a police seargent, and this reporter.

The boy was one of 14 arrested illegally by Toy's cops in a new attempt to prevent leaflet distributions and picketing at Briggs Stadium. The pickets were arrested while crossing a street a block and a half from the Stadium ticket office by steel helmeted members of the police riot squad.

They were charged with "disturbing the peace."

Coleman Young, director of organization for the Wayne County CIO council told the Worker:

"This arrest and threat are a logical continuation of the police state methods of Commissioner Toy. It is a continuation of Toy's policy of attacks on labor and terror and intimidation against the Negro people."

Mr. Young pledged to support, "as fully as I can," the future fight of the Youth for Wallace for the right to picket and pass out leaflets and against police brutality and Jimcrow.

Saul Grossman, administrative secretary of the Michigan Civil Rights Congress, called the arrest "a disgrace to the civic pride of Detroit, host to the freedom train," and "A violation of the first amendment to the Constitution."

The pickets were scheduled to appear in Judge O. Ode's court Wednesday. Their attorney, Harry Anberder, has movies taken at the time of the arrest. The movies are expected to prove the charges are entirely trumped up and false, and constitute an attempt to interfere with the right of free speech and the right to picket in Detroit.

Nat GANLEY

T-H, GOP Senators Backed by Reuther For His 'New Party'

UAW's WALTER REUTHER joined Phil Murray and the CIO Executive Board last year in describing the Taft-Hartley law as "the perfect crime," "the first real step towards the development of fascism."

Reuther joined the other CIO Board members on June 20, 1947, in calling for "the defeat of those forces in our political life which have sponsored it (T-H) and worked for the passage. We shall not shirk those responsibilities."

But in the August issue of the United Automobile Worker Reuther calls for a new political party "after the 1948" elections together with those Senators who voted for the "perfect crime," the Taft-Hartley Act.

Look at the 1948 Congressional voting record released by the CIO News July 19, 1948, and there you will see that Senator Aiken (R-Vt) and Senator Tobey (R-NH) voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, to over-ride the presidential veto. Now Reuther's idea of a "genuine progressive political party" includes a new anti-Wallace party after 1948 together with the pro-Taft-Hartley Aikens and Tobeys.

Here's how Reuther phrases this deal:

"What we need is a realignment of political forces that will put Clare Hoffman and John Rankin, Homer Ferguson and Harry Byrd and others of their kind in one party, and Senators Aiken and Murray, Tobey and Wagner and their kind in another. That will give all Americans a clear choice."

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WHAT MAKES Aiken and Tobey "genuine progressives" in the eyes of Walter Reuther? It's because they voted for and were solid supporters of the Marshall Plan which aims at Wall Street world economic and political domination. Hence their vote for Taft-Hartley can be forgiven and Reuther's pledge "not to shirk the responsibility of defeating all Taft-Hartley Congressmen" can be forgotten.

For the same reason Reuther fails to mention Sen. Arthur Vandenburg as a candidate for the reactionary realignment, even though Vandy as far back as June, 1937, introduced amendments to the Wagner Act which contained the essence of the present Taft-Hartley law.

But since Reuther sees eye to eye with Vandy on foreign policy his anti-labor record is also ignored.

★

THE AUTO WORKERS first elected Reuther to union office in 1936 on a platform of supporting a genuine Farmer-Labor Party. But much water has flown under the bridge since then. Now Reuther cries "for more, not less politics" and "my complete support, my full energy" will be devoted after the '48 elections to attach labor to the political coattails of the Taft-Hartley supporters, the Republican Senators Aiken and Tobey!

The auto workers, in the main, are wise to the fact that the Democratic and Republican Parties are the political instruments of Wall Street and the big corporations. To swing these workers behind Harry Truman, who has issued more strikebreaking injunctions than any president in history, is no easy task for Reuther. So he has to combine his claim that Truman's "a lesser evil" to Dewey, with radical sounding blasts against the Republican and Democratic Parties. He also has to promise a phony third party after Nov. 2.

In July Walter Reuther joined Chester Bowles and Leon Henderson in trying to put over Judge William O. Douglas as the Democratic candidate for president. At the time these three ADA'ers exclaimed:

"The record shows clearly that this man alone (namely Douglas) of those now available possesses the moral stature and political wisdom required of the President of the United States."

But on this Labor Day, Sept. 6, Walter Reuther and AFL's Frank X. Martel speak on the same Detroit platform with Harry Truman. These labor leaders could not unite on wage increases, against inflationary prices, for decent housing, for the repeal of anti-labor laws, for civil rights and peace. But they found a common ground for a united Labor Day parade and meeting behind Harry Truman, the man who does not possess "the moral stature and political wisdom required of the President of the United States."

★

BUT REUTHER is whistling in the dark. Over 200 rank and file Auto Workers for Wallace Committees at the plant and local union level shows he can't carry the entire UAW down the Wall Street political road. The auto workers will listen to Truman in Detroit with one ear. But deep in their hearts will be the resounding Labor Day statement of Henry Wallace:

"The Progressive Party is labor's own party. It is fighting for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and a strong Wagner Act; for higher wages out of huge profits, for controlling and lowering costs; for low-cost homes; $1 minimum wages; $100 minimum pensions, more social security—for the people's prosperity and world peace."

CIVIL RIGHTS FORUM

DETROIT. — Representatives of the GOP, Demos, Progressive and Communist Parties will speak on "Civil Rights" at a forum Sept. 16, 8 p. m. at 2,705 Joy Road. The forum is sponsored by the Dexter Chapter, CRC.

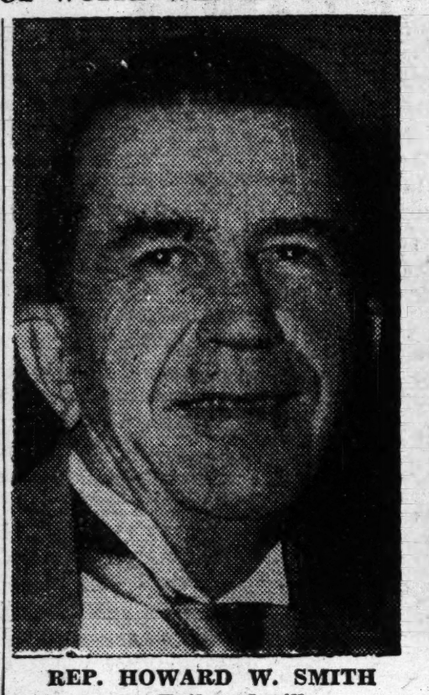
WINS UNION POST

DETROIT.—Leroy McKesson, 32-year-old DSR bus operator became the first Negro ever elected executive board member of Div. 26, AFL bus drivers union.

Law That Indicted C. P. Leaders Was Railroaded by Polltax Foes of Labor

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Smith Act under which the 12 Communist leaders were recently indicted was adopted by Congress in 1939 and 1940 during a wave of anti-alien hysteria which marked the eve of world war II. Its enactment and the purposes it has since served are proof of the old axiom that any attack on the rights of non-citizens becomes in the end an attack on the rights of all Americans.



REP. HOWARD W. SMITH
He Fathered Bill

REP. VITO MARCANTONIO
Fought It All the Way

REP. CLARE HOFFMAN
Anti-Union Weapon

When this law was voted in the House in July, 1939, 43 bills restricting the rights of non-citizens were pending in various committees of the House and Senate. It was eventually named the Alien Restriction Act of 1940 and its chief purpose, according to its sponsors, was to provide for the registration and fingerprinting of non-citizens.

However, it becomes a catch-all for every Fascist-like idea floating in the reactionary atmosphere of the times. In its final form, as it passed the Senate in June, 1940, it included the following provisions:

1—It is unlawful to impair the loyalty or morale of the armed forces by urging mutiny or insubordination or by distributing propaganda which seeks to do so.

2—It is unlawful to advocate "the duty, necessity, desirability or propriety" of overthrowing any government in the U. S. by force or violence. It is likewise unlawful to prepare or distribute printed matter for this purpose or to organize or belong to any group

3—Broad powers of search and seizure are given government authorities to raid homes and seize such printed matter.

4—Violation is punishable by a fine of $10,000 and ten years in prison.

5—The Immigration Act of 1917 is amended to direct deportation of aliens who (a) smuggle other aliens into the U. S.; (b) are convicted of possessing machine guns or sawed-off shotguns; or (c) are convicted under paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

6—All non-citizens must register and be fingerprinted and must inform the authorities of any change of address.

7—The Alien Exclusion Act of Oct. 16, 1918 is amended to provide that any non-citizen who "at any time" shall have been a member of a subversive organization shall be deported.

★

THE BILL was introduced by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.) who was also author, in that period, of the Smith-Connally anti-strike law. It was referred not to the committee on Immigration of Naturalization, of which Samuel Dickstein of New York was chairman, but to the Judiciary Committee, headed by a Southern Democrat.

When the committee reported the measure on July 19, it did not contain the provision outlawing the advocacy of the overthrow of the govermnent by force and violence. Although included in Smith's original draft, it had been dropped by the committee.

Rep. Sam Hobbs (D-Ala.) subsequently explained the committee action as follows: "The position I take and which I believe the House will take, is that citizens of the United States have Constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech which do not apply to aliens."

At that moment, ironically, he was arguing that citizens have a Constitutional right to advocate change in government even by force and violence. Later, of course, Hobbs reversed himself.

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THIS PROVISION, under which the Communist leaders face prison terms, was restored to the bill only on the last day of the debate, in the form of an amendment offered from the floor by Smith. Thus it received virtually no attention in the debate.

For the most part, the debate was directed toward the provisions relating to non-citizens and to propaganda among the armed forces.

Judge Smith defended his bill at that time by insisting that the Army and Navy had asked for this law. He painted a terrifying picture of "aliens" armed with sub-machine guns and sawed-off shotguns shooting up the peaceful population of New York. One section of the bill, he said, had been made necessary by the Supreme Court decision in the case of Joe Stretcher.

Stretcher had won his fight with the Immigration Service by proving that he had not been a member of the Communist Party for many years. Smith's bill made it lawful to deport Strecher or any one else who "at any time" had been a member of one of the classified organizations.

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REP CLARE HOFFMAN (R-Mich) saw and approved the measure as primarily a weapon against the trade unions. After a scurrilous attack on John L. Lewis, whom he charged with 'invading the White House," Hoffman said the Smith Act "would probably rid us of many of those who are causing a great deal of trouble."

The bill was opposed at every step by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP NY) with some help from Geyer of California, Walter of Pennsylvania, and Celler and O'Toole of New York. On Smith's' amendment Marcantonio demanded a division but was able to marshal only 32 votes to 79 against it.

The New York Laborite then moved to recommit the whole bill but was defeated on a roll call vote 48 to 272. The bill was then passed by a voice vote.

Senate leaders permitted the Smith bill to languish in a pigeon hole for the rest of the first session of the 78th Congress. The second session passed and it was still under wraps. However, when the third session opened early in 1940, the anti-Communist and anti-alien hysteria had reached new heights.

On June 15, 1940, Sen. Tom Connally (D-Tex.) chairman of the Judiciary Committee presented the bill, argued for its adoption, and pushed it through to passage in about two hours. Connally never gave up the floor while the bill was before the Senate, simply yielding for comment and questions to several other Senators. No one spoke in opposition and it was enacted by a voice vote with the record showing no negative voices.

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THE TEXAS DEMOCRAT referred to the provisions of title one under which the Communists were since indicted as "probably the broadest provision of the bill."

"That," he said, "applied to such organization as those of the Communists and others who openly advocate the overthrow of the goverment by force or violence . . . that is probably one of the most stringent provisions of the bill, but it should not disturb anyone because it relates only to those who advocate not a change of the government under Constitutional processes . . . but the overthrow of the government by force or violence."

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SEN. WARREN AUSTIN (R-Vt), acting minority leader, now U. S. delegate to the United Nations, announced that **the Republicans were unanimous in support of the bill.** A few minutes later the presiding officer put the bill to a vote and it passed.

Because the Senate had revised the wording of the measure, although leaving its contents subtantially the same, it was necessary for the House to vote once more. After the conferees agreed, Rep. Hobbs brought it back to the lower chamber. He was elated.

"It is my joy to announce that this bill will do in a perfectly legal and Constitutional manner what the bill specifically aimed at the deportation of Harry Bridges seeks to do," he said. **"The bill changes the law so that the Department of Justice should now have little trouble in deporting Harry Bridges and all others of similar ilk."**

Although there had been 48 votes against the bill a year before, only one voice was now raised against it, that of Marcantonio.

"It seems to me," the New Yorker said, "that in a period as trying as this, the test of democracy lies in the ability to maintain liberty, to have more freedom rather than less."

"I know that perhaps I am just a voice in the wilderness," he said, "but I believe my views reflect the traditional love of freedom on the part of the American people. I am fearful that with this type of legislation we are taking steps with seven league boots toward establishing in free America the slave-like institutions of Nazi Germany."
O. .t Wrtbm

The conference report was then adopted on a roll call vote of 382 to four. **With Marcantonio in opposition were the late Caroline O'Day (D-NY) T. V. Smith (D-Ill) and Martin Sweeney (D-O).**

Layoffs Coming At Hanna Dorothy Mine

GLEN ROBIN, O.—One hundred to one hundred and fifty workers at the Dorothy mine here may be laid off shortly because of the introduction of new mechanized equipment.

The Dorothy mine is owned by the Hanna Coal Co. of Cleveland and is one of the big producers in this area.

Officers of the local union have been discussing the impending layoffs. There are not enough available jobs in the immediate vicinity to absorb the miners who are expected to lose out at the Dorothy mine.

Mechanization is going forward at an increased rate throughout the entire Ohio Valley and while production figures are hitting the highest level in history the unemployment problem is becoming worse.

Leaves Akron CIO

AKRON, O.—The post of secretary-treasurer of the Akron CIO Council is vacant with the resignation of M. T. Abel who decided to leave the labor movement to "go into business."

Mayor Stops Fare Increase Moves

NEWARK, O. — Mayor Edwin J. Hanes of this city has done something in municipal affairs that has not been duplicated by any other Ohio mayor.

On two occasions he has vetoed an ordinance passed by city council seeking o authorize a fare increase by the City Rapit Transit lines.

The company wants to raise the fares from seven to ten cents but the mayor has blocked the move twice. The company has declared that it will discontinue two lines on Aug. 1 but the mayor is holding fast.

Jobless Pay Stalled

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (FP).—Drastic cuts in federal funds are forcing curtailment of public employment and jobless benefits services in Missouri. Unions are complaining that as a result of layoffs in the state division of employment security, payment of unemployment benefits are being held up for several months.

Britain Plans Huge Africa Colonial Army

LONDON (Telepress).—Confirmation of the existence of plans to link African strategically as well as economically to the Western Bloc and news that British preparations for a huge African colonial army under British officers are well advanced are given by Noel Monks, **Daily Mail** correspondent in Nairobi, Kenya.

"Plans for raising an army of Africans to take the place of the Indian Army have been drawn up for Field-Marshall Viscount Montgomery and are being considered by the War Office," he says.

"There are 17 million Africans available, of whom more than 200,000 saw service in the last war," he says.

Monks quotes the opinion of Major-General W. A. Dimoline, G.O.C. East African Command, that, given the best officer material, a "magnificent army" could be built in a few years.

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GENERAL DIMOLINE, he continues, has been appointed Commander of the Aldershot District in southern England and is expected to supervise a drive to interest the "best type" of young officers in an African career.

It is considered extremely improbable here that Britain would consider this stop without obtaining prior approval of the U. S. War Department through the combined Chiefs of Staff at Washington.

This decision, in fact, is a logical stop in the trend to develop Kenya as Britain's Middle East base and reflects the continued weakening of Anglo-American imperialism in the Middle East.

A minor contributing factor has been the defection of South Africa from any combined African military alliance.

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MONKS REPORTS that war material from Egypt and Palestine is being brought as fast as possible to Mackinnon Road, the military base south of Nairobi. He goes so far as to suggest that this will become the biggest base depot in the British Commonwealth.

The conception of Africa as an integral part of Western Union, providing cheap labor and cannon fodder for a future American-backed military alliance, is known to be supported not only strategically by certain sections of the British High Command, but politically by influences varying from right-wing Tories to certain sections of the Labor Party, and is also the key-point in the "foreign-policy" of Sir Oswald Mosley's neo-Fascist Union Movement.

So far as Britain is concerned, the cost of equipping, training and maintaining this colonial army will add a great further economic burden. Inevitably much of the cost will have to be met out of Britain's scanty supply of dollars.

The British people will, in fact, be presented with one more indication that the Marshall Plan and its corollary, the Truman Doctrine, as sponsored by Ernest Bevin, means "guns before butter."

N.Y. Hotel Workers Win Wage Increases

Pay boosts of from $1.80 to $4 a week were won by 33,000 New York hotel workers in an arbitration commission award announced here Aug. 29 by Edward P. Mulrooney, impartial chairman of the industry. It was estimated the pay increases would total more than $5 million a year.

The other two members of the commission were president Jay Rubin of the New York Hotel Trades Council (AFL) and president Fred O. Cosgrove of the Hotel Assn. of New York City.

The award gives tipping employes—waiters, waitresses, most of the bellmen and others — an increase of $1.80 a week. Engineers, electricians and other maintenance workers will receive $4, maids get a $3.40 increase and most other workers get $2.

—Worker Photos by Bill Marinovich.

PONTIAC'S "CRYSTAL BEACH"—Where 200 Negro families live in disintegrating trailers, partly encircled by a disease-breeding swamp. Photos show Billy Allan interviewing Beach tenants (above). A huge hole in the side of the women's toilet and the condition of two out of the three bowls in the camp used by 40 families.

Airports for GM But Zero For Housing in Pontiac

By William Allan

PONTIAC.—The Chamber of Commerce slogan that "this is a General Motors Town" received confirmation here last week when the City Commission approved a proposal for building a new $80,000 runway for the City Airport, which will make it possible for GM to fly in parts on its DC-3 cargo transports.

Yet at the same time, City Manager who brought the proposal to the Commission, had a difficult time finding on the City map for this reporter the Crystal Beach housing project, where 200 Negro families are "living" in disintegrating trailers, partly encircled by a disease-breading swamp and where one toilet bowl is used by 40 families.

Bean made no secret of having served his apprenticeship in city administration work with Dan Hoan, one time Mayor of Milwaukee, a reactionary right wing Socialist.

Bean explained, when we interviewed him, that the $80,000 for the new runway at the City-owned airport would be gotten by the Federal Government granting $40,000, the State of Michigan authorizing Oakland County to grant $28,500 and the City of Pontiac chipping in with $11,411.78.

He admitted that there "was no money" for public housing, despite the fact that 50 percent of the 30,000 industrial workers in Pontiac are forced to find places to live outside the city, and that 2,000 families in Pontiac were looking for places to rent.

He asked us if we had seen the Crystal Beach housing project but did not ask what we had seen. Here is what we saw and photographed.

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PERCHED ON raised clumps of ground, many of them sitting at an angle are 200 trailers where "live" Negro workers, many of them from General Motors plants and Wilson Foundry. Large numbers of them are ex-GI's.

Encircling the project is a fetid swamp with hundreds of yards of ground semi - submerged under green slimy stagnant water. Flies and mosquitoes make the air sing with the beat of their wings.

At night a human being cannot go within 50 yards of this disease centre, yet 75 yards away is a line of trailers.

Two hundred yards from the swamp is a toilet which we visited and photographed. Two of the bowls are out of order, runing over. A huge hole is in the side of the women's toilet. Negro children and their parents live ten yards away in a trailer.

A portable laundry lies abandoned at this spot, having been out of order for ten months. Twenty-seven to $32 a month is paid by the Negro families to "live" in this project.

Ten percent of the rentals are scheduled to go for maintenance of all services, such as gathering garbage, servicing and cleaning the toilets. Garbage lays sometimes for three days a week in open containers.

A constant fire hazard exists within the trailer residences. All of them were used when the project was set up four years ago. Four years of summer suns and winter weather have worn the walls to the thinness of tissue paper.

Fuel burners "heat" them in winter time through a drip process that causes combustion in the heaters with six of them exploding and burning the trailers to a shell, with the families narrowly escaping death.

Last winter children were so cold that many of them could not leave the shelter of blankets while in the trailers.

Water is gotten from an open water tap out in the area. Last winter the tap froze and left the tenants without water. No hot water is available on the project where hundreds of small children live.

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THE PEOPLE of Crystal Beach project are uniting in their various organizations to go to the City Commission and demand appropriations of money for rehabilitation of the project as being more important than building runways to help General Motors Corp. that in the first six months of 1948 made one million and a quarter dollars a day.

These organizations are: Goodwill Tenants; The NAACP; Progressive Party; readers of the Michigan Worker and members of the Communist Party.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

ELECTION NOTES

THE Detroit election commission's outside registration stations in Detroit discriminated against areas of low-income groups, union members and the Negro people.

Twelve of the 26 stations were set up in the well-to-do neighborhoods of the 21st and 22d Wards.

Progressive Party officials are starting a campaign now to get this changed when registration booths are set up for the November election.

* * *

Reuther strategists are hard at work polishing up their "reasons" for endorsement of Harry Truman.

State CIO's endorsement of G. Mennen Williams, Democratic nominee for Governor, received a cold reception in the PAC committees in the locals and shops.

"Every time Williams opens his mouth you can hear Grosse Pointe talking," was the way one local PAC chief put it.

* * *

Both GOP and Dem chiefs in Michigan are worrying themselves into a dither trying to figure out what kind of a slate the Progressive Party is going to put up for state offices.

They are particularly worried about the rumors that the Progressives are going to run an extremely strong and well-known candidate for governor.

The only avowed Progressive candidate thus far is Percy Llewellyn, well-known Ford local leader, who is running for Stanley Nowak's seat in the State Senate. . . .

Other candidates will be chosen at the state convention later this month.

* * *

BOOK OF THE MONTH NOTE: The 400 copies ordered by the UAW book store on woodward of the anti-Wallace book "Man or Myth" remain on the shelves. Nary a book was sold although the price was reduced from $3 to $1 and a big promotion drive was carried out.

* * *

Tony Weitzel, who was fired from the News, has signed a contract with Radio Station WJR, the local outlet of G. B. Richards, noted for his anti-Semitic and anti-labor radio specialties.

The rumor is that Weitzel's tie-in with WJR is the prelude of his signing to write a column for Hearst's Detroit Times.

* * *

Freedom Train Note: Fred Jenkins, one of the 228 Negro migratory workers brought to Bay City by Slave-trader Thompson, was not allowed to enter the grocery store at Au Gres, Mich., in which he bought food.

The groceries were deposited at the door for him But protests to the grocer from Mexican and Jewish families in the area stopped that sordid procedure.

Progressives made a clean sweep of bargaining and district committees of the Axle Building in the elections at the Ford Rouge plant.

* * *

There's a strong likelihood of a strike among Detroit bureau members of the Associated press.

The AP last week put into effect a "wage increase" of approximately 2 percent, which the membership had overwhelmingly rejected in a national rferendum, 429-38.

The Michigan AP unit has already won a state-conducted strike vote.

G. R. Consumers Unite To Fight Gas Rate Hike

GRAND RAPIDS.—A gas rate hike that will raise home heating as much as 50 percent was denounced last week by the Western Michigan Gas Consumers League.

Backed by the presence of 100 citizens the League demanded that the new rates be repealed at a recent meeting of the City Commission. The League is headed by John R. Stiles, World War II vet as chairman and Paul Blake, Kent County supervisor and member of Local 730 UAW-CIO as secretary.

Voters here were wondering who Mayor Welsh represented when he approved the gas rate hike. Neither his protestations that the gas people are "nice," or a full two page ad by Michigan Consolidated Gas in a local paper attempting to justify the increase have sold the people on the idea that the gas company owners are candidates for the poor house.

Stiles pointed out that the reason the rate increases are taking place in western Michigan is because Michigan Consolidated thinks there will be less resistance here than in other places. "The true reason," he said, "that Consolidated is so strongly opposed to a spreading of any prospective increase over the Detroit area is that Detroit would fight it. Hence Consolidated would end up without being able to show a need for an increase and might be forced to reduce rates because of the advantages gained by its storage program."

A telegram signed by Roswell Vanderhoff and Tom Slovinski, officers of Local 801, UAW-CIO, addressed to the City Commission declared:

"We and 2,000 employees of Hayes Mfg. Corp. urge you to do everything in your power to protest the proposed rates outlined by the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co."

Michael Fields speaking for the Kent County Committee, Progressive Party, was greeted with applause when he urged the Commission to appeal against the rate increase and if that fails to investigate the possibility of municipally owned gas facilities.

The City Attorney and most members of the City Commission favor repealing the increases, but so far have been stymied by Mayor Welsh's position. The City Commission was scheduled to again raise the issue in an afternoon session when most shop workers could not attend.

Steps are being taken to build the Consumers League in other areas affected by the gas rate hike.

Nowak Backs P. Llewellyn

DEARBORN—Replace State Sen. Stanley Nowak — with Percy Llewellyn, Ford union leader, is the election campaign slogan in the 21st Senatorial district here. Nowak is running for Congress in the 16th Congressional District, thereby relinquishing his seat in the State Senate.

Llewellyn is a candidate on the Progressive Party ticket for Nowak's seat. Llewellyn, long known in Downriver circles as a fighting trade unionist and champion of the peoples rights announced his candidacy recently.

He was one of the first organizers of the Ford workers back in 1934 and was fired that year by the company and did not return to work in the plant till after the 1941 strike that won the first union contract with Ford. Llewellyn has been a candidate for Dearborn City Council polling high votes and narrowly missing election on several occasions.

CALLAHAN APPEAL DENIED; FASCIST ACT ON BALLOT

LANSING.—Michigan voters will pass on the thought control Callahan Act at the November 2 election.

The State Supreme Court made that certain by denying a petition for a writ of mandamus to keep the question off the ballot because its clearly unconstitutional and hence a waste of the taxpayers money to print it on the ballot.

Joseph Buegeleisen, small businessman and Rev. Henry J. Simpson, church leader, petitioned the court for a writ. George Stone was the attorney of record in the case.

The demand for a referendum vote on the Act was first made by the Committee to Repeal the Callahan Act which secured 113,000 signatures on petitions.

In November, 1947, the state Supreme Court used a slim technicality to defy the wishes of 130,000 Michigan petitioners for a refendum vote on a state FEPC law.

The Callahan Act was declared unconstitutional by Attorney General Black.

The Act sets up a one-man dictatorship in the Attorney General's office, forces individuals, unions, political parties and other organizations to register themselves as foreign agencies and persecutes those who fail to register and are deemed foreign agents by the Attorney General.

Last of Scottsboro Victims Tells:

'WHY I FLED PRISON'

Heywood Patterson, writer of the letter in the adjoining columns, has spent 17 of his 34 years behind prison bars. He escaped last July from Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala., where half of his life was spent.

He was one of nine Negro boys who were dragged from an Alabama freight train on March 25, 1931, and charged with "rape." Ranging in ages from 13 to 18 years, the boys were saved from a mob by a sheriff who wanted the court to handle the case. The court sentenced eight of them, including Heywood Patterson, to the electric chair.

Six years of legal and mass campaigning resulted in the freedom for four of the defendants. Olen Montgomery, Roy Wright, Willie Roberson and Eugene Williams were the freed boys. The then Governor of Alabama, Bibb Graves, promised a defense committee delegation that the other five boys would be pardoned in a compromise offer.

One by one the Scottsboro boys were let out of Kilby Prison on parole. Andy Wright, Clarence Norris, Charlie Weems and Ozzie Powell. Powell was released only in September, 1946.

Patterson, who had shown the most advanced understanding of his case, was serving a sentence of 99 years for an act charged against him while in prison. Last year he was known to have been one of the prisoners flogged by prison authorities.

Patterson's story, and the story of other Negro prisoners whose crimes could never equal those committed against them by the state, is told in his letter. Patterson is asking, in the only way he knows how to ask, that the people who once saved his life, now act to guarantee him a sanctuary. Quick death, it is understandable, would be far more preferable than a return to the conditions he describes in his letter.

The Daily Worker can vouch for the authenticity of the letter and has the assurance of some individuals and organizations — especially the leaders of the Civil Rights Congress —that everything will be done to win Patterson's right to live out his life as a free man.

THE TEXT OF HAYWOOD PATTERSON'S LETTER

EXPOSES SLAVE CONDITIONS AT ATMORE, ALABAMA PENAL FARM, AS 'LIVING HELL'

Yes, I am the Scottsboro boy, namely, Haywood Patterson, and am not a refugee from justice.

I am only a victim of circumstances over which I have had no control. And I do want the people of America to realize that I am not trying to hide from justice but what I have done was just and right. The only unjust thing I did in Alabama was the killing of two state dogs in order to make my escape clear. Now I can't begin to say how sorry I am about this, but it had to be done or else!

Now I ask that the people who are really interested be not deceived by the state of Alabama because they will have you to believe that I am a bad character, the meanest Negro in all the world if you allow them to tell it.

Now I can scarcely describe all the evil and mean things that happened to me. Some I shall call to remembrance of the people of the state of Alabama. How many a time they have been bitter and torn my heart out with their venomous tongues. They have placed many a foul accusation against me. They have disgraced my life and caused me to suffer in prison 18 years under false circumstances. They also have forgotten how they cheated me with their justice.

How cruelly and brutally they have treated me for many gloomy years. And so many years I have slaved, exposed to all sort of weather by the slave drivers. Why, the bosses have made me pull plows, they have used me and others like mules. I got proof for this. One Willie Colman pulled the plow until he gave completely out. The boss in turn whipped the boy with heavy sticks unmercifully on the state farm in Atmore, Ala.

I have seen Negroes' heads rolled up in the doors of cars and beaten. One boss sits in the car whipping him in the face and another boss on the outside of the car whipping the hind part.

Now I was faced with a tough problem. The whole five years I spent in Atmore. I was put on the spot the very first day I was there. The fact is that the bookkeeper, Fenchie Home, being in Scottsboro, he bent over backward trying to get the inmates to put me out saying that I had caused the state a lot of trouble, that I had caused to state to put n-----s on the jury roll to serve as jury.

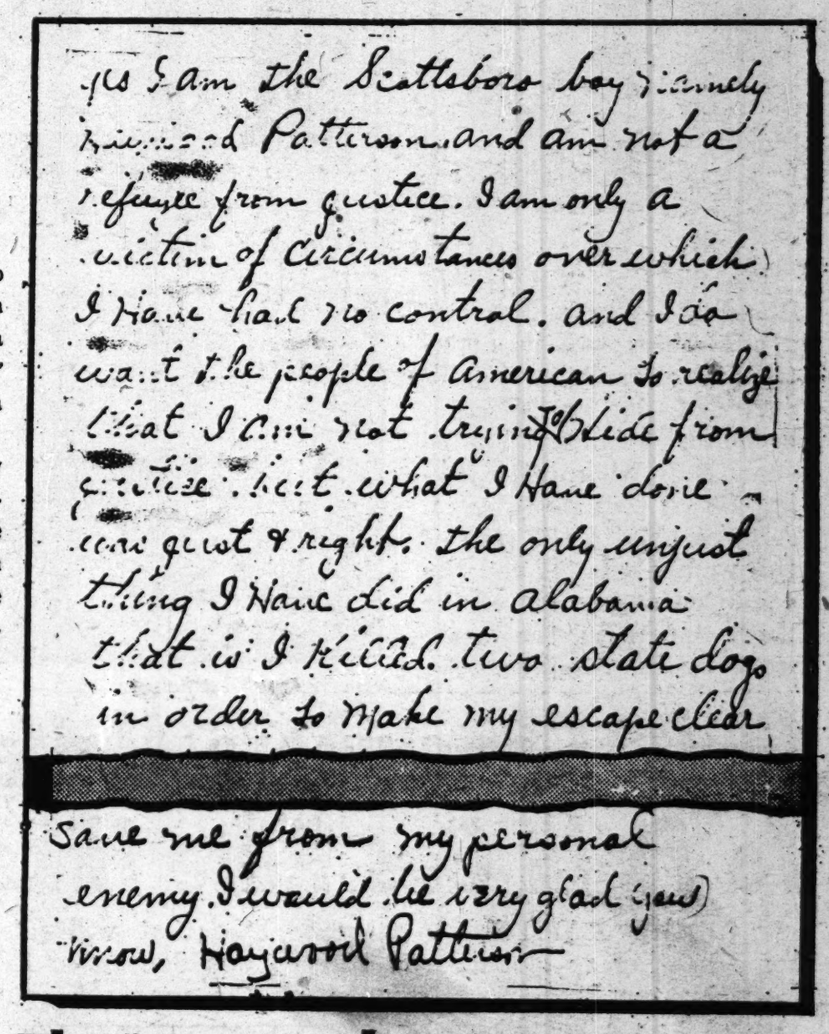
But I was wise. Nobody could play up to me except a friend. But once I got careless and came pretty near getting put out. You see the bosses tried all they could to get the Negroes against me. One of the bosses, Charlie Sidmore, put a weak Negro up to "steal" me [to knife.—Editor] one night. He stole me of course. I got it in the lung, over the heart and arms. But after all I wasn't afraid. I fought him off with my hands until my friends came to my rescue.

Now as far as the Alabama pardons and parole board system are concerned, it is nothing but a slave racket. There is no justice or right in the pardons and parole board of Alabama. You no doubt remember the case of I. B. Berry, who was sent back to Alabama by the state of New York a while ago. The parole board then tried to show that they meant right. Within a short time they paroled Berry, but it was only for a short while, long enough for the public to forget. Then they reached back and got Berry, who is now in prison. They bawled him out, saying, "We will teach you a lesson about going to New York," and they are really teaching him a lesson.

Now it is a terrible shame how Negroes are treated once they become a prisoner. Why they are considered no more as human beings.. Something should be done immediately to prevent the outrageous attacks on the Negro prisoners of the South.

Now as for myself, I have never had a proper chance in life. Of course, since I am restored to freedom and life, I am begging society to please allow me a chance to do good since I have never had a chance. Do not vote for me to go back into a living hell. Please give me the assistance of every possible kind. Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad, you know.

—HAYWOOD PATTERSON.


Yes I am the Scottsboro boy namely Haywood Patterson and am not a refugee from justice. I am only a victim of circumstances over which I have had no control. and I do want the people of American to realize that I am not trying to hide from justice but what I have done was just & right. the only unjust thing I have did in alabama that is I killed two state dogs in order to make my escape clear

Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad you know, Haywood Patterson

The Letter and Signature

THE ORIGINAL SCOTTSBORO DEFENDANTS—Shown at the time of one of their retrials are the nine Scottsboro Boys (left to right): Clarence Norris, Olen Montgomery, Andy Wright, Willie Roberson, Ozie Powell, Roy Wright, Charlie Weems, Eugene Williams and Haywood Patterson. Patterson and his mother are shown in the inset.

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

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G. E. Layoffs

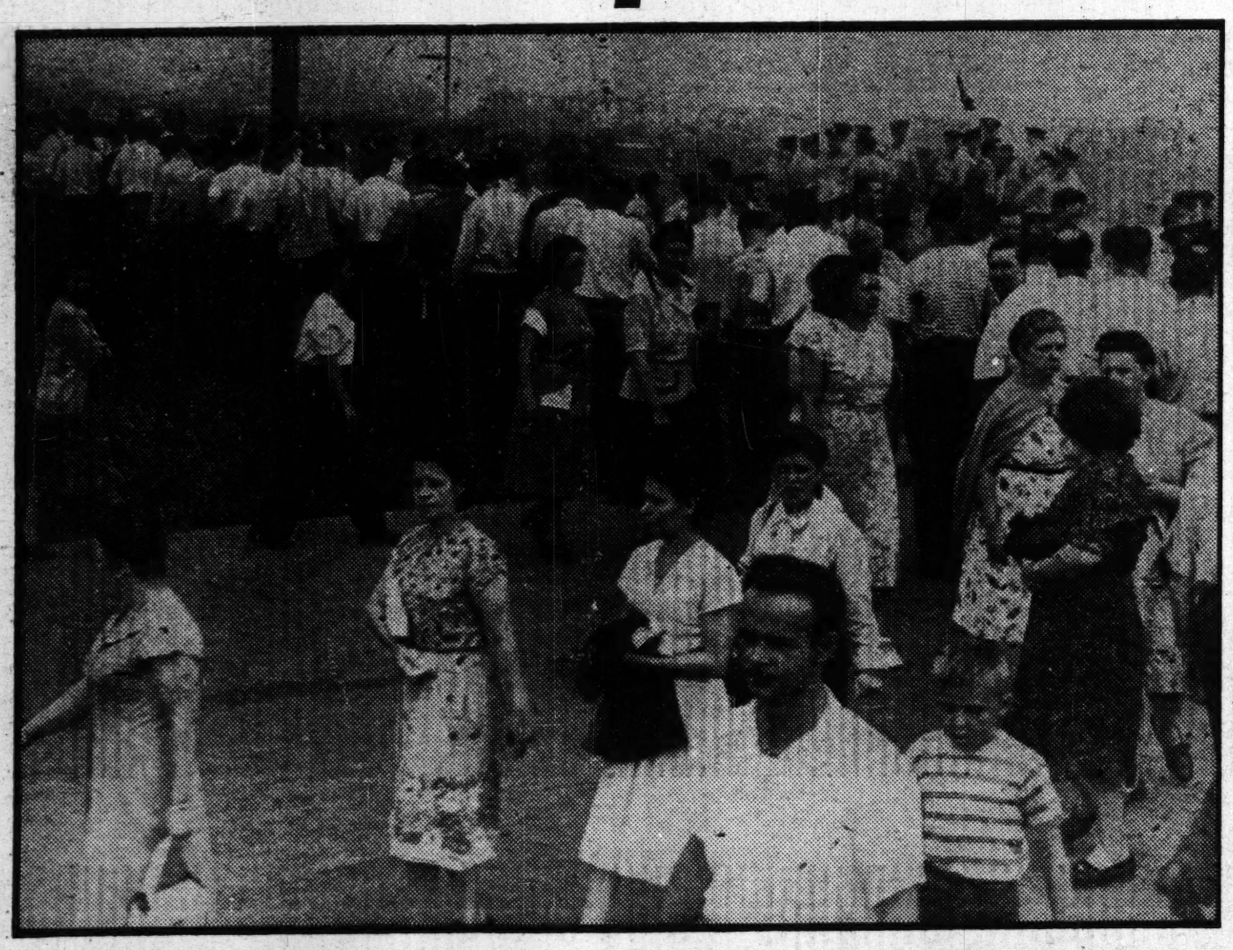
A Wallace-for-President campaigner writes a song about the layoffs at General Electric

—See Page 11

WALLACE IN SOUTH DEFIES DIXIECRATS

See Page 3

Labor Speeds 3rd Party Drive



A solid, militant front of Proctor Electric CIO Electrical Workers met a company attempt last week to crack down on this small local and lower wage-standards. Shown above is part of the mass picket line that shut the plant tight and induced office workers to remain out. Other picture by John Hunt on P. 1a.

Progressive Party Spurs Unity Drive

PHILADELPHIA.—Pennsylvania workers met Labor Day, 1948, with a "New Look." While some top labor leaders were hog-tied to the two, company-dominated old parties, rank and file workers were stepping up the drive to build their own political movement—through the Progressive Party.

It wasn't all peaches and roses. Progressive Party leaders braved arrests to reach steel and electrical workers with Wallace literature in the Pittsburgh area.

In Philadelphia, Magistrate Joseph Rainey's campaign for Congress met police terror with a $75,000 damage suit against the three police who manhandled and arrested him last July 16.

Rank and file Steelworkers and coal miners, who are finding the new party the only way to insure their economic gains, are meeting in Pittsburgh Sept. 19 to plan the final stages of their Progressive Party election work.

JUDGE JOSEPH RAINEY,

In the Republican stronghold of Chester, home of the Pew empire, a big rally will greet Paul Robeson in Columbus Center at the end of September.

Highlighting the Progressive Party campaign throughout the state is the campaign for Rainey, the only Negro running for Congress in the state. Labor and liberal forces, both Negro and white, are putting additional workers in the Fourth District to make this a winning campaign.

In Pittsburgh, the outstanding labor candidate, Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, president of the big Westinghouse CIO Electrical Workers local, withdrew from the Congressional race with a statement indicating that Democratic Congressman Thomas Buchannan would not be opposed for re-election if he continued his progressive stand on major issues.

Similar withdrawals by several Progressive Party candidates in the Philadelphia area proved by action that wherever possible the new party is trying to insure the election of Congressional candidates favorable to the people's interests while stepping up their own independent campaign for Wallace and Taylor. (See stories on Pages 1a, 13, and 14.)

Annenberg and State Police Hound Airwave Strikers

PHILADELPHIA.—Walter Annenberg is out to get Frank Kost. Manipulating the State Police and the State Courts, the publisher of Pennsylvania's wealthiest Republican newspaper, is hounding the striking WFIL engineer, determined to see him jailed. Unable to pin Kost with a cable cutting charge, Annenberg, working behind the scenes, has had him charged with attacking a scab. The case comes up for trial this fall.

Kost is a 28-year-old radio engineer. A member of the American Communications Workers, CIO. He and 42 other engineers have been on strike since May 1.

Kost was arrested 10:30 a.m., Tuesday, May 18, three weeks after he and 42 other engineers struck Annenberg's station WFIL. Two state police entered his home, ostensibly to check his driver's license.

INSTEAD they charged him with cutting a WFIL cable which had been snapped two days earlier in Whitemarsh Township.

Without a warrant they took him into custody and held him incommunicado for 24-hours, transferring him from one police barracks to another, constantly evading Kost's lawyer, Saul Waldbaum, and leaders of his union, the American Communication Workers, CIO.

He was first taken to the Belmont Barracks, then

(Continued on Page 11)

Leading Unionist Looks at Labor

BY DAVID DAVIS (Business Manager of Local 155, CIO Electrical Workers, member of the District Committee of the Comvania).
vania

LABOR DAY 1948 is a good time to look back over the year and ask: "What have we got? What have we won? What have we lost?"

We know that reaction and warmongering are stronger than they were a year ago.

The Taft-Hartley law has been on the books for a year. Have we felt the full effect of this vicious measure?

And what of high prices, the national elections, people's rights?

ELECTRICAL AND MACHINE INDUSTRIES: We have won a third round of wage increases from GE, Westinghouse, steel mills, and various independent manufacturers in electrical and machine industries of Eastern Pennsylvania.

Workers at E. G. Budd organized into the UAW, and got a general increase of 13 cents. But the company did not grant a union shop, though union officials complied with Taft-Hartley restrictions—including the signing of all affidavits—and though the members voted overwhelmingly for a union shop in the election conducted by the NLRB.

THE HARD FACT IS that when a union makes no preparation to struggle for its goals, but relies instead upon the dubious benefits of the Taft-Hartley law, it seldom does gain a union shop.

WAGE RISES in many shops, particularly small independent outfits like Ace Mfg. Co., American Pulley Co., were won only when the workers took strike action.

JOB PRINTERS WON: Printers in job shops in the printing industry won significant gains in the 6-months strike conducted by the ITU.

The long strike ended with substantial wage increases and satisfactory union security. The ITU has refused to comply with restrictions of the Taft-Hartley law.

MIDVALE STEEL FIGHT GOES ON: For 4 months 3,000 workers of Midvale Steel, organized into a Federal Local of the AFL, have been locked out. Midvale proposed a wage cut ranging from 10 to 53 cents an hour. Workers refused and were locked out. The AFL has done nothing to support the strike.

TAFT-HARTLEY AND RAIDING: Leaders of both CIO and AFL issued sharp statements against the Taft-Hartley law and, when it was passed, called for its repeal. Even today they make speeches calling for repeal.

But in practice they do very little.

UAW leaders are raiding the shops of those unions which have put up a fight against the law.

Workers at Schutte & Koerting Co. and the Wilkening Mfg. Co. saw contract negotiations disrupted, and lost 3 months of pay increases, as a result of raiding by UAW leaders.

MEAT, MILK, WITCHES, WAR: Those workers who have won a third round of wage increases have seen these gains melt away as the cost of living has continued to climb. Meat has disappeared from the tables of workers. Costlier milk means that owners' children are going to drink less milk.

War hysteria, spy hearings, attacks upon the New Deal and Roosevelt, are bringing more rank and file union members to agree with Henry Wallace:

"What the American people need and want is less red herring and more red meat."

The Truman loyalty hunt and the witch hunts, are endangering the livelihoods of many strong and militant trade unionists. An attempt of the Navy Department to get two workers in the Westinghouse plant fired as "poor security" risks was beaten back by a two-day work stoppage.

POLITICS — OLD AND NEW: On Labor Day, 1948, the only consistent fighters for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law are Wallace and Taylor and the Progressive Party.

The new party wants to reinstitute the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and the Norris-La Guardia anti-injunction law.

Yet the leaders of the CIO and AFL are playing ball with the Democratic Party. Many of these tried to defeat Truman at the Democratic National Convention. But they are now prepared to support him for re-election, as the lesser of two evils. Have they forgotten that Truman has been President since 1945? And that the people have been getting plenty of evil since then?

WATCHWORD FOR THE DAY: UNITY — Labor Day 1948: The watchword for the entire labor movement must become UNITY. The best way to have unity of all labor forces is to join in building the Progressive Party. What labor needs and must have can only be had by fighting for Wallace and Taylor and for all local candidates.

LABOR DAY 1948: Labor is fighting to exist. Let us all live and act by the lessons of the year just past and by the lesson of all the years of labor's history:

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL.

Milk at Cost Price In City Depots, Consumers Ask

PHILADELPHIA.—When the price of milk rises beyond the means of the average working class family—then it's time for the public authorities to step in and do something about it on their own.

This is what a delegation of consumers will tell Mayor Samuel this Friday. Led by the Progressive Party and the Women for Wallace, consumer delegates will demand that the city set up milk depots where milk can be purchased at cost.

At the same time, 100 or more mothers and children will stage a demonstration in City Hall courtyard.

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THIS ACTION was decided upon at an emergency conference on the high cost of milk, held at the Academy of Music Foyer. Hitting the super-profits of the dairy trusts, speakers at the conference put forth the demand for milk depots as a method of fighting monopoly prices.

In New York City, where consumer demands have taken a similar direction, housewives are asking the city to set up city-owned dairies where milk, direct from the farms, can be processed at cost.

Another action undertaken, as a result of the Academy conference, is the circulation of petitions to Gov. Duff asking him to roll back the milk price and to remove Chairman Cobb of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission.

The Progressive Party, which is launching the petition drive, expects 100,000 signatures

Progressives Hit 'Fusion'

The Progressive Party has blasted Richardson Dilworth's proposal for a "fusion" with "independent Republicans" as an open admission that there is no real two-party system in Philadelphia. It has called on voters to work with the Progressive Party for a genuine clean up of City Hall.

Charles M. Schwartz, president of the Proctor Electric Co. (left) talks in the street with Hank Rhine, international representative of the CIO Electrical Workers, and other union leaders, while a mass picket line kept his plant shut. A strike was provoked when the company tried to use re-opening of wage talks to cut rates.

—Photo by John Hunt

Reveal Batt Pockets Marshall Plan Gravy

By Paul Jenkins

The Philadelphia SKF plant was not devastated by the war. Yet its president, William Batt, is one of the large beneficiaries of the Marshall Plan "European Recovery Program." The documented facts we present herewith prove conclusively that it is not the common people in Europe or the CIO steelworkers at SKF who benefit from the Marshall Plan. The beneficiaries are the Batts and their big business cronies, who use both parties to help them put over one of the greatest conspiracies against the people—the Marshall Plan, with its wrappings of "humanity" and its heart of profiteering and war.

* * *

Like other big-time industrialists, with international cartel connections, Batt was closely involved in formulating the Marshall Plan. And the Marshall Plan in turn, is proving highly profitable not only to Batt at home but to the German subsidiary of SKF, the Vereinnigter Kugellagerfabriken AG (VKF).

Last week, while negotiating with the SKF local of the Steelworkers union, company spokesmen stated bluntly: "We don't like the Steelworkers." The union takes this as a warning that Batt's plant will try to oust Murray's union hrough an NLRB election.]

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THE MARSHALL PLAN, to which both Philip Murray and William Batt are committed, was drawn up in its particulars by a committee headed by former Secretary of Commerce, W| A. Harriman. Harriman's powerful investment banking house has close ties with Batt's SKF. In fact, Batt shares directorship in SKF with only two other Americans—a partner and a former partner of Brown Brothers Harriman and Co.

In working to aid "European recovery," Batt has used his influence to rebuild German industry This task fits right in with Marshall Plan policy; it also boosts the profits of the international ball-bearings cartel.

Here's how Batt did it:

In December, 1946, he visited Germany "to consult American Military Government officials on industrial problems in the American zone." (N. Y. Times, Dec. 3, 1946.)

On his return he published a statement that his "recent tour of Germany revealed an urgent need for more food and coal-mining equipment."

He did not think it necessary to point out the fact that VKF, SKF's German affiliate, was manufacturing ball bearings for use in the coal mining equipment for which there was such an urgent need. But he did threaten, that "if present conditions prevail in Germany" the people might turn "to communism of Russia." (N. Y. Times Jan. 23, 1947. Financial page).

It did not matter to Batt that under the terms of the Potsdam Agreement, to which our country was committed the ball bearing industry was prohibited to operate. His efforts to flout the agreement were, in fact, so successful that, in one year after the interview quoted above, the German ball

(Continued on Page 11)

THE BATT CASE

—an editorial—

In this issue, the Penna. Worker presents the last in a series of three documented articles on Philadelphia's William Batts, Junior and Senior.

The case history of this internationally-connected Republican industrialist and his "liberal" Democratic son is, we think, a neat sample of monopoly capitalism at work.

The Batts show us what is happening to our country. Big Business has taken over. It is dictating our foreign policy and our domestic policy, and the programs of both Democratic and Republican parties.

The great majority of ordinary working Americans have no interests in common with the Batts and everything the Batts represent. The American people can make the country theirs again only by abandoning the policies and parties of both the Batts and building the new Progressive Party into a new progresive government.

Progressives Defy Threats, Pass Leaflets

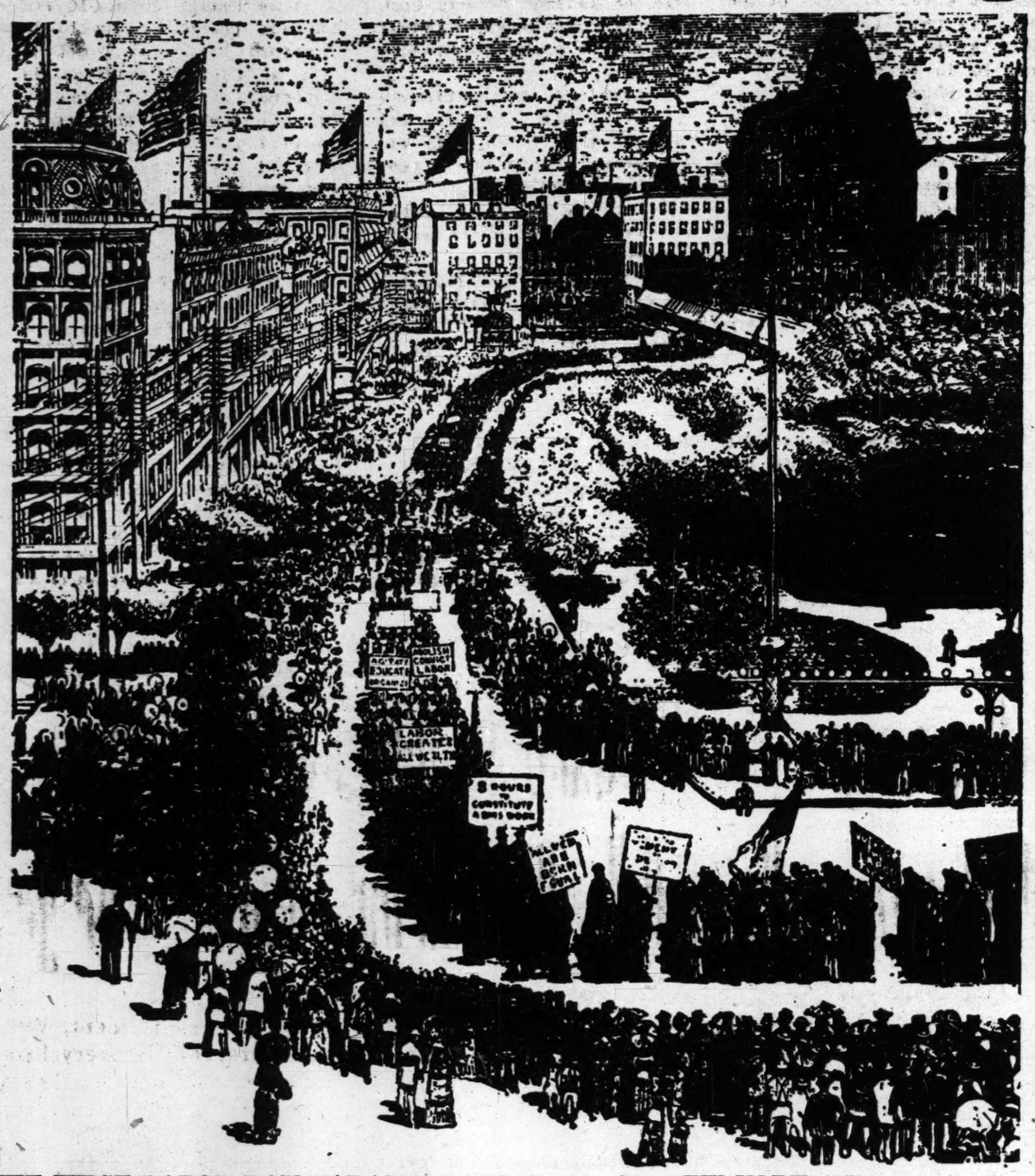
PHILADELPHIA — Threats of violence against Progressive Party workers distributing literature in front of the Philco Radio plant at C and Allegheny Sts., backfired last week.

Officials of Local 102, CIO Electrical Workers, had threatened to beat up any persons who distributed Wallace literature outside of Philco plants. Supporters of Harry Block and James Carey, they have long opposed the progressive policies of the UE leadership.

However, last week seven members of the Young Progressives of America, led by their State Director, distributed 2,000 copies of a leaflet announcing a Progressive Party sponsored Milk conference. According to the group the workers at Philco were receptive.

No violence occurred.

Wallace Calls for Negro-White Unity



THE FIRST LABOR DAY PARADE, SEPT. 5, 1882, IN NEW YORK CITY

Forerunner by 65 years of the spectacular Chicago Labor Day observance, was the first Labor Day parade which took place in New York City on Sept. 5, 1882. On that day, the dream of Peter J. McGuire, a union carpenter, who first suggested laborers should have their own special holiday, became a reality. The idea caught on and, pressed by labor unions, state after state declared the first Monday in September a holiday. Finally, a dozen years later, in 1894, the Congress of the United States, responding to the demands of the American people, made Labor Day a national public holiday to honor the working people of the nation.

Says His $4 Billion Aid Program Plus Unity Will Speed South's Rise

By Abner Berry

Henry Agard Wallace will go down in history as the man who walked into the Ku Klux Klan's lair and preached a message of Negro-white unity. He will be remembered as the man who defied the violence of Jimcrow system, as the man who strode into the den of Dixiecrats, the agents of Wall Street in the South, and proposed a $4 billion dollar program of aid for the South to be raised by taxing the absentee corporations of Wall Street.

The sensational Southern tour of the Progressive Party nominee for President of the United States has been an unprecedented event in American political history. To the amazement of skeptics, southern audiences turned out in numbers to hear Wallace. And they were unsegregated audience.

Several times in the course of his tour, Wallace encounted hooliganism. But the reaction to these attacks reflected the strong sentiments of the Southern people against Klanism.

In the Municipal Armory at Durham, N. C., a meeting of 1,500 heard Wallace shouting to make himself heard over the jeers and rebel yells of a small claque in the rear of the hall.

The next day a crowd of close to 2,000 was on hand in front of Greensboro's County Courthouse when Wallace arrived at 1:30 p.m. A group of white men in the crowd began to jeer as Wallace emerged from his egg-spattered car. But Wallace delivered from the courthouse steps an address which was broadcast.

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THE DURHAM MEETING, a final session of the Progressive Party's state nominating convention, was the first unsegregated mass meeting to be held in the tobacco and industrial center. At the scheduled time of the meeting, a group of nondescript youth set up a picket line around the armory carrying signs inscribed with Dixiecrat and Red-baiting slogans.

As Miss Mary Price, Progressive Party state chairman and candidate for governor, opened the meeting, a picket line entered the building, as if by prearranged cue. A claque of about 100 inside the hall yelled in support of the hoodlums while another group of young men. Progressive Party adherents, barred the pickets' way to the front of the hall.

Members of the audience, annoyed when the hoodlums yelled and jostled, ejected them at 9:20 p.m.

Speaking before a rain-drenched crowd of 2,500 in the Winston-Salem baseball park, Wallace again dramatically defied Dixiecrat hoodlum attacks and called for interracial unity in the South as the only way to lift that area's standard of living.

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THE BIG CROWD came out to hear Wallace, despite the organized hooligalism which has followed Wallace through this state under the leadership of Klan-minded groups. The tomato-throwers and egg-tossers were outnumbered by about 25 to 1 by the honest working people who defied them and came to hear Wallace.

More than half the audience was composed of Negro tobacco workers who listened earnestly as Wallace expounded his program for aid to Southern agriculture. The jeering was carried on almost solely by a group of youths in the left field stands. A well-known Republican informed Progressive Party leaders that the hecklers were organized by older persons.

The pattern of disruption and violence that has trailed Wallace through North Carolina bears the earmarks of preparation. All the attacks followed the same procedure and the slogans were remarkable for their identity.

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WALLACE mapped out a strenuous campaign swing jam-packed with speeches and informal talks in Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. He is travelling by plane, auto and train.

Wallace has proposed that his plan for the south be split evenly between industry and agriculture and be in addition to federal aid for schools, hospitals, homes, health and social security. "It is no handout I propose," he said. "There is a simple method to finance it and the returns in increased production, in health and happiness will repay the investment over a few years."

Wallace proposed that the half billion for southern industry be used to build factories planned, owned and controlled in the south and paying high wages, and to help build homes and machines. The half billion for agriculture, he said, should be used to help the "honest and industrious southern farmers establish a sound and solvent agriculture."

"Each year billions, literally billions of dollars of profits are drained from southern labor in field and factory by large corporations owned by wealthy and powerful men who reside elsewhere," Wallace declared, "We Progressives propose only that the Federal Government, through taxation of these riches, return to the people of the south a part of the stolen fruits of their toil and sweat."

LABOR DAY GREETINGS FROM OVERSEAS

T-H Law Called Model for Busting Union Everywhere

ROME (ALN).—The Taft-Hartley law is being used as a model "by all imperialist governments to suppress union rights," Sec. Gen. Guiseppe Di Vittorio of the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL)) said here in a Labor Day message to American workers.

In Italy, DiVittorio said, the government had already announced anti-strike laws based on the Taft-Hartley law. "We believe that the greatest aid you could render Italian workers and workers of other countries is to fight strenuously to abolish the Taft-Hartley law.

"Like all working people, we love the great American republic of Lincoln and Roosevelt; we love your tradition of democracy, liberty and independence. . . . Today, however, the big trusts dominate your economic life and consequently your political life.

"They are out not only to destroy the most elementary principles of liberty, but openly threaten the world with a third and more catastrophic world war with their proclaimed monopoly of the atomic bomb."

Concluding, DiVittorio sent "fraternal greetings, best wishes for peace, progress and social emancipation to you all, workers of America, from your brothers in Italy."

PREDICTS U. S. WORKERS WILL SET EXAMPLE

By Gen. Sec. Louis Saillant
World Federation of Trade Unions

PARIS (ALN).—On the occasion of Labor Day, when the working people of the U. S. honor and celebrate labor, the World Federation of Trade Unions sends greetings to all American workers, men and women, with a message of friendship and brotherhood from their fellow-workers the world over.

By the constant raising of moral and material welfare and living conditions, American workers, through the channel of their labor unions, will act as pioneers in every field of human activity.

They will also be among the most active of those who work for a closer friendship and understanding among the peoples of the world, as a basis for a lasting peace, for which the whole of mankind is yearning.

The best wishes of the WFTU go to the American workers in their endeavors to secure social justice and world peace.

LATIN WORKERS FEEL BOND WITH U. S. LABOR

MEXICO CITY (ALN). — The solidarity between organized workers of the U. S. and Latin America will develop in increasing measure in the days to come, president Vicente Lombardo Toledano of the Latin American Federation of Labor. (CTAL) declared, issuing Labor Day greetings to U. S. labor.

Latin American unions, through the CTAL, have made great efforts "to form a solid alliance with the most advanced, developed and understanding group of the American people, the workers," he said.

"The workers of Latin America . . . feel a common bond and clear identification with U. S. workers since the weight of the monopolies is the same on U.S. labor as it is on the backs of the people of all Latin America," Toledano asserted.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

A right-wing labor official's remarks on Harry S. Truman month by month:

January—"Harry S. Truman is a wash-out."

February—"Hary S. Truman couldn't get three votes in my union."

March—"Harry S. Truman's labor record smells to high heaven."

April—"Harry S. Truman has fallen down on every plank in Roosevelt's program."

May—"The Democratic Party must nominate somebody else—I don't care who it is."

June—"At least Truman tries to do what is right."

July—"Truman is really a friend of labor."

August (first week)—"Truman carries on where Roosevelt left off."

August (second week)—"Truman makes Roosevelt look like a reactionary."

August (third week)—"Truman takes his place with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

August (fourth week))—"Truman is first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen—he is the Father of his Country—he freed the slaves and is the great Emancipator—he is the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Never for a minute have I lost faith in him."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

The Worker

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Cop Terror Meets Rising Resistance

PHILADELPHIA.—Both ends of the state met Labor Day this year with a rising movement to stop police terror against the Negro people. In Philadelphia, the Civil Rights Congress, and the Communist Party, are spearheading the people's movement. The Civil Rights Congress is sponsoring a Conference this Thursday, September 9, in Light Star Hall, 614 S. 20 St. Plans will be worked out to unite Negro and white people against the abuse of police power.

The Communist Party in street meetings throughout the city is calling on Mayor Samuel to remove Police Commissioner Howard Sutton.

Meanwhile, three Negroes who claim they are victims of a police frame-up are up for trial in connection with the spontaneous resistance of 500 South Philadelphia Negroes to police the night of last Aug. 7. Saul Waldbaum, CRC attorney and Harry Bass, NMU lawyer, are co-counsel for the men.

The Progressive Party was seeking an interview last week with Mayor Bernard Samuel to present him with evidence of police brutality, and to demand he stop it.

Communist Leader Says:

Police Club Negroes For Wall St. Rulers

In connection with the support that some of the local Negro press is giving to the police in the South Philadelphia frameups, Edward Strong, Communist Party legislative director, and Negro leader, pointed out the peculiar role the police play under both the Republican administration in Philadelphia, and the Democratic Party in Pittsburgh.

"The police," Strong declared, "are not in these slum areas to which Negroes are generally segregated, to keep 'law and order,' but to keep the Negro within the rigid limits which the ruling class has so generously given them.

"The police are there to help carry through the policies of both major parties to keep the Negro people, forcibly if necessary, from joining the growing Progressive Party movement.

"In all these cases of police brutality against Negroes, the central question is not how it started, or whether the victim has a 'good heart.' The central issue is that the ruling class is responsible for the degraded conditions under which millions of Negroes are forced to live.

"We Communists indict the ruling class, and its thieving City Hall politicians for the wrongs inflicted on the backs of millions of Negroes in this country, north and south. We are not defending mob action, nor do we advocate it.

"We challenge the whole conception of capitalist society in which the Negro people are the worst and most exploited victims

"Those who defend the police in the particular South Philadelphia incident are defending the very conditions which bring about the degraded position of the Negro.

"They oppose police terror only within the framework of the system that creates it. Their fight is necessarily limited by the fact that the police are there primarily to defend that system.

"We call on the Negro people and their white allies to organize politically so that they can oust their oppressors. Meanwhile, they can actually win better jobs, and more favorable living conditions."

Prog. Party Opens Office in Hill Area

For the first time in this city's history, an independent political party has established headquarters on the Hill, heart of this steel city's great Negro population.

Another Progressive Party headquarters has been opened a few blocks on the South Side, in the center of the steelworkers area, and only a few blocks from the Jones & Laughlin mill.

Communist Party street meetings throughout the city have been urging people to unite to stop police terror against Negro citizens. Tom Nabried, Communist leader, is shown as he spoke to hundreds at a Saturday night meeting at Broad and South Sts.

Trolley Service Grows Worse Daily, PTC Patrons Say

PHILADELPHIA—"How have they got the nerve to ask for even higher fares, with the lousy service they offer?"

That's the main beef you hear today from PTC riders in Philadelphia. The street-car riding public is fed up with the increasingly bad service offered by the Philadelphia Transportation Company.

The recently announced cuts in PTC service will only agravate the situation.

PTC RIDERS complain of the crowded cars, where they're "packed in like sardines." Of the ancient, bumpy vehicles, like the Route 40 on South St., Route 15 on Girard Ave., and many others. Of the long waits between cars.

"When they keep on giving us service like that," one car-rider said to a Worker reporter, "how can they **not** be making money? I don't get it."

Many complaints are misdirected at the operators:

"They don't give a darn for the public. They pass right by you, when you've been waiting for maybe 20 minutes. They don't care how they bump you when they start and stop the cars."

Actually the speed-up demands of the company compel the operators to disregard the common rules of safety and decent service.

In addition to cutting down the actual number of cars in service, the company is turning more and more cars into one-man operated vehicles. It also puts cars and busses on schedules which would be impossible to meet, if the operators were to give adequate attention to the comfort and safety of the riders.

TRANSPORT WORKERS high-lighted their schedule speed-up some time ago. In what was termed a "slow-down" by the company, operators lived up to the letter of the company's rules on safety and courtesy. In consequence, schedules went completely to pot.

Mill Gate Meetings Rally W. Pa. Workers

PITTSBURGH.—The Progressive Party is battering at the shop gates of the giants of American industry to bring its program to the country's basic workers. In the past few weeks mill-gate meetings were held at the plants of Westinghouse in East Pittsburgh, the Aluminum Co. of America in New Kensington, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co. in Bradlock, the Pressed Steel Car Co. in McKees Rocks and a number of others.

Those handling the meetings report a good response from the workers. In a few cases there has been trouble either by local authorities wanting to demonstrate their usefulness to the companies involved, or by representatives or supporters of the top conservative labor leaders of the locality.

In Pittsburgh there have been a number of streetcorner meetings conducted by Progressive Party groups. For years this city stood out as one in which little use was made of the streets to rally citizens for political action. The right freely to use sound trucks has opened up great possibilities for carrying political issues directly to masses of people — important here because prior to the U. S. Supreme Court's decision a city ordinance forbade entirely their use on the streets.

'15' Aids in New Wage Tax Boost

PHILADELPHIA.—The people are to be asked to pay for the multi-million City Hall thefts through a higher wage tax. A campaign to raise the wage tax by 50 percent has been officially launched by the "Committee of 15." Thus, the secret job of this "investigating" group, about which this paper has warned since last spring, is no longer a mystery.

The "15" has already helped to put over a 20 percent water-tax boost. Now they have publicly opened a "debate" over a boost in the wage-tax from one to one-and-a-half percent.

The announcement that the Chamber of Commerce crowd, which the "15" represents, is out to nick the workers again, came as the stench from the multi-million City Hall thefts continued to mount.

The "Fifteen" declared that unless the city budget is slashed—(meaning, still less for public services, not less theft)—either the real estate tax must be lifted 45 percent or the wage tax will be boosted 50 percent.

A real estate tax rise was declared "unthinkable." Whereas a 50 percent wage-tax booster was called "debatable." Observers declared that the so-called good government "Fusion" ticket for the 1949 elections, proposed last week by Richardson Dilworth, was part of this plot to boost the wage tax.

Worker Salesmen Speak Up

Penna. Worker salesmen are also writers.

We discovered this when we asked our circulation men and women to write in to us about their experiences in selling our paper . . . and their paper. Here are some of their answers. We hope for many more. Write in and tell us how you are helping to push our circulation to 10,000 by January 1.

* * *

"Our Kensington Club of the Communist Party saw the special article on SKF President Batt as an opportunity for promoting the paper among the SKF steel workers. We gave out a special leaflet Monday morning at the SKF plant, headlined "FOR SALE. THE LOW-DOWN ON YOUR BOSS," and announced the sale of the paper in the afternoon.

"That afternoon the workers came out with the dimes ready in their hands. We sold 60 papers right off—and ran out of supply. This week we're taking 100 papers." —J. H.

* * *

"We sold more than 200 papers last week at an open air meeting at Broad and South streets. The chief thing that sells the paper, we find, is to point up one particular article of especial interest to the listeners. At this street meeting the speaker referred to the article on 'Slaves at $35 a Head', and our salesmen kept the paper open to this article. This is the second week we have gone over 200 sales."

South Philly Salesman.

REGISTER TO VOTE! LAST DAY IS SEPT. 11

G. E. Layoff

By George Britton

(To tune of "Dying Hobo")

Come gather round and listen, boys
To a tale I'll tell to you—
How GE treats its employees
To pay for what they do.
They layed us off the other day
In Department Sixty-nine,
"The work is slowin' down," they said,
"And we'll have to cut the line."

They offered us a crappy job
At movin' stuff around.
Poor Stan, he's got four kids to feed.
Of course, we turned it down.
We knew they had assembler's jobs
That should be given us
The contract says transfers due
So why the hell the fuss?

Now fellows, let's not kid ourselves,
This deal is plenty rough.
If seniority goes out,
The goin' will be tough.
They'll transfer men that they don't like
Whenever things get slow;
And if you won't accept a cut
Out on the street you go!

We weren't layed off, we quit, they said,
In makin' out the sheet.
No layoff compensation there—
Our kids don't have to eat.
I had a paid vacation due
Was gonna start this week,
But at that week's vacation pay
I never got a peek!

Now boys, to me it seems quite plain
Where GE is concerned,
They'll slap you down first chance they get;
They don't care who gets burned!
We've got an active union here
And they're puttin' up a fight,
So let's all get behind 'em, boys,
And show that right is might.

Layoff Victim Wrote the Song

PHILADELPHIA. — There is truth as well as poetry in the G. E. Lay-Off song which we are printing herewith today. George Britton, who wrote the words, is one of the G. E. workers who was laid off. The other is Stanley Driza.

Britton, an active union member had another song published recently in the U.E. News about the recent G. E. sit-down strike. Britton is chairman of the GE Wallace-for-President Club, and sings his own songs, as well as other people's songs, to his own guitar accompaniment.

The lay-off at G. E. took place in the 69 department on Aug. 6, without the usual one-week notice. The union put up a fight, and gained a recall on the grounds that seniority rights had been violated.

On Aug. 17, a new lay-off list was issued. The men were offered other jobs. For most of them this meant down-grading and less pay. Two of the men, whose average rate had been $1.38 an hour refused to take jobs as material movers at $1.13 an hour.

They decided to put up a fight for their seniority rights as they knew that at least 36 men had been hired in recent months for assembly work.

The company claimed that despite the contract, which the men were following, they had not been laid-off, but had quit. This means loss in seniority and no unemployment compensation. The union is fighting the cases, and has held a special meeting on them.

Rank and File Steelworkers Sore at 'Pyramid Rain'

Special to The Worker

BETHLEHEM.—They had a real clambake here two weeks ago. It was run by the United Steel Workers, CIO, and the turnout surprised and pleased many an old time unionist. A friend of ours, a tall, husky man who has been working in the giant Bethlehem steel works here since before the war, took us along. He wasn't too hopeful about the turnout.

But afterward — well he was pretty excited. Over a cup of coffee at his home, one of the typical, mill town, wooden frame houses, we discussed the state of the steel union.

"You see," he said, "the interest in the union slumped a bit recently. The checkoff cards weren't being signed in great numbers and we were worried. You know, Phil Murray tied us up. While auto and electrical workers were fighting for and winning wage increases, we were stuck with a two year, no strike contract. And no raise."

"The guys were sore. They didn't like the way Murray begged for a raise and when U. S. Steel said 'No' they were madder than ever. But we didn't want to see this union shot to hell just because some pie-cards have forgotten how to fight. So we pitched in and helped work to get the guys sign up those cards, Murray, or no Murray."

★

AND IT WORKED. Despite Murray and his catering to the steel trust, the steel workers are showing more interest in their union than ever before.

"For instance," he said, "that raise we finally did get, got many guys here plenty sore. They call it a "pyramid-raise" in the shop. Here's why: The lowest classification got a 9½ cents an hour raise and it went up a half cent for each classification. There are 30 different classifications. So the guys at the bottom, who need it most, got the least."

Many workers at the Bethlehem Steel works are now working four days a week. With the rising cost of living, the four day week, with resultant loss in pay, is pretty difficult to endure. The main complaint of these workers is that while they work a short week the company continues to hire more men.

District Director C. B. Newell was quite embarrassed at a union meeting recently on account of that raise. A rank and filer got up at one of the meetings and asked if there was any justice in his having to pay the same price of milk as the highest paid worker. Newell, stuck for answer, said, "No," and left it at that.

But the main point here appears to be that this renewed rallying around the union does not constitute an endorsement of Murray's policies.

"Take the Wallace issue," my friend said. "There's a lot of interest and also much confusion around here on that, but we got a terrific reception to the leaflets we handed out in front of the plant."

"And CIO-PAC isn't doing too well either. In Local 2998, one of the three covering the Bethlehem works, one man went out with a PAC dollar book and returned with two bucks. He told us they were from himself and his wife. Nobody else would go for the stuff. And that's in the local led by Joe Lipsky, one of the strongest PAC-men and worst red-baiters around here."

★

MY FRIEND feels that a big fight will take place at the District 9 conference in Wilkes-Barre Sept. 15. The leadership is trying to cut down on the representation from the basic steel plants like Bethlehem, which have progressive traditions.

They tried to get Bethlehem to send only 10 representatives to the conference for "economy" reasons, but the men didn't fall for that and voted to send their full complement of 48.

The conference will elect a wage policy committee and plan means of building the union.

My friend said, "We progressives are going to do a lot to help build the union, of that you can be certain. We're already working with most of the guys to fully organize this plant here. Only 13,000 out of the 17,000 have joined the union. We want to eliminate the free riders. But we will not be suckers for the Murray line. We're not going to let them oust our representation as they did at the Boston Convention. We're going to fight to make this a union that fights for our needs."

Reveal Batt Pockets Marshall Plan Gravy

(Continued from Page 2)

bearing industry was producing 20,000,000 units a year. And an announcement was made that the United States and British Military Governments were attempting to to double that output annually. (N. Y. Times, Feb. 199, 1948).

It soon developed that "the German ballbearing industry". was just another way of saying SKF. But it took an internacan policy in Germany to bring this scandalous fact to light.

★

FOR ALL OF SKF's competitors were put out of business as "reparations," and only the wholly owned affiliate, VKF, remained operating at the time the treaty-breaking increase of output was announced. No wonder SKF made money!

The very top authority ordered this state of things. Richardson Bronson, chief of the Decartelization Branch of American Military Government said to his protesting staff members:

"General Clay is very interested in VKF. It will be re-examined but it is not to be the subject of deconcentration." (N. Y. Times, March 16, 1948.)

The same story reported:

"Tempers became very short and one member remarked that General Clay appeared to be showing to much solicitude for VKF when the parent company, SKF, was being prosecuted in the United States."

★

BUT THE PEAK of brazenness was reached with the fantastic statement that "the anti-monopoly order against the Vereinigter Kugellagerfabriken AG (VKF), manufacturer of antifriction bearings, was suspended by the Military Government on the ground that the dismantling of the principal competitor for reparations was the direct cause of its monopolistic position." (N. Y. Times, March 18, 1948).

Batt has never been overly sensitive about his business associates' Nazi or Fascist leanings.

Back in 1938 he was the first American to be elected President of the powerful International Committee on Scientific Management, a world-wide big business outfit. Among the vice-presidents elected to serve with him were F. Mauro of fascist Italy and George, Seebauer, chairman of the German Board of Efficiency and onetime deputy to the Nazi Party Central Committee. (N. Y. Times, Sept. 24, 1938, and Wer Is, the German Who's Who, 19935.)

Jacob Wallenberg is another Nazi sympathizer with whom Batt maintains business relations. In fact, Wallenberg is one of Batt's bosses, As a director of the Swedish company which controls American SKF. As noted in the N. Y. Times, May 31, 1947:

"Jacob Wallenberg, banker, was reappointed today a member of the board of directors of the Swedish ball bearing manufacturing company SKF. He resigned his directorship at the time of the war when the United States protested against the company's deliveries of materials to Germany."

★

CARTEL AGREEMENTS, dividing the world market, lead to such lush profits. In 1946 the anti-trust division of the Justice Department filed a civil suit against SKF for its international cartel agreements.

The suit charged "complicity with Officine di Villar Perosa, a subsidiary of the Italian Fiat Company, in an arrangement prohibiting SKF industries from selling outside the United States even to the American territory of Puerto Rico. In exchange, the foreign companies have agreed not to invade the United States market." (N. Y. Times, Aug. 1, 1946).

Thus it appears that Bill Batt consorts with firms that grew fat both in Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, and that they grow fatter still, and under the same management.

(Last in a series)

New Party Spurs Anti-T-H Drive; Withdraws 4 Nominees

PHILADELPHIA.—The Progressive Party continued its drive for unity of the labor movement and other progressives in this state.

It announced the withdrawal of its candidates in three Congressional races and the withdrawal of one nominee for State Legislature.

Those who have withdrawn are: Maurice M. Burrison, candidate in the 2nd Congressional District; Dorothy Wolfe, candidate in the 6th CD; Thomas Fitzpatrick in the 33rd CD and Albert Gerber, in the 16th Legislative District.

A number of Progressive Party candidates are still in the field in this State. Concentration point is the fourth Congressional District where Magistrate Joseph Rainey is running on the Progressive Party ticket as the only Negro Congessional candidate in Pennsylvania.

The Progressive Party announced that it was not at this time endorsing Democratic candidates for Congress in the district involved but was withdrawing its candidates to encourage the greatest possible unity to develop during the campaign.

The only Democratic nominee endorsed by the New Party in Pennsylvania is A. Albert Cherashore, running for State Legislature in the 16th District.

Fitzpatrick, president of the huge Westinghouse, CIO Electrical Workers Local 601, declared in announcing his withdrawal, agreed to by workers in his district, "I believe that the final vote in the 33rd Congressional District on election day this November, will depend upon Frank Buchanan's (the Democratic candidate) stand on major issues. If he supports the anti-labor policies of Truman who broke the railroad and coal strikes by injunctions, he will be responsible for endangering his own election."

Burrison stated: "I shall continue a strong campaign to carry the Second District for Wallace and Taylor. William Granahan, the Democratic candidate in my district, has shown a liberal record in Congress from 1944 to 1946, and he has taken a public stand against the Taft-Hartley Law and in favor of strong civil rights legislation."

Miss Wolfe, who now leaves the field open to Democrat Herbert McGlinchey and Hugh D. Scott, Jr., chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared, "The Progressive Party campaign will give our people a real choice in November, and a chance to vote against the men who endanger the peace and permit high prices, huge profits and continued housing shortages."

State Police Hound Airwave Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Collegeville sub-station, then to the Whitemarsh sub-station and back to Colleville. All this time Waldbaum was calling to determine his wreabouts.

AT COLLEGEVILLE he was locked in a cell and told he was being held for "malicious mischief to telephone wires." From there police took him eight-and-a-half miles to Lansdale where he was locked up and questioned until 2 p.m.

Kost has reported that during that time a State Policeman threatened him, "Talk or I'll break your arm." Kost said, "I told him he had better bring a doctor to fix my arm, because I wasn't going to say anything I didn't want to."

Kost said police asked him if he were a Communist. He asked them why that question was put to him and he was told that his activities as a labor organizer were well known.

The following morning Kost was taken to Norristown where police finally produced a warrant. But they dropped all charges when he appeared before Magistrate Charles J. Gorman.

Outside the courtroom Kost was greeted by a battery of Inquirer reporters and photogrphers. Kost told them. "The way I've been treated the past 24 hours is the way they treated people in Nazi Germany."

ON THE STEPS of the courthouse Kost was served with a warrant from Magistrate Nathan A. Beifel of Philadelphia, charging him with assault and battery, unlawful assembly and affray. He was then taken to the 12th and Pine streets station in Philadelphia and jailed for two hours before being released on $1,000 bail in the custody of William Bender, ACA organizer.

His hearing was postponed from Wednesday to the following Saturday, to enable the Sunday papers to play up his arrest.

Frank Unterberger, another striker accused of assaulting the scab and Kost have yet to face the man they are charged with attacking. But Walter Annenberg they have gotten to know very well.

Last of Scottsboro Victims Tells:

'WHY I FLED PRISON'

Haywood Patterson, writer of the letter in the adjoining columns, has spent 17 of his 34 years behind prison bars. He escaped last July from Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala., where half of his life was spent.

He was one of nine Negro boys who were dragged from an Alabama freight train on March 25, 1931, and charged with "rape." Ranging in ages from 13 to 18 years, the boys were saved from a mob by a sheriff who wanted the court to handle the case. The court sentenced eight of them, including Haywood Patterson, to the electric chair.

Six years of legal and mass campaigning resulted in the freedom for four of the defendants. Olen Montgomery, Roy Wright, Willie Roberson and Eugene Williams were the freed boys. The then Governor of Alabama, Bibb Graves, promised a defense committee delegation that the other five boys would be pardoned in a compromise offer.

One by one the Scottsboro boys were let out of Kilby Prison on parole. Andy Wright, Clarence Norris, Charlie Weems and Ozzie Powell. Powell was released only in September, 1946.

Patterson, who had shown the most advanced understanding of his case, was serving a sentence of 99 years for an act charged against him while in prison. Last year he was known to have been one of the prisoners flogged by prison authorities.

Patterson's story, and the story of other Negro prisoners whose crimes could never equal those committed against them by the state, is told in his letter. Patterson is asking, in the only way he knows how to ask, that the people who once saved his life, now act to guarantee him a sanctuary. Quick death, it is understandable, would be far more preferable than a return to the conditions he describes in his letter.

The Daily Worker can vouch for the authenticity of the letter and has the assurance of some individuals and organizations — especially the leaders of the Civil Rights Congress —that everything will be done to win Patterson's right to live out his life as a free man.

THE TEXT OF HAYWOOD PATTERSON'S LETTER

EXPOSES SLAVE CONDITIONS AT ATMORE, ALABAMA PENAL FARM, AS 'LIVING HELL'

Yes, I am the Scottsboro boy, namely, Haywood Patterson, and am not a refugee from justice.

I am only a victim of circumstances over which I have had no control. And I do want the people of America to realize that I am not trying to hide from justice but what I have done was just and right. The only unjust thing I did in Alabama was the killing of two state dogs in order to make my escape clear. Now I can't begin to say how sorry I am about this, but it had to be done or else!

Now I ask that the people who are really interested be not deceived by the state of Alabama because they will have you to believe that I am a bad character, the meanest Negro in all the world if you allow them to tell it.

Now I can scarcely describe all the evil and mean things that happened to me. Some I shall call to remembrance of the people of the state of Alabama. How many a time they have been bitter and torn my heart out with their venomous tongues. They have placed many a foul accusation against me. They have disgraced my life and caused me to suffer in prison 18 years under false circumstances. They also have forgotten how they cheated me with their justice.

How cruelly and brutally they have treated me for many gloomy years. And so many years I have slaved, exposed to all sort of weather by the slave drivers. Why, the bosses have made me pull plows, they have used me and others like mules. I got proof for this. One Willie Colman pulled the plow until he gave completely out. The boss in turn whipped the boy with heavy sticks unmercifully on the state farm in Atmore, Ala.

I have seen Negroes' heads rolled up in the doors of cars and beaten. One boss sits in the car whipping him in the face and another boss on the outside of the car whipping the hind part.

Now I was faced with a tough problem. The whole five years I spent in Atmore, I was put on the spot the very first day I was there. The fact is that the bookkeeper, Fenchie Home, being in Scottsboro, he bent over backward trying to get the inmates to put me out saying that I had caused the state a lot of trouble, that I had caused to state to put n-----s on the jury roll to serve as jury.

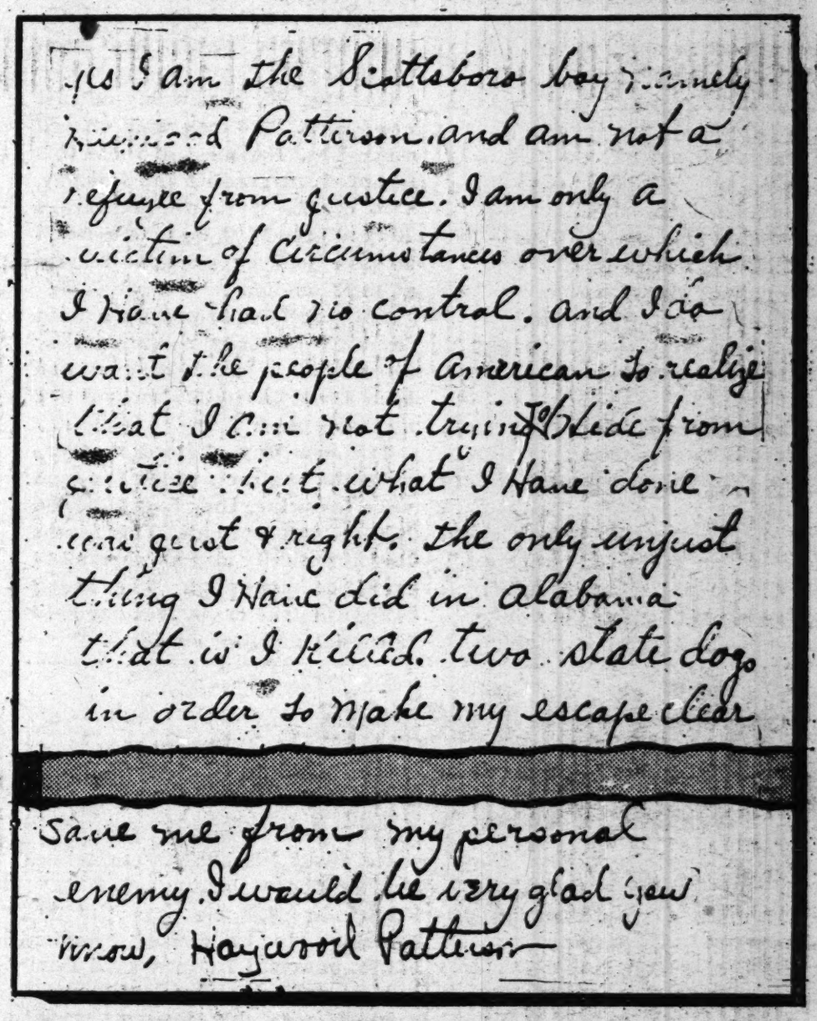
But I was wise. Nobody could play up to me except a friend. But once I got careless and came pretty near getting put out. You see the bosses tried all they could to get the Negroes against me. One of the bosses, Charlie Sidmore, put a weak Negro up to "steal" me [to knife.—Editor] one night. He stole me of course. I got it in the lung, over the heart and arms. But after all I wasn't afraid. I fought him off with my hands until my friends came to my rescue.

Now as far as the Alabama pardons and parole board system are concerned, it is nothing but a slave racket. There is no justice or right in the pardons and parole board of Alabama. You no doubt remember the case of I. B. Berry, who was sent back to Alabama by the state of New York a while ago. The parole board then tried to show that they meant right. Within a short time they paroled Berry, but it was only for a short while, long enough for the public to forget. Then they reached back and got Berry, who is now in prison. They bawled him out, saying, "We will teach you a lesson about going to New York," and they are really teaching him a lesson.

Now it is a terrible shame how Negroes are treated once they become a prisoner. Why they are considered no more as human beings.. Something should be done immediately to prevent the outrageous attacks on the Negro prisoners of the South.

Now as for myself, I have never had a proper chance in life. Of course, since I am restored to freedom and life, I am begging society to please allow me a chance to do good since I have never had a chance. Do not vote for me to go back into a living hell. Please give me the assistance of every possible kind. Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad, you know.

—HAYWOOD PATTERSON.



Yes I am the Scottsboro boy namely Haywood Patterson and am not a refugee from justice. I am only a victim of circumstances over which I have had no control. and I do want the people of American to realize that I am not trying to hide from justice but what I have done was just & right. the only unjust thing I have did in alabama that is I killed two state dogs in order to make my escape clear

Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad you know, Haywood Patterson

The Letter and Signature

THE ORIGINAL SCOTTSBORO DEFENDANTS—Shown at the time of one of their retrials are the nine Scottsboro Boys (left to right): Clarence Norris, Olen Montgomery, Andy Wright, Willie Roberson, Ozie Powell, Roy Wright, Charlie Weems, Eugene Williams and Haywood Patterson. Patterson and his mother are shown in the inset.

The Worker

Labor Day

This Labor Day edition of The Worker is published in three sections

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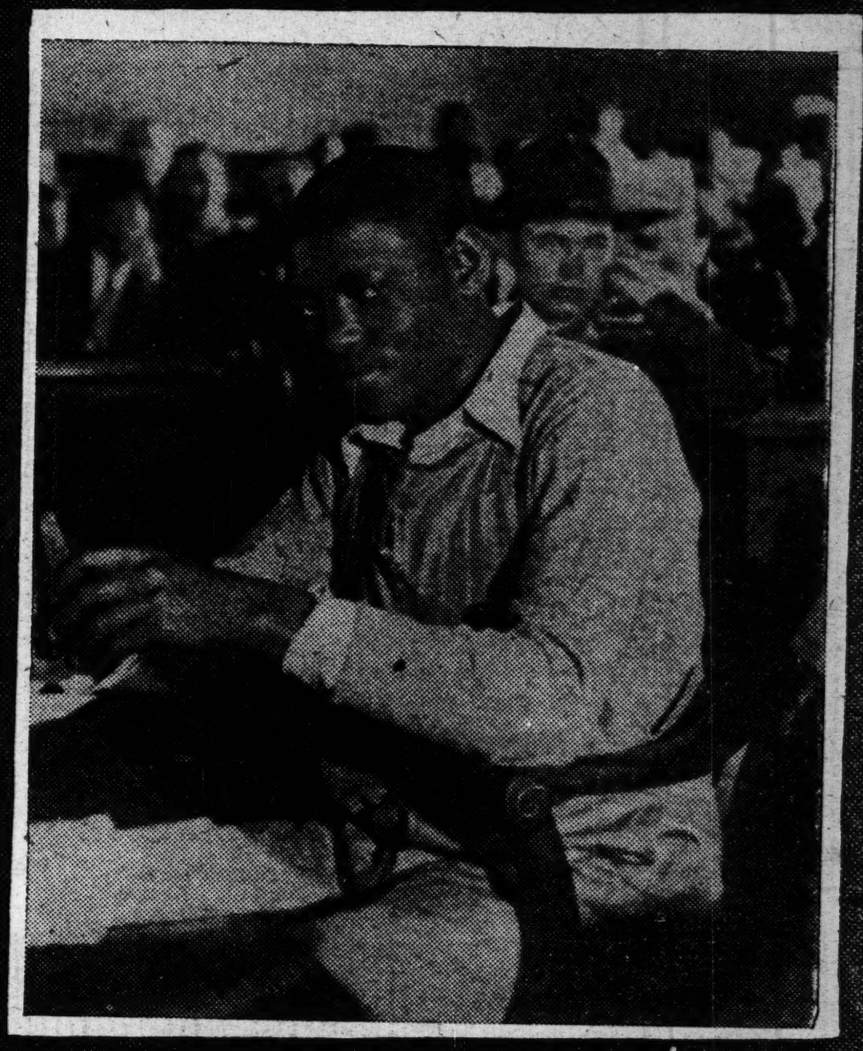
Scottsboro Victim Tells:

'WHY I FLED FROM JAIL IN ALABAMA'

—See Back Page—



WALLACE IN SOUTH DEFIES DIXIECRATS

See Page 3

Cold War Costs $675 Per Family

"Every family in the United States will pay $675 in the coming year, or an estimated total of 27 billion dollars, for the militarization and Marshall Plan expenses authorized by Congress."

This is the estimate of the economists of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO. It was published in the August 21 issue of the union's official organ, UE News. The account continued as follows:

"This huge bill for the "cold war" was okayed at the same time as Congress was cutting 750,000 workers from Social Security, refusing to increase the minimum wage over 40 cents an hour, sabotaging needed housing legislation and refusing to put any restraints on corporate profiteering.

"The benefits of the cold war are already being harvested by the handful of large corporations who received 93 percent of army supply contracts in the first few months of 1948.

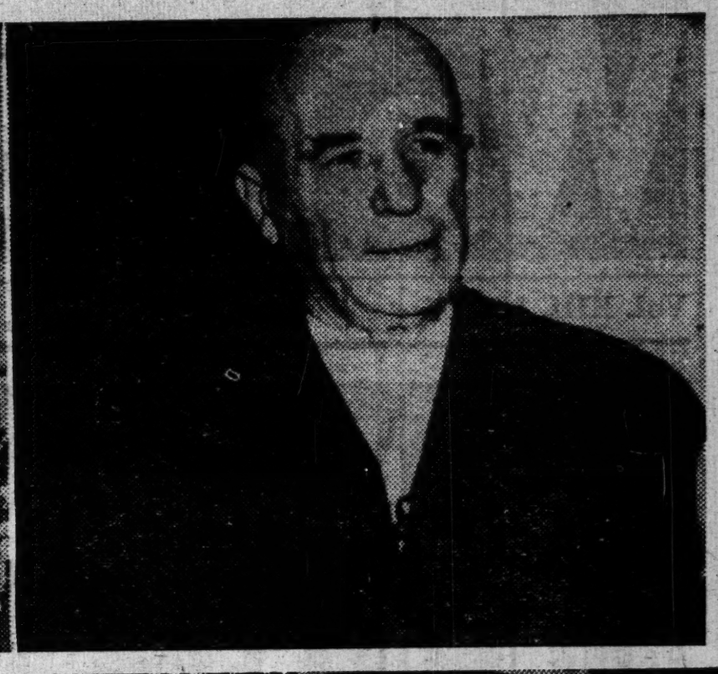
"Biggest profiteers from the cold war are the merchants of death. Aircraft manufacturers who were losing money in 1947 are now raking in profits from the three-billion dollar new 70 group aircraft program. Boeing Aircraft is getting Air Force contracts of $240,000,000; North American Aviation, $150,000,000; Lockheed $70,000,000; Curtiss-Wright, $60,000,000, and Republic Aviation $50,000,000."

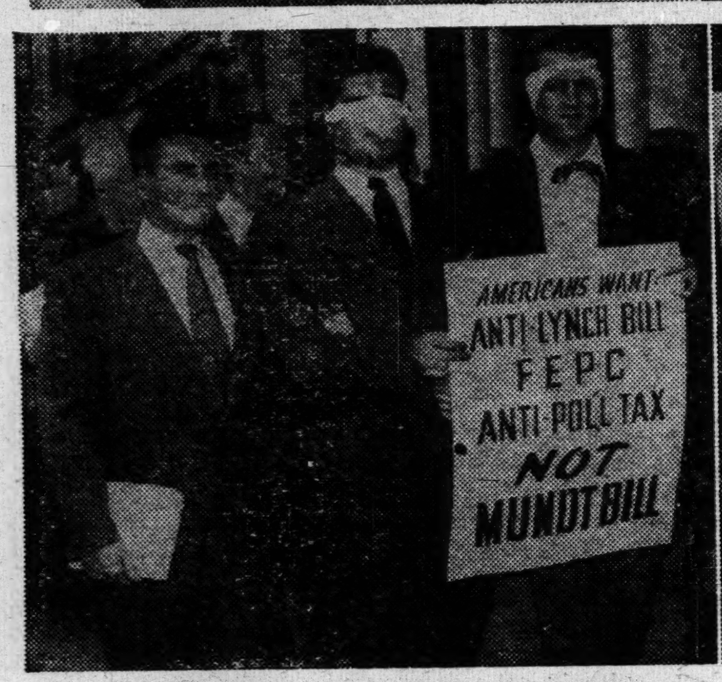
Labor Must Chart a New Course

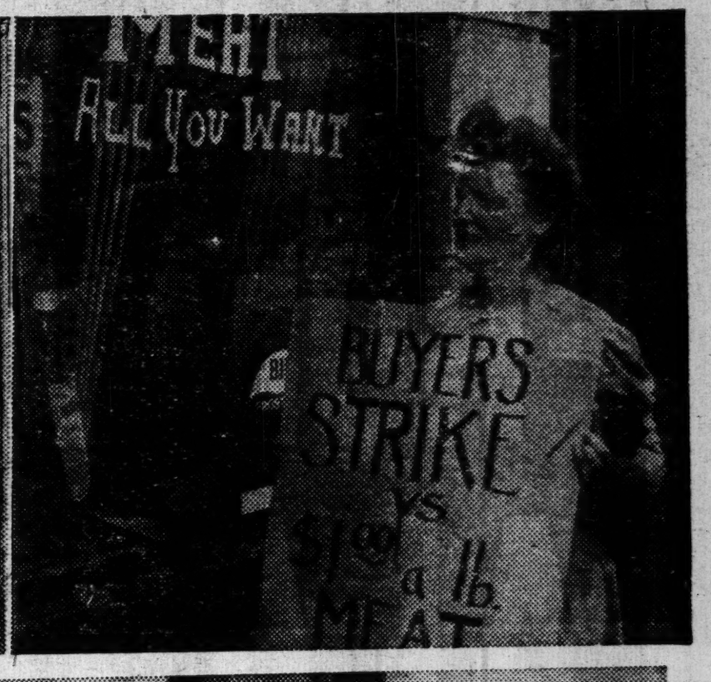
By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

One of the articles on Labor Day in this edition. See Section 2

It Was a Year of Assaults on Labor







PICTURES TELL THE STORY: U. S. imperialism—on the prowl abroad—directed its force and violence against the American working class. **Top left,** George Price, leader of striking National Farm Labor Union (AFL) members at the DiGiorgio Ranch in California, lies in a pool of blood after nine bullets were pumped into his body. Printers, packinghouse workers, miners, railroad workers, maritime workers and others felt the lash of the bipartisan strike-breaking injunction. **Top center,** National Guardsmen open a path for scabs through United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) picketline in St. Paul, Minn. **Top right,** Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough, Truman's injunction specialist.

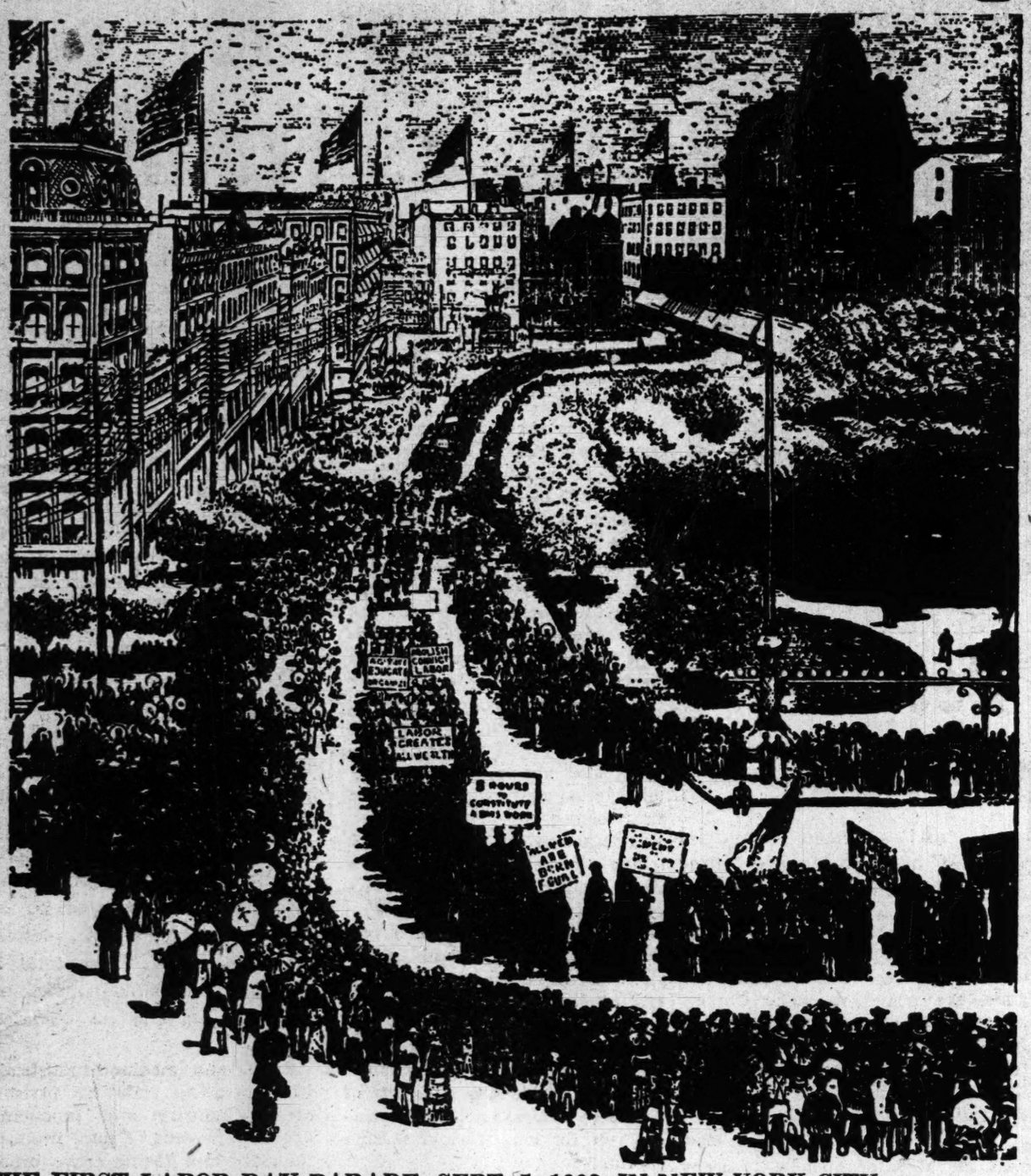
Only determined struggle under pressure of declining living standards, and defiance of Taft-Hartley provisions, enabled labor to win settlements. **Middle left,** members of the International Typographical Union (AFL), now in the 10th month of their strike, still stand firm against a number of Taft-Hartley "unfair labor practice" actions. **Middle center,** settlement of the 16-day Chrysler strike in May set the pattern of 13c hourly increases, with Packard, Ford, U. S. Steel and other companies following suit. **Middle right,** United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis signs contract granting $1-a-day increase and $100 monthly pensions, after union braved injunctions in year of struggles for wages and pension clauses.

Civil rights, housing and price control were main objectives of Labor's legislative program. **Lower left,** a contingent of the mass delegation which descended on Washington to halt successfully passage of the Mundt police-state bill. **Lower center,** truck dramatizes plight of victims of housing shortage. It is "home" to family of four. **Lower Right,** consumer protesting the high price of meat speaks for millions hit by the greedy packers and food processors.

Bottom right, one of the year's most shocking pictures. Police smash the walkout of AFL financial employes striking against the New York Stock and Curb Exchanges in March. It was violence against workers at the very source of violence and force against the entire American people—the source called Wall Street

—All pictures by Federated Press

Wallace Calls for Negro-White Unity



THE FIRST LABOR DAY PARADE, SEPT. 5, 1882, IN NEW YORK CITY

Forerunner by 65 years of the spectacular Chicago Labor Day observance, was the first Labor Day parade which took place in New York City on Sept. 5, 1882. On that day, the dream of Peter J. McGuire, a union carpenter, who first suggested laborers should have their own special holiday, became a reality. The idea caught on and, pressed by labor unions, state after state declared the first Monday in September a holiday. Finally, a dozen years later, in 1894, the Congress of the United States, responding to the demands of the American people, made Labor Day a national public holiday to honor the working people of the nation.

Says His $4 Billion Aid Program Plus Unity Will Speed South's Rise

By Abner Berry

Henry Agard Wallace will go down in history as the man who walked into the Ku Klux Klan's lair and preached a message of Negro-white unity. He will be remembered as the man who defied the violence of Jimcrow system, as the man who strode into the den of Dixiecrats, the agents of Wall Street in the South, and proposed a $4 billion dollar program of aid for the South to be raised by taxing the absentee corporations of Wall Street.

The sensational Southern tour of the Progressive Party nominee for President of the United States has been an unprecedented event in American political history. To the amazement of skeptics, southern audiences turned out in numbers to hear Wallace. And they were unsegregated audience.

Several times in the course of his tour, Wallace encounted hooliganism. But the reaction to these attacks reflected the strong sentiments of the Southern people against Klanism.

In the Municipal Armory at Durham, N. C., a meeting of 1,500 heard Wallace shouting to make himself heard over the jeers and rebel yells of a small claque in the rear of the hall.

The next day a crowd of close to 2,000 was on hand in front of Greensboro's County Courthouse when Wallace arrived at 1:30 p.m. A group of white men in the crowd began to jeer as Wallace emerged from his egg-spattered car. But Wallace delivered from the courthouse steps an address which was broadcast.

★

THE DURHAM MEETING, a final session of the Progressive Party's state nominating convention, was the first unsegregated mass meeting to be held in the tobacco and industrial center. At the scheduled time of the meeting, a group of nondescript youth set up a picket line around the armory carrying signs inscribed with Dixiecrat and Red-baiting slogans.

As Miss Mary Price, Progressive Party state chairman and candidate for governor, opened the meeting, a picket line entered the building, as if by prearranged cue. A claque of about 100 inside the hall yelled in support of the hoodlums while another group of young men. Progressive Party adherents, barred the pickets' way to the front of the hall.

Members of the audience, annoyed when the hoodlums yelled and jostled, ejected them at 9:20 p.m.

Speaking before a rain-drenched crowd of 2,500 in the Winston-Salem baseball park, Wallace again dramatically defied Dixiecrat hoodlum attacks and called for interracial unity in the South as the only way to lift that area's standard of living.

★

THE BIG CROWD came out to hear Wallace, despite the organized hooligalism which has followed Wallace through this state under the leadership of Klan-minded groups. The tomato-throwers and egg-tossers were outnumbered by about 25 to 1 by the honest working people who defied them and came to hear Wallace.

More than half the audience was composed of Negro tobacco workers who listened earnestly as Wallace expounded his program for aid to Southern agriculture. The jeering was carried on almost solely by a group of youths in the left field stands. A well-known Republican informed Progressive Party leaders that the hecklers were organized by older persons.

The pattern of disruption and violence that has trailed Wallace through North Carolina bears the earmarks of preparation. All the attacks followed the same procedure and the slogans were remarkable for their identity.

★

WALLACE mapped out a strenuous campaign swing jam-packed with speeches and informal talks in Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. He is travelling by plane, auto and train.

Wallace has proposed that his plan for the south be split evenly between industry and agriculture and be in addition to federal aid for schools, hospitals, homes, health and social security. "It is no handout I propose," he said. "There is a simple method to finance it and the returns in increased production, in health and happiness will repay the investment over a few years."

Wallace proposed that the half billion for southern industry be used to build factories planned, owned and controlled in the south and paying high wages, and to help build homes and machines. The half billion for agriculture, he said, should be used to help the "honest and industrious southern farmers establish a sound and solvent agriculture."

"Each year billions, literally billions of dollars of profits are drained from southern labor in field and factory by large corporations owned by wealthy and powerful men who reside elsewhere," Wallace declared. "We Progressives propose only that the Federal Government, through taxation of these riches, return to the people of the south a part of the stolen fruits of their toil and sweat."

LABOR DAY GREETINGS FROM OVERSEAS

T-H Law Called Model for Busting Union Everywhere

ROME (ALN).—The Taft-Hartley law is being used as a model "by all imperialist governments to suppress union rights," Sec. Gen. Guiseppe Di Vittorio of the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL)) said here in a Labor Day message to American workers.

In Italy, DiVittorio said, the government had already announced anti-strike laws based on the Taft-Hartley law. "We believe that the greatest aid you could render Italian workers and workers of other countries is to fight strenuously to abolish the Taft-Hartley law.

"Like all working people, we love the great American republic of Lincoln and Roosevelt; we love your tradition of democracy, liberty and independence. . . . Today, however, the big trusts dominate your economic life and consequently your political life.

"They are out not only to destroy the most elementary principles of liberty, but openly threaten the world with a third and more catastrophic world war with their proclaimed monopoly of the atomic bomb."

Concluding, DiVittorio sent "fraternal greetings, best wishes for peace, progress and social emancipation to you all, workers of America, from your brothers in Italy."

PREDICTS U. S. WORKERS WILL SET EXAMPLE

By Gen. Sec. Louis Saillant
World Federation of Trade Unions

PARIS (ALN).—On the occasion of Labor Day, when the working people of the U. S. honor and celebrate labor, the World Federation of Trade Unions sends greetings to all American workers, men and women, with a message of friendship and brotherhood from their fellow-workers the world over.

By the constant raising of moral and material welfare and living conditions, American workers, through the channel of their labor unions, will act as pioneers in every field of human activity.

They will also be among the most active of those who work for a closer friendship and understanding among the peoples of the world, as a basis for a lasting peace, for which the whole of mankind is yearning.

The best wishes of the WFTU go to the American workers in their endeavors to secure social justice and world peace.

LATIN WORKERS FEEL BOND WITH U. S. LABOR

MEXICO CITY (ALN). — The solidarity between organized workers of the U. S. and Latin America will develop in increasing measure in the days to come, president Vicente Lombardo Toledano of the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL) declared, issuing Labor Day greetings to U. S. labor.

Latin American unions, through the CTAL, have made great efforts "to form a solid alliance with the most advanced, developed and undersstanding group of the American people, the workers," he said.

"The workers of Latin America . . . feel a common bond and clear identification with U. S. workers since the weight of the monopolies is the same on U.S. labor as it is on the backs of the people of all Latin America," Toledano asserted.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

A right-wing labor official's remarks on Harry S. Truman month by month:

January—"Harry S. Truman is a wash-out."

February—"Hary S. Truman couldn't get three votes in my union."

March—"Harry S. Truman's labor record smells to high heaven."

April—"Harry S. Truman has fallen down on every plank in Roosevelt's program."

May—"The Democratic Party must nominate somebody else—I don't care who it is."

June—"At least Truman tries to do what is right."

July—"Truman is really a friend of labor."

August (first week)—"Truman carries on where Roosevelt left off."

August (second week)—"Truman makes Roosevelt look like a reactionary."

August (third week)—"Truman takes his place with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

August (fourth week))—"Truman is first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen—he is the Father of his Country—he freed the slaves and is the great Emancipator—he is the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Never for a minute have I lost faith in him."

Capture 3000 Nazi SS Trops In Arab Legion

PRAGUE (Telepress). — Israel Army intelligence has identified about 3,000 German S. S. men who volunteered for the Arab Legion and were taken prisoner during the Palestine fighting, according to a report in the newspaper **Svobodno Slovo.**

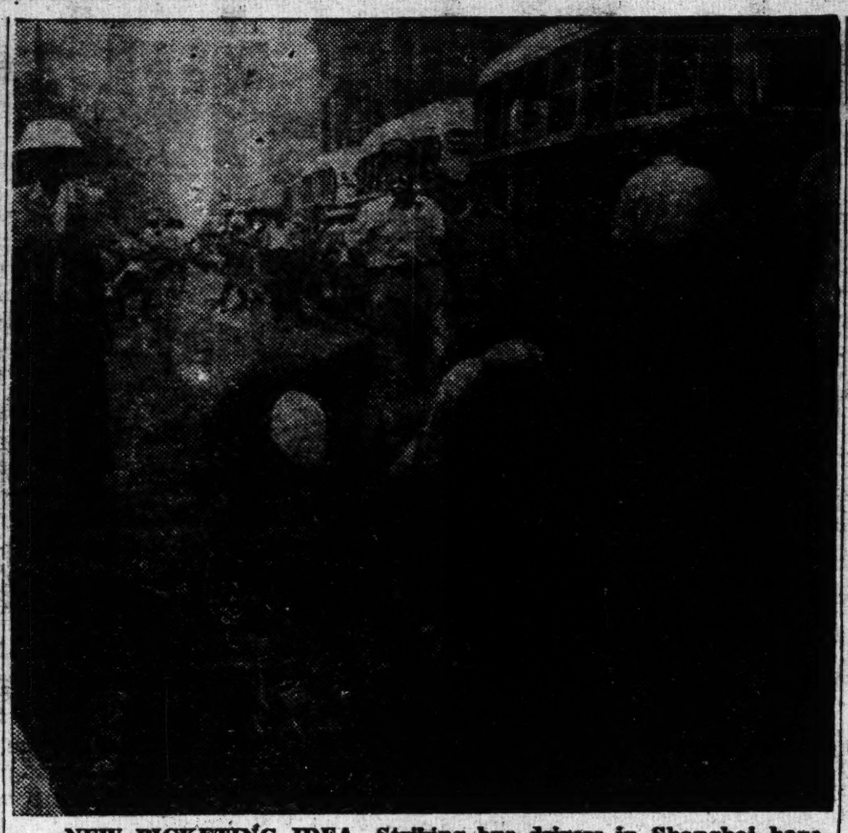
S. S. men held at the Chaub prisoner-of-war camp, near Tel Aviv, said that they volunteered for the Arab Legion as early as the winter of 1946, when British and Arab recruiting officers visited their internment camp near Hanover. One hundred and fifty S. S. men volunteered from the Hanover camp. They were taken o Italy, where they received uniforms, and then to Egypt for eight months' military training. Later, they joined regular units of the Arab Legion in Syrian garrisons.

Svobodno Slovo recounts the case of an Israel interrogator who identified one Arab Legion prisoner as the man who had hanged his parents. The "Arab" was Stefan Barabas, a Hungarian Nazi and former commander of a concentration camp near Budapest, and the interrogator was Tibor Kollmann, a lieutenant in the Israel Army and formerly an inmate of that concentration camp.

Special courts, says **Svobodno Slovo,** will be set up to try S. S. war criminals taken prisoner on the Palestine fronts.

DUTCH FIRE ON BOY SCOUTS IN INDONESIA

JOGJAKARTA (ALN).—Firing wildly, Dutch-led police attacked a campfire meeting of Indonesian boy and girl scouts, killing one child and wounding six others. The youngsters were sitting outside Indonesian Republican headquarters celebrating the third anniversary of the founding of the republic when the brutal shooting began. Mass demonstrations and protest meetings throughout the land are assailing the assault on the children. The Indonesian Scout Assn. has appealed to the International Scout Congress demanding that swift action be taken against the Dutch for "committing such inhuman acts."



NEW PICKETING IDEA—Striking bus drivers in Shanghai have a novel way of telling their story to the public—they chalk the message on the streets. The strikers demand reinstatement of 200 drivers who have been fired.

Chinese Not Deceived By False Peace Ruse

HONG KONG (Telepress).—It can be stated categorically that the various "peace proposals" now emanating from Kuomintang and American sources, stand no chance of being realized.

Peace rumors have taken several new forms recently. U. S. circles have fostered reports that Chiang Kai-shek will resign or travel abroad, and that the so-called "liberal" elements in the Kuomintang will start peace negotiations with the Communist-led People's Army.

There has also been the suggestion that the Northern militarist, Fu Tso-yi, Kuomintang C-in-C in North China, is ready to make a separate truce with the Communist armies. This rumor has also been designed to put fresh pressure on Chiang. The Americans are bitterly dissatisfied with his conduct of the civil war and are known to be constantly threatening him in order to bring larger and larger shares of direction of the civil war and government administration under their supervision.

★

THE SITUATION is complicated somewhat by the fact that some Kuomintang groups, seeing the inevitable defeat of the Chiang regime, are trying to make Chiang himself the scapegoat and win a favorable position for themselves as "peace-makers"—a role which they think will win popularity among the peace-hungry people.

There is, however, no likelihood that the liberated areas will accept peace proposals from any of those groups. Democratic sources here point out that, as before, all those proposals are only too obviously aimed to win a breathing space for the badly mauled Kuomintang forces.

The People's Army has no inducement to accept any "phony peace." It's successes are continuous on every front. The Harbin Congress of Trade Unions from all over China has given additional confirmation of the widespread and growing support which the Communist Party has inside the Kuomintang-held areas.

★

IT IS KNOWN that the present anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement led by Fu Tso-yi and by the vice president Li Chung-jen and his colleague, Central China C-in-C, Pai Chung-hsi, are really designed to "maintain the Chiang regime even without Chiang" and are fully backed by the U. S. interventionists.

Discussing the conference of political parties and groups which is being sponsored by the Communist Party, the Democratic League, the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and other democratic groups as a first step towards the convocation of a real national People's Assembly, the Communist New China News Agency makes it clear that the new Political Consultative Council must be a revolutionary democratic meeting and resolutely exclude "all reactionaries and agents of American imperialism." The blood of too many Chinese democratis has been shed for them to accept anything but a real people's peace.

USE U.S. TANKS IN TOKIO MOVIE STRIKE

TOKYO (ALN).—In protest against police attacks on sitdown strikers at the Toho movie company, members of the Motion Picture & Theatrical Union struck other companies as well. U. S. tanks, armored cars and armed GIs backed up Japanese police Aug. 18 when they forced out the Toho strikers. The walkout began March 31 after the studio fired close to 300 workers.

Japan Communists Tell Hope for People's Front

TOKYO (Telepress). — "Conditions in Japan now favor the building of a broad people's front representing workers, farmers, middle-class groups and even small and medium industrialists," Kyuichi Tokuda, General Secretary of the Communist Party, told **Telepress** in an exclusive interview.

"This popular unity, attainment of which is the first goal of the Communist Party, will fight in defense of national independence, democracy, civil rights and the economic interests of the majority of the people."

Tokuda, a 54-year-old lawyer who spent 18 years in prison for his political beliefs, declared that the attempt on his life last month by a Fascist youth symbolized the present situation in Japan.

"The Japanese ruling class can no longer govern, within the framework of bourgeois democracy, and has adopted a policy of reaction characterized by force and violence.

"The action of the government, taking advantage of MacArthur's letter to Premier Ashida, in depriving two and a half million government workers of their collective bargaining and strike rights is the first phase of a general offensive against the organizations of the working class. The government is resting its hopes on obtaining American capital. So desperate is the situation of Japanese capitalism that it cannot rule for long without foreign capital."

★

TOKUDA said that the Communists will participate in the organization of a nation-wide network of committees representing groups which have a stake in freedom and national independence — political parties, trade unions, farmers' unions and other organizations.

The Communist program consists of five principal points, he declared:

First, opposition to the introduction of foreign capital for the benefit of Japanese monopoly capitalism. A rehabilitation program based on popular effort and and under popular control.

Second, resistance to political suppression and violation of the constitution. Complete realization of democratic reforms.

Third, support for the world-wide struggle for a lasting peace. Advocacy of an early peace treaty for Japan, as called for in the United States by Henry Wallace.

Fourth, support for the demand of government workers for an upward revision of the 3,700 yen wage level. Support for an increase in the price paid by the givernment to the farmers for rice. Support for the efforts of the small and medium industrialists to obtain materials and capital.

Fifth, opposition to the present income tax levied on workers, farmers and small merchants. Substitution of a progressive tax system.

Analyzing the factors which have created favorable conditions for the building of a people's front, Tokuda said that Japanese workers today are earning in wages only about half of the cost of living. Since this spring it has been increasingly difficult for them to gain the difference by black market operations or by theft, and the threat of unemployment hangs over them.

★

POOR AND MIDDLE peasants are experiencing great difficulties because of the increased delivery quotas set by the government and because of the low official prices. Last year the total of farmers' deposits in banks and postal savings accounts amounted to 35 billion yen. This year, despite continued inflation, the total is only about 10 billion, indicating a severe shortage of agrarian capital.

Small and medium industrialists, operating about 90 percent of all industry and producing about 35 percent of total production, are also facing grave problems, the Communist leader said. Most of such enterprises have been producing semi-finished products which they have been selling to major industries, but the latter, because of the tight money market created by government policy, are three to six months in arrears in payment for these products.

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A LARGE NUMBER of smaller enterprises are in danger of becoming bankrupt and of being swallowed up by monopoly capital. The government is doing nothing to help them because they are regarded as a hindrance in the way of obtaining American capital. In Fukuoka, Kyushu, and in other places, small industrialists recently have formed organizations of their own through which to carry on their struggle for survival.

"Right-wing union leaders and the right-wing Socialists express as their belief that the program and aims of trade union and other democratic organizations represent machinations on the part of a few Communist leaders, and that suppression of the Communists will solve their difficulties," Tokuda concluded.

"But the task of reaction will not be so easy, because, in fact, great numbers of people are beginning to see what groups are behind the government and what the ruling class it up to."

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How Tom Clark Picks Juries

Grand Jury That Indicted Communists Has Strictly 'Upper Class' Outlook

By Art Shields

All working men and women, except one lady listed as a receptionist, are barred from the witch-hunting grand jury that Attorney General Tom Clark is calling back into session Sept. 14.

The jury is dominated by banking, insurance and brokerage executives and manufacturers and merchants.

Callused hands are rigidly excluded from this upper class body, which the Hearst papers laud as a "blue ribbon" jury. This is the same hand-picked group of affluent jurors that brought in the frame-up indictments against William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis and 10 other Communist leaders this summer.

The jury is being called back by Clark to consider other possible frame-up indictments . . . The Truman administration is competing with the House Un-American Committee in the red-baiting racket.

★

THE JURY'S FOREMAN is the same banker, Edmund L. Cocks, who was himself involved in a bankers' conspiracy to violate the anti-trust law by restricting housing loans in New York. This was done to keep up rents, the Government charged in a formal complaint. All loans were shut off for construction in Jim Crow area, where Negroes and Spanish-speaking families lived, the Government declared.

Foreman Cocks figured actively in the conspiracy as vice president of the Greenwich Savings Bank, in charge of its real estate department, that is, of its housing loans.

He was the key factor in the enforcement of the bank's illegal Jim Crow loan policies during the conspiracy.

Cocks' bank tacitly admitted its guilt last June, when it signed a consent decree, in which it promised the Court not to combine with other banks to shut off housing loans again.

Cocks was actually sitting on the witchhunting jury when the banks' admission of the real estate conspiracy was made. Nevertheless he had the gall to indict the 12 workers' leading on the frame-up charge of "teaching and advocating" and "conspiracy" to "teach and advocate the overthrow" of the Government by "force and violence" a month later.

What a stench such behavior sends up!

★

THE STENCH from the grand jury room got ranker when The Worker exclusively reported last week that Cocks was indicting the very men, who had demanded criminal prosecution of the housing loan conspirators.

John Gates, one of the 12 indicted leaders, is the editor of the Daily Worker and The Worker, which had led the drive for the punishment of the Greenwich Savings Bank men and the other bankers, who are responsible for the deaths of many children in the disease-ridden, firetrap dwellings in New York.

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, another one of the 12 national board members of the Communist Party, who was also indicted, is the president of the same crusading papers.

★

THE WITCHHUNTING jury foreman qualifies financially, if not morally, for his "blue ribbon" post.

Cocks' big house at 18 Cahawney Road in the exclusive suburb of Scarsdale, N. Y. is valued at about $50,000. No mortgage encumbers it. Cocks has it clear. The restrictive covenant, that has gone with the land since 1925, bans any dwelling in the neighborhood except one-family houses, costing not less than $15,000 each.

The mansion of **Frederick W. Nehring**, another grand juror on the outskirts of Bronxville, the town where Jews are not wanted, would sell for $80,000 to $100,000. Nehring commutes to this palace at 947 Kimball Ave., from his real estate office at 1441 St. Nicholas Ave. from which he directs big housing deals in Washington Heights and Harlem.

Walter I. Metz, another well-to-do jurer, who runs his own insurance brokerage business, commutes to the plushy suburban town of Larchmont, N. Y. to get away from it all.

Metz gets away from it all in a $50,000 house of seven gables on the bend of the road at 8 Villa Lane. The house is half hidden behind huge ornamental evergreen shrubs that come up to the second story windows. The shrubs look as if they were barbered each day.

Other jurors from Foreman Cocks's rich Westchester County include:

James C. Johnson, a broker from the venerable house of Orvis Bros., 14 Wall St. This firm helped Jay Cooke sell Civil War bonds in the 1860's and got its big start in Standard Oil financing later. Johnson lives in an expensive apartment house at 949 Palmer Road, Bronxville.

Russell W. Todd, another "blue ribbon" juror, runs his own ceramic business and lives in a big house on a half acre lot at 25 Greenfield Ave., Bronxville.

Visitors to the enormous Stock Exchange house of Shields & Co., at Wall Street may see **Milton Watkins**, high salaried accountant, and blue ribbon juror, if they get past the big reception room, with its deep red carpet.

Watkins commutes to a $25,000 house at 97 Broadview Ave., New Rochelle.

Chief Clerk **Huestis G. Sincerbeaux** of Western Union, another juror, commutes to 25 Albert Place, New Rochelle from the main office of the wire monopoly in New York.

Benjamin C. Brush, another one of Foreman Cocks's 23 jurors, has his own contracting business in Yonkers, and lives in his own house at 40 Maywood Road, New Rochelle.

Across the New York City line, in the rich Riverdale section lives Juror **Joseph Morris** at 474 W. 238th St. Morris is listed by Court Clerk O'Connell as a "banking consultant." Such men go on blue ribbon panels.

On upper Fifth Ave. lives **Charles P. Fenlon**, merchant and blue ribbon juror in that de luxe apartment house with the Indiana limestone facing at 1170. Fenlon's suite is equipped with three bath rooms. He runs a draperies business at 292 Fifth Ave.

In another expensive apartment at 9 E. 96th St. near by is Juror **Donald C. Webster**, a salesman for the Universal Atlas Cement Co. in the Chrysler Building.

Arthur S. Heiman, a tex(tile) convert, who is occupied with his own business at 1441 Broadway, when he isn't sitting on Foreman Cocks's jury, lives in a big apartment house at 103 Central Park W.

★

OTHER JURORS, who are being called back to witchhunting again after a short respite from their 13 months' stretch in the U. S. Court Building on Foley Square, are:

Carl M. Spero, insurance executive of 235 Fourth Ave., with a home in the expensive upper Yorkville neighborhood of 139 E. 94th St..

Andrew J. Coakley, Columbia University's baseball coach, who lives in a big apartment house at 325 E. 79th St.

Thomas Hill Clyde, listed as a "writer," of 139 E. 79th St.

Walter A. Colman, "mill agent," 116 E. 76th St.

Mrs. Pauline G. Charal, "housewife," 175 E. 93rd St.

Herbert C. Cantrell, retired, 10 Mansfield Road, S. Nyack.

Jerome S. Blumauer, sales manager, 205 W. 88th St.

Mrs. Adelaide E. Lowe, listed as "business woman," 144 W. 68th St.

George T. Hodell, personnel assistant, 43 North Drive, Dobbs Ferry, with offices at the Wesley Assn. of 31 Nassau St., New York.

Henry J. Hauck, secretary of the Van Tassel Apartments, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mrs. Helen R. Walsh, receptionist, of 101 Sherman Ave.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1948

Who Is Splitting Labor?

AMERICAN labor faces its official holiday this year with deep concern for its political position.

The gains made during the Roosevelt era have been largely wiped out. The anti-labor crowd is in the saddle and riding high. One position after another has been lost, as a Big Business-dominated Democratic Administration and an arch-reactionary Republican Congress alternated in kicking the workingman in the teeth.

Despite the attitude of the official trade union bureaucracy, however, the workers are not taking these defeats lying down. Together with their progressive allies among the Negro people, the middle classes and the farmers, they are fighting back politically with the organization of the Progressive Party.

The official trade union bureaucracy and those "liberals" who are under Social Democratic influence have, however, sold themselves to the imperialist expansionists.

Most of them are supporting Truman and are shying away from Henry Wallace. They try to cover their betrayal by picturing Truman as better than Dewey, and by attacking the Progressive Party for "dividing" the liberal and labor vote.

In this manner, they hope to persuade many workers and honest liberals, who are friendly to Wallace, that a vote for him will be "wasted."

* * *

THE simple fact is, however, that the Progressive Party's existence is the one political weapon the workingclass will have battling in their interests regardless of who is elected.

Of course, Truman will make militant, progressive speeches during the election campaign in order to hold on to labor support. But who can doubt, with his warlike policy and war economy, that he will continue and even speed up his strike-breaking and injunction activities if elected?

* * *

DEWEY and his Republicans make no bones about their anti-labor views and policies.

Hence, labor has only the Progressive Party to rely on. And the stronger this party emerges from the elections, the more effective will it be as labor's instrument in the battle against reaction.

The apologists for Truman within the labor and liberal movements also argue that the Progressive Party is dividing the liberal forces in the campaign for a more liberal Congress.

Unquestionably, election of a progressive Congress is a crucial problem of the campaign. Unity can and should be realized among all possible labor and liberal groups in behalf of liberal congressional candidates.

* * *

BUT those who trumpet the charge that the Progressive Party is dividing the liberal forces are hypocrites and deliberate liars.

They are, for instance, fond of mentioning Reps. Chet Holifield and Helen Gahagan Douglas of California as two liberals in danger of defeat because the new party has named candidates against them. But as has been pointed out time and again, the new party in California offered to name these two congressmen without conditions, and the offer was rejected.

Who, then, is splitting the liberal forces? The new party which proposed unity and which, when turned down, had to file its own nominees to prevent reactionaries from capturing its designation? Or the two congressmen who refused support of the new party?

It should be noted that in California, as everywhere else throughout the country, the new party is backing many liberal Democrats who are ready to work with it to lick reaction.

Far from dividing labor and liberals, the Progressive Party is the best guarantee that huge numbers of workers and other progressive-minded citizens who would otherwise remain inactive will get into the campaign to pile up a huge vote for progress and to elect progressive congressmen and women.

Face to Face

A Column of Criticism And Self-Criticism

By Benjamin J. Davis
Member, New York City Council

IN ONE of my recent columns a very unfortunate formulation appeared. It left the impression that white lawyers play no other role than "cheating and robbing" Negro clients. This, most certainly, is not true; and I did not mean to leave any such impression or to assert any such thing. It was an error of phrase and not of intention.

Some of the greatest battles ever waged in the court room in defense of the constitutional rights of the Negro people have been by white lawyers, among them, the late Joseph Brodsky, a Communist brilliant attorney; the late Walter Pollak, who twice argued the Scottsboro case before the U. S. Supreme Court, and many others who are no longer among the living. High on the list among the present lawyers are Carol King, Abe Unger, Dave Friedman, Stanley Faulkner, Joseph Tauber, Sol Cohn, many of whom have risked their lives serving as attorneys for Negro rights. It is not possible here to name them all, nor do I personally know all.

But what has been common to the greatest of these is their identification struggles of the Negro people. They have sought, through the use of their legal talents, to defend the constitutional liberties of the American people, which is the highest obligation of every member of the bar. Brilliant lawyers who, on crucial issues, use their brilliance in behalf of capitalist oppression are worse than no lawyers at all.

*

THE column under criticism discussed the disbarment of Sara Pelham Speaks, Negro woman attorney, and the charge against the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, following their sharp attack upon police brutality in the city of New York. Other criticism came from readers with which I cannot agree.

One Brooklyn reader took exception to my description of the rape-charge against Rev. Harten as "strongly suspicious." But that description seems completely justified after the court itself dropped the charges against Rev. Harten. In addition, I have never known any court, from New York to Mississippi, to lean over backwards to free a Negro of a rape charge—since that accusation is one of the main ideological weapons of oppression of the Negro by the white ruling class.

Another reader in Harlem, Mr. W. H. D., thought I was really unfair to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which disbarred Mrs. Speaks, and felt that I shouldn't defend a person just "because he happens to be a Negro."

On the latter question, may I say that when the capitalist system in America — its courts, in particular, its monopoly press and its lily-white institutions — stop persecuting American citizens because they are Negroes, then I will stop defending them because they are Negroes, but not one minute sooner. That is based upon the notorious fact that Negroes do not have the same opportunities as white Americans; especially is this true of Negro women.

*

AT THE SAME time, I have no defense for murderers or anti-social criminals—Negro or white, although it is necessary to keep in mind that the vicious system of discrimination against Negroes by American capitalism tends to drive them towards crime. The fact that more Negroes do not follow a life of crime, is proof of their vitality, of their good citizenship, of their confidence that they, with their allies, will fight through to freedom in a truly democratic America, as the Communist Party points out.

It is true that I don't have the facts of Mrs. Speaks' case and could not support her in the wrong. But I certainly wouldn't take as the gospel truth just anything the Supreme Court of New York, or of the United States tells us. I have had experience with the courts of America both as a lawyer and as a client. In neither case would I leave my or any other Negro's constitutional rights to the tender mercies of the capitalist courts.

Twelve Communists—including myself—are now under indictment under the most vicious frame-up ever perpetrated in all American judicial history, and one judge—a federal court, at that—has already adjudged us guilty all by himself. How can one rely on such courts! The people of America are the highest court and their popular pressure is decisive.

However, it seems that both the Brooklyn and the Harlem reader missed the main point of our column. How is it that both Rev. Harten and Mrs. Speaks were attacked at the moment when both were exposing the Nazi-like police brutality against Negroes in New York? Why doesn't the New York Supreme Court do something about that? Why isn't the arch-inciter of war — of mass murder — John Foster Dulles, disbarred? Why doesn't the federal court and the FBI do something about the force and violence used by police and lynch mobs against Negro citizens, instead of framing Communists who are doing something about it! This is the acute question that should command far more attention from our readers.

The Worker Labor Day Supplement

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1948 SECTION 2

Labor Must Chart a New Course

By **WILLIAM Z. FOSTER**, *National Chairman of the Communist Party*

THE people of the United States obviously now face a very difficult situation. There is a daily sharpening danger of a new war; the country is far advanced in inflation, the forerunner of an economic crisis, and fascism is visibly making rapid strides in our country.

These menacing developments are the results of the policies of big business, which dominates our government, lock, stock and barrel. And the worst of the situation is that the trade union leadership, which should be a strong force for peace, economic security and civil liberty, is tailing after big business, with no true labor policy of its own. Betraying the interests of the working class and the nation, it is servilely following the capitalists along a path which, if not changed by the people, can only lead to eventual national disaster.

In the crucial matter of foreign policy the top leaders of the AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods, Miners, etc., are giving full support to Wall Street's war program aimed at dominating the world. They are repeating every war-justifying slogan put out by the jingoes and warmongers. They take second place to no one in slandering the USSR. They are ardent backers of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. They are either tacit or open supporters of the gigantic program of militarization and war preparations now being put through by American imperialism. They allow themselves to be used as strikebreakers and union busters against the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Latin American Confederation of Labor. They are silent while the United States wages war against the struggling peoples of Greece and China, and they indorse every reactionary step taken by the State Department in its atombomb diplomacy. The top trade union leaders are no barrier whatever against war, to put it mildly. The warmongers have but to command and they obey.

* * *

THE PEOPLE'S URGENT STRUGGLE against inflation is also being betrayed by the top trade union leadership. It is true that these misleaders are conducting a scattering, but largely unsuccessful, fight to keep the organized workers' wages up with soaring prices.

They are making, however, no real assault upon the basic causes of inflation. They do not attack (or at most make only a token criticism) the fabulous profits of the employers, now running to almost 30 billion per year. They are supporters of the huge military outlay by the government, totaling well on to 20 billions annually. And they support the squandering of several billion dollars yearly on the Marshall Plan for the rearming of Europe. They are also giving no leadership worthy of the name to the people generally in the latter's spontaneous struggle against high prices and high taxes. The profiteers in this country have nothing to fear from the type of men now occupying the key posts in the American labor movement.

These conservative leaders, many of whom are practically indistinguishable from capitalists in the general social outlook, are also playing a sorry role in the drive of Wall Street to establish fascism in this country, as part of its program of war and world conquest. They are among the worst red-baiters in the country. They either support outright (as the AFL) or make only token resistance against (as the CIO) the fascist Un-American Activities Committee. They made only a formal opposition to the Mundt police state bill, and their "fight" against the Taft-Hartley law has in it no element of militancy. They stand aside silent, while the present outrageous spy scare cultivates a dangerous hysteria among the American people. Only after President Truman, Gen. Eisenhower and Attorney General Clark have spoken out against it, did William Green timidly join them.

And their fight in defense of the Negro people's rights is worse than feeble. In short, as in the case of war and inflation, so with regard to encroaching fascism—the decisive leaders of the American labor movement are allowing themselves to be used and the labor movement to be crippled by the warmongering, fascist-minded capitalists.

* * *

THE BANKRUPTCY of the general economic and political policies of the top trade union leadership has come to a head in their support of Truman for the presidency—those of them who are not backing Dewey. It is nothing short of scandalous to try to delude the millions of organized workers into giving their votes to this blatant demagogue.

(Continued on Page 14)

'Foreign Agent' Smear as Old as Union

By Bernard Burton

Only thing new today is that some of those who shout it are inside the labor movement. But now as then, workers will answer it with better organization.

The tactic of smearing militant unionists as "foreign agents" is as old as the labor movement itself. As a matter of fact it goes back more than 100 years, long before even the AFL was ever thought of. The only thing new in the smear is that these days some of its most ardent advocates are found within the labor movement — AFL and CIO top right-wing officials, heads of the International Ladies Garment Workers.

THE LATE ART YOUNG DEPICTS A RECURRING SCE NE IN THIS DRAWING MADE IN 1936

American Capitalist (whining): "Now don't you go crazy like the Europeans. This country is different—it's the land of the free."

Back in 1825, and again in 1832 the employers of Boston used the smear to break a number of carpenters' strikes for the 10-hour day. Unions, they said, were un-American, imported by foreigners who introduced "a spirit of discontent and insubordination to which our native Mechanics have hitherto been strangers."

Those early unionists, and the public at large eventually got wise to the "foreign agent" cry, however, and answered it with better organization for the 10-hour day. In 1835 it resulted in the country's first general strike which began with a "turnout" of Philadelphia dock workers.

★

THESE WORKERS, employed at the Schuylkill River coal wharves, were soon joined by house painters, leather dressers, printers, carpenters, masons, coal heavers, even public workers. Every worker in the city was out and within three weeks the employers were compelled to give in.

The Philadelphia victory set off a wave of strikes from Massachusetts to Maryland and South Carolina. Most of them were successful and encouraged the growth of the newly formed city-wide and national labor bodies.

In this same period all crafts joined to former city trade union bodies in 13 areas, including New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, Pittsburgh, Cincinnatti, Louisville and Newark.

The New York General Trades' Union established a daily newspaper, the Union, one of its main jobs was to answer the "force and violence" and "foreign agent" scares hurled at militant unionists. The New York body also set up a strike fund which helped the New York Tailors' Union win a substantial wage raise in Oct., 1833.

★

THESE LESSONS soon resulted in the establishment of national unions between 1835 and 1836 — cordwainers, printers, comb makers, carpenters and handloom weavers. Although these organizations did not last long — primarily because of the lack of national links between industries and groups of workers in the same trade — they afforded helpful experience for the future building of permanent organizations.

This was also the experience of the first national labor federation, the National Trades' Union. The NTU was started in March, 1834, when the New York General Trades' Union invited central labor bodies from other cities to send delegates to a national convention.

The NTU lasted for three years. One of the reasons it floundered was because most of its leaders were middle class reformers who neglected struggles for immediate needs while pursuing utopian panaceas. The organization did, however, show the way for the next generation of workers and spoke out on such issues as wages and hours, public education and free land.

This early upsurge of labor activity coincided with a strengthening of Jeffersonian democracy and support for President Andrew Jackson. Many prominent Jeffersonian attorneys voluntarily undertook the defense of arrested strikers and union men charged with "conspiracy."

Struggles continued after this period but its next great spurt forward was linked with the fight against slavery and came while Abraham Lincoln occupied the White House.

They Fought the First Labor Day, Too

By Federated Press

The Knights of Labor had to meet in secret to organize the first parade. The press screamed, the bigwigs cried 'Radicals'— then as now.

JUST as in 1948, the labor haters were on the rampage when workers marched in the first Labor Day parade on Sept. 5, 1882.

Hounded by corporation spies, blacklisted when they tried to organize, members of the Knights of Labor had to meet secretly to plan their campaigns. The charge of "radical" was hurled at New York workers who organized a Central Labor Union to more effectively battle the bosses.

"Many of the trade unions of this city," said the New York Times disdainfully, "are led by foreign radicals. . . . The best results by employers (in fighting them) have been reached by weeding out agitators by a blacklist and having nothing whatever to do with trade unions."

The Central Labor Union's answer to the Taft-Hartleyites of that day was a Labor Day march down the city's most fashionable highway—Fifth Ave. The action sprang from a suggestion of Sec.-Treas. Peter J. McGuire of the Bro. of Carpenters & Jointers, who urged that "a day should be set aside as a festive day (for) a parade through the streets of the city."

★

HE PROPOSED the first Monday in September, since "it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays."

The bosses threatened to fire workers who participated. But more than 30,000 bricklayers, freight handlers, typographers, painters, blacksmiths, cigar makers and others lined up for the march. "Labor Will Be United," "Strike With the Ballot," were slogans of those workers, who even then saw the need for independent political action.

The demonstration was "applauded loudly by the spectators who thronged sidewalks along the route," the New York Herald reported, adding in a worried tone: "The turnout appears to have been intended as an expression of supreme dissatisfaction."

The Journal of Commerce—big business journal then as now—commented: "It was not a memorial procession, was tributary to nothing, was apropos of nothing."

★

TWO YEARS LATER workers marched in Cincinnati, O., and in Lynn and Haverhill, Mass. In 1884 the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions passed a resolution declaring the first Monday in September to be Labor Day. Two years later the AFL, successor to the federation, adopted the idea. In 1894 it became a national holiday.

"It is a lazy day, an excuse for those who are doing work . . . for one day to do nothing. . . . It should be turned into a day in no sense of demonstration but one of recreation," newspapers of the time commented, troubled over the militant spirit of the parades.

Strongest comment came from the American Architect & Building News, which said then what many big business boys are thinking now: "Labor Day . . . the very name of which should make every true American blush, ought to be abolished" and instead there should be "a procession of scabs (which) would contain the best, the most independent and ambitious part of the workingmen."

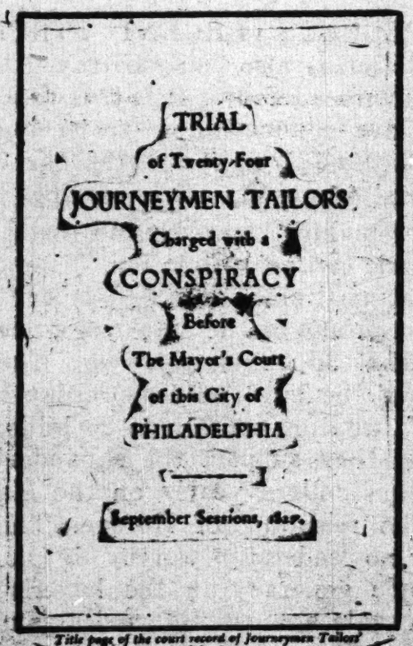
Labor Day parades this year will prove that American workers—66 years after the first demonstrations—are still fighting against those who would crush their spirit and break their unions.

Peter J. McGuire is best remembered as the founder of Labor Day. But he made a mark in the labor movement long before the historic day in 1882 when he introduced a resolution at a New York Central Labor Union meeting suggesting a workers' holiday.

McGuire played a leading role in the creation of the AFL and was named secretary of its founding convention in 1886. Before that he organized the Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners in 1881 and held the general secretary's job for 25 years.

A Socialist, McGuire was one of the earliest labor leaders to recognize that political action was part of the broad fight for better working conditions. He strongly opposed those who insisted that workers should keep out of politics and concentrate on straight economic issues.

He died in 1914 at the age of 62—a pioneer of the American labor movement.


TRIAL
of Twenty-Four
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS
Charged with a
CONSPIRACY
Before
The Mayor's Court
of this City of
PHILADELPHIA
September Sessions, 1827.

Title page of the court record of Journeymen Tailors' trial, 1827.

Strikes were 'conspiracies' 120 years ago: This is the title page of the court record of the tailor union trial in Philadelphia. The 1827 strikers were charged with conspiracy.

Women Early Found The A-B-C of Struggle

In 1823 New York's women tailors launched the first all-women's strike. And ever since they've been shoulder-to-shoulder with men on the picket lines.

By Robert Friedman

"Oh! Isn't it a pitty, sang the girls of Lowell, Mass., "that such a pretty girl as I
Should be sent to the factory to pine away and die?
Oh! I cannot be a slave;
I will not be a slave,
For I'm so fond of liberty
That I cannot be a slave."

THAT was 'way back in 1836, when 2,500 women employes of the Lowell mills organized their Factory Girls Association and struck for one month against a 12½ percent pay slash and the "wicked oppressions attempted to be imposed upon us."

The fiery girls of Lowell lost their strike. Required to live, when working, in employer-owned "boarding houses," the strikers were evicted and had neither lodging nor funds with which to fight. But other strikes were won.

That was neither the first nor the last time American working women demonstrated their understanding and readiness to do battle for their rights.

★

IT WAS BACK IN 1823 when the first recorded "all women's strike" took place in America. The women tailors of New York organized and went on strike for more pay.

Most of the early labor struggles in which women participated saw their associations flash for only a brief moment across the scene. The women had to buck not only their employers but the general public condemnation of anything so "unladylike" as the spectacle of "females" openly demonstrating and organizing for their rights.

Yet it would have been surprising if the women of the mills and factories had not rebelled against conditions which included an average weekly pay of $2.25; hours from sunrise to 10 at night; a regimented life in company boarding houses and regimented, purchasing of high-priced merchandise at company stores; sweeping pay deductions for all sort of minor rule infractions.

Anticipating the open shop policy of a later day, the factory owners forced their women workers to sign agreements not to join "any combination whereby the work may be impeded," on pain of forfeiting their semi-annually received wages.

★

BUT NEITHER EMPLOYER oppression nor the stuffy weight of anti-feminist convention could halt the militant struggle of the woman worker of a century ago. When, in 1828, 400 women of the Dover, N. H., textile mills, went out on strike, they marched through the town asking who could "ever bear the shocking fate of slaves to share?"

In the same New Hampshire town, six years later, the textile barons cut wages. And this time 700 girls quit work, paraded to the courthouse where they drafted this statement:

"SCAB!" A contemporary drawing from a women's strike in New York City in 1896.

"However freely the epithet of 'factory slaves' may be bestowed upon us, we will never deserve it by a base and cringing submission to proud wealth and haughty insolence."

And submit they would not. For, their strike lost, the girls went home rather than return to "the system of slavery attempted to be established in our manufacturing establishment," and they circularized the press advising job-seeking girls to keep away from Dover.

★

NOT ALL WORKINGMEN by any means held animus to those early struggles of women workers. Many did feel that women brought down wage standards. But more understanding was evidenced in 1834 by the men's Cordwainers Union who, when the Ladies Shoe Binders of Lynn, Mass., struck for pay, helped raise a strike fund, urged a boycott of the employers and refused to work for any rejecting the Ladies Shoe Binders' demands.

The temporary struggles and organization of the factory girls of the '30s bore fruit a decade later. Whereas the girls of the '30s came from homes right near the factories and mills and could and did return home, the panic of 1837 and the Irish immigrations made marked changes.

The later crop of factory girls were often far from home or had no home to go to. They were in the fight for better wages and conditions for keeps.

Thus the Lowell Female Labor Reform Association, formed in January, 1845, by 12 women cotton mill workers, was six months later a thriving, growing organization of 500.

THE ASSOCIATION engaged in a wide span of activities. It published its own paper, Voice of Industry; conducted political and election campaigning against "corporation or machine tools" and did, in fact, defeat for reelection the head of the Mass. legislative committee which turned down a measure to reduce working hours to 10 a day.

The women's organization fought the lies of the press which, its leader, Sarah Bagley declared, "takes every effort to slander our efforts and ridicule our operations."

Today, the great-great-grandchildren-in-spirit or in fact—of those fighting girls of Lowell can recall with pride and struggle with far greater expectation of success for their program:

". . . to roll on the great tide of reformation until from every fertile vale and towering hill the response shall be echoed and re-echoed: Freedom-Freedom for all!"

(Acknowledgment is made to Philip Foner, whose Labor Movement in the United States, published by International, was the source for the information in this article).

A parade of the striking women workers of Lowell in 1836 is shown in this contemporary print. The man in the foreground is selling copies of the song quoted at the beginning of this article.

For Negroes, Union Meant Door to Work

By John Hudson Jones

VIOLA Morton's mother used to tell her about "the union" and how "fair they are to the Negroes." But Viola didn't believe it. She had just graduated from Far Rockaway High School and "the teachers had told us for four years that folks in unions were gangsters and worse."

"Then my mother finally persuaded me to go down to Local 65. I saw what a union really was, and best of all, I saw Negroes getting jobs, and working in the union."

An attractive shapely, brown-skin woman of 26, Viola, is a clerk and union steward in one of the biggest button distributing companies in New York. She and her husband live in the Riverton Houses in Harlem.

The company had had a lily-white hiring policy for over 60 years, when Local 65, CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Union finally organized it in the late Thirties, and began dispatching Negroes for jobs.

"When I went there in 1941, a Negro had to have almost a college education to get a job," Miss Morton said.

SHE REMEMBERED ONCE when the company asked the union for a man with "blond hair and blue eyes" to act as a driver for a salesman.

"A Negro fellow was next on the list in the union hiring hall and they sent him."

The company at first refused to hire him, claiming that the salesman had a right to choose his own personal assistant.

"We tried to settle it, but they held out. So the whole shop just stopped work one day." In a short time the company had seen the error of its ways, hired the Negro driver, who's still working there, Viola declared.

"After I joined the union in 1941, I really began seeing things in a different light. I felt like I was wanted. That sure made a big difference. Lots of people can't understand how it hurts when you're mistreated just because you're a Negro."

★

IN THE SHOP there are about 250 workers, about 50 percent of whom are Negroes she said. The Negro workers are integrated throughout the various departments. And out of eight stewards elected by the workers, three are Negroes.

"When I first went there in 1941, I got $18 a week. Now I make $43, which isn't a whole lot though these days."

But one of the most fascinating things Viola learned about from working in the union, was politics. "I had some pretty screwy ideas about it, but then I began to see what it meant to me as a Negro." Soon she began canvassing for the American Labor Party in various campaigns.

"When I went to the Progressive Party convention in Philadelphia, I felt it was going to be good, but now I cant find words to express what I saw and felt. I haven't stopped talking about it yet!"

She is now raising funds in the shop for the Wallace-Taylor campaign. Besides that, three nights a week are spent at union headquarters. There are also mass people's mobilizations, picketing at lunch time with other unions, and helping organize a tenants group at Riverton.

The smartest thing Negroes can do today, Viola believes, is to "get in organizations that need and want us. We don't have to carry bags in the Republican and Democratic parties anymore you know!"

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FESTIVAL

PITTSBURGH
September 5

•

CLEVELAND
September 6

•

CHICAGO
September 11

•

DETROIT
September 12

•

PHILADELPHIA
October 9

•

NEW HAVEN
October 17

•

NEWARK
October 23

•

NEW YORK
October 24

Tickets available from the Ukrainian American Fraternal Union, IWO, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y., and the progressive bookstores in the cities listed above.

A Pageant of folk songs and dances from the cultural riches of the Ukrainian people and their contribution to the cultural life of America.

Presented by a

MASSED ENSEMBLE

of

DANCE GROUPS

CHORUSES

SOLOISTS

ORCHESTRAS

Sponsored by

The UKRAINIAN AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION, IWO

and

The UKRAINIAN AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Continued on Page 5)

Greetings to Labor

FROM LABOR'S INTERRACIAL FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION

The International Workers Order

We offer life insurance, sick benefits, endowments, medical care, fraternal life

We invite you to join.

IWO Sick Benefits

are available up to the age of 45. They start from the first day of illness and are non-cancellable. *Without medical examination:* in amounts of $4, $6, $8 and $10 weekly. *With medical examination:* in amount of $15 weekly. All sick benefit options include pulmonary TB benefits of $20 per week for 30 weeks and dismemberment benefits up to $400.

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City _____ *Zone* _____ *State* _____

Labor Day Greetings . . .

Fraternal greetings to the readers of the labor press on the occasion of Labor Day, 1948.

With such a grave domestic and world crisis facing the American people, caused by the profit-greedy monopolists of Wall Street in their drive for higher prices, to smash the labor unions, towards discrimination and anti-Semitism, the first peacetime draft in our history and more preparations for war, the working class must sound the alarm for all the American people and show leadership in organizing the people to fight back.

Our first challenge must be to defeat the Taft-Hartley Law that attempts to put chains on labor, enslave labor, destroy labor. We repudiate it, we refuse to accept it, we must not accept it. The Taft-Hartley Law must be defeated and repealed.

In this struggle, labor will record victories in preserving a decent American standard of living by bringing prices down, by ending profiteering, by winning adequate low cost housing, by wiping out lynching and discrimination and anti-Semitism and preserving civil rights, by wiping out the remnants of fascism and guaranteeing a life of peace, abundance and security.

JOINT BOARD FUR DRESSERS AND DYERS UNIONS

SAM BURT, *Manager*
LEON STRAUS, *Executive Secretary*

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

The immense majority . . .

"All previous historic movements were movements of minorities, or in the interests of minorities."
"The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority."

JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 SIXTH AVENUE WA 9-1600

"GREETINGS

from Joint Council No. 13, United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, for a democratic prosperous labor movement in America free from Taft-Hartleyites."

I. ROSENBERG, *Manager*
F. De NOVELLIS, *Secy-Treas.*

Greetings to Labor

From Bedding, Curtain and Drapery Workers,

Members of Local 140,

UNITED FURNITURE WORKERS UNION, CIO

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF WAITERS AND WAITRESSES UNION LOCAL No. 1, AFL

Extend Labor Day Greetings to Organized Labor Movement

GREETINGS

from a group of

ARCHITECTS, CHEMISTS

and ENGINEERS

Greetings from

FURNITURE WORKERS UNION

Local 76B, United Furniture Workers

of America, CIO

Fraternal Greetings from the

FITTERS, LOCAL 65 of

UNITED SHOE WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO

487 Broadway New York 13

GREETINGS

For a people's victory in '48

New York Branch
NAT'L UNION OF MARINE COOKS & STEWARDS, CIO

Fraternal Greetings

from

BAKER LODGE 307,

JPFO of IWO

J. ALTMAN, *Pres.*
L. GREENSTEIN, *Sec'y.*

Greetings

from the guests and staff of the

SHERWOOD

Jefferson School

Summer Camp

Greetings

from

SARA

LEON HARRIS

D.D.S.

The ALLERTON-PARCHESTER YOUTH SECTION, CP (Bronx)

greets

THE WORKER

on this Labor Day and pledges to continue to build the Party and the Press

Greetings

from

IRVING WHITE PAPER CO.

2 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y.

WHitehall 4-3722

Labor Day Greetings . . .

The Garment and Millinery Workers hail The Worker and the Daily Worker as the true champions of the people against treacherous Social-Democrats.

We pledge more readers for The Worker and the Daily Worker.

GARMENT SECTION
Communist Party

Labor Day Greetings
CLOAK MAKERS CLUB No. 3
Needle - Garment Section
Communist Party

Greetings
CLOAK MAKERS CLUB (C No. 1)
Communist Party

Labor Day Greetings
Communist Party Club of Local 66, ILGWU

Labor Day Greetings
CLOAK MAKERS BRANCH (C No. 2)
Communist Party

Greetings
Club D 2, Dressmakers, Communist Party

Labor Day Greetings from Garment Workers:

Esther Zeltzer, Abe Skotnik, Bessie Lehman, Rose Miller, Lena Lerner, Ida Schwartz, Nettie Silverbrook, Evelyn Levine, Cossok, Mollie Lichtenstein, Lillie Kotkofsky, Esther Green

---

Labor Day Greetings

CULTURAL SECTION, COMMUNIST PARTY

Herbert Newton

1904—1948

Leader of many hard struggles in behalf of the unemployed, the Negro people and the working class generally, he added much to the rich tradition of the Communist Party. He fought for freedom, brotherhood and bread; reaction made him a victim of force and violence. No police club can smash his memory nor damage his magnificent contributions. His life and work will remain an inspiration to all who struggle for a better world.

In defense of civil liberties

●●

THE SILVERMAN FAMILY

Greetings

from

'ESPERANTIST'

●●

DAVID SILVER

JOEL ROTHMAN

●●

To our vanguard paper, the champion of the truth, we send greetings and pledge our complete support in the constant struggle for peace and progress.

THE PIONEER YOUTH CLUB
Chicago, Ill.

Labor Day Greetings

WORKMEN'S BENEFIT FUND OF THE U.S.A.

Pioneer of Fraternal Health Insurance

Home Office:
714 Seneca Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Greetings

JUNIPER CLUB

Our wonderful paper—fighter for democracy and socialism—Greetings!

LOWER SECOND AVENUE CLUB
Hank Forbes Section
New York City

Compliments

of

ADOLPH SMUL

A Friend
Greets
THE WORKER,
fighter for peace, prosperity and democracy—the only paper to tell the truth about the new Party, the Progressive Party.

The workers and the employees of the
ZACKINIZING CO.
253 W. 27th Street
greet
THE WORKER

An injury to one
is
An injury to all
POUGHKEEPSIE CLUB
Communist Party

NEWSDEALER
N. W. Corner
White Plains and Allerton
Bronx

We clasp hands this day with labor throughout the world and its vanguard fighters, the Communist Party.

HYMAN SOLOMON CLUB,
Rugby Section,
Brooklyn, C.P.

Labor Day Greetings

JOHN SLIGHTAM

Labor Day Greetings in memory of my beloved husband and comrade

MAX

Died July 12, 1947

I pledge to continue his good work

ANNA COOPER.

Labor's Building the New Party

By Max Gordon

IN TWO months, American labor will face one of the most critical electoral tests it has ever undergone.

It has, in the Progressive Party, the outlines of the kind of political set-up it has been tending to for many years, an independent party in which it is in alliance with the Negro people, middle classes, farmers.

In this alliance, labor is the decisive group, though its leading position has not yet fully been realized in all areas and localities.

. The sharp difference between Progressive Party is a party for two old-line parties, as far as labor is concerned, was obviously at the three major party conventions.

★

AT THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, there were no labor delegates as far as is known. If there were any, they remained deeply hidden. There were no labor speakers, and no labor organizations maintained any connection with the convention leaders. In its make-up and spirit, the GOP convention was distinctly anti-labor.

In the Democratic convention, there were, according to rough estimates, about 135 delegates and alternates who were unionists, about five percent of the convention. Only one labor leader, A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railway Tranmen, addressed the convention, Whitney agreed to speak as a sort of penance for his bitter attacks on President Truman broke the rail strike.

CIO-PAC staff workers set up a headquarters in Philadelphia during the Democratic convention, but they were ignored, isolated, forgotten men. It was a far cry from the 1944 gathering, when CIO-PAC was one of the key groups at the convention, plugging for Henry Wallace for vice-president.

★

NO LABOR MEN played any part whatever in the machinery of the two old-line party conventions, in their steering comtees or other important bodies. Naturally, since both the parties are steered entirely by Big Business.

The situation was the reverse at the Wallace convention. Trade unionists not only made up about a third of the 3,200 delegates, but they were also active leaders of the convention.

Permanent chairman was Albert Fitzgerald, president of the CIO United Electrical Workers. Lee Pressman, former general counsel of the CIO and of the United Steelworkers, was secretary of the Platform Committee.

Hugh Bryson of the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards, was secretary of the Rules Committee.

Scores of unionists studded the major committees, headed state delegations, addressed the convention from the platform. They included miners, steel workers, auto workers.

Leading candidates for office in many states are labor men, both union officials and rank-and-filers. The convention held special conferences of workers in particular industries. No previous national popular party in American history has had such a set-up.

★

INEVITABLY, the platforms of the three major parties reflected their make-up. The Republican platform praised the Taft-Hartley Law as a "sensible reform of the labor law," and promised more of the same. Gov. Dewey also bestowed his blessing upon the law.

The Democrats, recognizing that this was absolutely essential if they were to get official labor backing, called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law in their platform. But then they added this mumbo-jumbo under cover of which other Taft-Hartley Laws can be passed:

"We advocate such legislation as is desirable to establish a just body of rules to assure free and effective collective bargaining, to determine, in the public interest, the rights of employes and employers to reduce to a minimum their conflict of interests, and to enable unions to keep their membership free from Communistic influences."

This is the general language under which the Republicans justified the Taft-Hartley Law.

★

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY alone gave organized labor its rightful due in its platform.

"The Progressive Party recognizes that from the earliest period of its history, the organized labor movement has taken leadership in the struggle for democratic and humanitarian objectives," the platform stated. "Organized labor remains the mainspring of America's democratic striving, and the just needs of labor are of special concern to the Progressive Party.

"We hold that every American who works for a living has an inalienable right to an income sufficient to provide him and his family with a high standard of living. Unless the rights of labor to organize, to bargain collectively, and to strike are secure, a rising standard of living cannot be realized."

The Wallace platform then demanded repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and reinstatement of the principles of the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Norris-LaGuardia anti - injunction Act; the right of workers in public industry to organize and strike, a $1 an hour wage minimum and full pay equality for everyone; and several similar measures.

★

HENCE in its make-up, spirit and programmatic position, the the workingman, despite the positions taken by the labor buseaucracies, who are influenced by reactionary political considerations.

Of key importance, too, is that the Progressive Party is similarly a party for the Negro people and represents that alliance of Negro and labor which is essential to labor's advance in America.

With all the power of Big Business directed at crushing the threat to its political domination represented by the new party, American labor will have to prove by its activities in the shops, unions and communities these next two months whether it has politically grown up enough to sustain this party.

The New Road for Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

Truman and the reactionary clique surrounding him are just as responsible as the Republicans for the present difficult situation in this country—the growing war danger, the soaring living costs, and the increasing menace of fascism. Truman in addition, also broke four national strikes and was basically responsible for the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law.

At the Democratic Party convention even the AFL, CIO and Railroad Union leaders could not stomach Truman as that party's Presidential candidate. And they would have been glad instead to get Eisenhower, Douglas, or any of a half dozen other figures. But the labor leaders were brushed aside by the Demorcatic bosses and made to accept the capitalist reactionary Truman, whether they liked him or not.

Now, swallowing their chagrin, they are going about the country calling upon the workers to vote for this warmed - over, second-hand candidate, a proven enemy of labor and the people. The workers have nothing to gain and everything to lose by the election of this reactionary. There is no choice between him and that other darling of Wall Street, Gov. Dewey.

★

IT'S HIGH TIME that such political servility on the part of the top leaders of organized labor should cease. The trade union movement, with its 15,000,000 members and many millions more of potential allies, is strong enough to stand on its own feet economically and politically.

Labor must chart a new course. And the heart of this new course must be that the labor movement should stop tailing after the capitalists and pursue its own policy, one in the interests of the working class and the American people. The labor movement must become the champion of world peace, of the fight against inflation, and of the defense of civil liberties against encroaching fascism. With such an independent progressive line, organized labor would quickly become the decisive political force in the country, which, with the existing pro-capitalist lickspittle policies of its top leaders, it certainly is not at the present time.

★

THE BROAD MASSES and many of the lower officials are ready for this new course by the labor movement, for a break with the reactionary policies now prevailing. They want to fight against the many evils that already beset them and against the many others that threaten them. This readiness on their part is shown by the deep-seated and often - expressed anti - militarist and peace sentiments among the people, by the workers' strike sentiment, by their fighting spirit generally against the profiteers and price-gougers, by their stubborn defense of civil liberties in the face of the rank betrayal of their leaders, and by the gallant struggle of the Negro people against a host of enemies.

Especially are these new struggle trends represented in the growth of the Progressive Party, headed by Henry Wallace. This party is a crystalization of the healthiest and most clear-sighted elements in the labor movement.

The new political party which has just been suggested by Walter Reuther to be organized after the elections would not further the burning need of labor for a new working-class course. On the contrary, it would lay only fresh difficulties in the workers' path. The recent rise in influence of such reactionary Social Democrats as Reuther, Dubinsky, Rieve, Green, and other is one of the more sinister, negative signs of the crisis of leadership now prevailing in the trade union movement. These Social Democrats are following the lead of big capital no less faithfully than are the old-time conservatives, Green, Murray, Woll, Hutcheson, Lewis, and their like.

All a new political party led by Reuther would mean would be to doll up the policies of big business with tricky, left - sounding phrases. The reactionary substance of its policy would remain the same, but the betrayal would become more cunning and deceptive. What is needed is not a Social Democratic version of the present AFL and CIO policy of support of warlike American imperialism, but a complete break with that policy.

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AMERICAN ORGANIZED labor now stands at one of the most critical moments in its history. It is tragically absurd to suppose that the top trade union leadership can continue its present policy of following Wall Street big business in its imperialistic course towards war, economic breakdown, and fascism, without there being an eventual disaster to the labor movement and the people. Already, in fact, the trade unions have become devitalized and hamstrung. The new course for labor — the development of a pro-peace, anti-monopoly, anti-fascist policy — is imperative for the future safety and welfare of the labor and progressive movement.

Solely by such a policy will organized labor be able to protect itself from the present assaults of big capital, not to mention laying the basis for a forward march. An the necessary democratic fighting policy must come from the bottom, from the rank and file, because the top leadership is profoundly corrupted by American imperialism. To initiate it is the job of the progressive masses of workers and lower officialdom, of the left and progressive-led trade unions. It is a task that must be faced up to clear-sightedly and resolutely. Only at its peril can organized labor follow the present course of its reactionary top leadership.

World of Labor

Remembering the Real Spirit of Labor Day

By George Morris

THE SPIRIT that gave birth to Labor Day wasn't what conservative union leaders eventually made of it. The first Labor Day parade in Chicago in 1882 and the first such parade in New York in 1884, spring essentially from the same vigorous rise of labor that marked the eight-hour movement of that period. It was the same movement among the workers that gave birth to May Day. The latter was baptized in the blood of Chicago's Haymarket victims in 1886.

It was not until 1890, however, that on suggestion of an American delegate, a Socialist congress in Paris decided to make every First of May a world-wide day of labor. And it was not until 1894 that an act of Congress made the First Monday of September Labor Day. The developments that led to the two labor days, have a parallel in present-day events and important lessons.

The early eighties marked the high point of union strength and vigor for the 19th century. Some million workers were in unions when the eight-hour movement began. The rise was comparable to the sweep of industrial unionism in the birth period of the CIO. Very anxious to stem the tide, the newborn trusts of America mobilized their Pinkerton thugs and spies and released a red-baiting hysteria through the country.

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THE bomb-throwing episode outside the McCormick Reaper Works and the frameup and eventual hanging in Haymarket Square of the best loved labor leaders of Chicago, was the "Reichstag Fire" of that time. Howard Fast tells the story vividly in his "American." That was the signal for an attack on all labor that soon left unions a shambles and smashed the eight-hour movement

It was not until a generation later that organized labor in America came back to the million mark. But that million was of a changed quality. Instead of being the vigorous and much stronger movement the unions might have been, their development was slowed and switched to a track of AFL conservatism and collaboration with employers. Many labor leaders, like the red-baiters or frightened leaders of today, joined the hysteria against the "reds," "anarchists" and "internationalists" as the fighting leaders were called. They played the good boy role, but soon found their own unions destroyed by the very fire they helped to fan.

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WE HAD another "Haymarket affair" in 1920 when the Palmer "red raids" signaled the attack. Again the conservative leaders thought they'd save their union by joining the hysteria. I well remember the Labor Days of the twenties when labor leaders prostrated themselves before the kings of industry and pleaded that their unionism is harmless. Their members harvested the bitter fruits of company unionism.

Since V-J Day the corporations have been working up towards another "Haymarket affair" or "Reichstag fire." They have continually stepped up the momentum of a red-baiting hysteria. It is still a reliable weapon because most top labor leaders still allow themselves to be influenced by it. Some of them are the loudest red screamers in the country.

They scream at the indicted Communist Party leaders just as their prototypes did against the men hanged in 1886 and those who organized the first Labor Day parades in the country. The howl against the Communists, the indictments, congressional hearings and deportations find a close parallel in the eighties and twenties.

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AMONG the consequences already chalked up are the Taft-Hartley Law and its application to wipe out the closed shop, hiring hall, the right to strike, political freedom and other rights that it took a century to win. Not for fifty years has Congress and old-line politicians had such contempt for unions as today.

But most of our top labor leaders, notorious for ignorance, are especially ignorant of history. They learned nothing. Their creed is called Taft-Hartleyism. But it is the same old worship of corporations. They believe that the harder they pray and prostrate themselves and sing psalms of management-labor love, the more likely are they to be spared from the blow.

That, however, is only one side of the story. Important sections of the working class have learned from history. The main feature of Labor Day 1948 is that despite all the hysteria and attacks, a sizable part of the labor movement continues to reject the cowards and traitors. The flag of fighting unionism still waves over many union halls.

Typos Still Maintain Militant Traditions

By Bernard Burton

THE AFL International Typographical Union was a thriving organization long before Labor Day was even conceived. The 100-year-old union, however, has continued to go forward in the tradition of its progressive foundations and set examples of economic and political militancy.

Its 90th convention in Milwaukee three weeks ago began and ended on a note of defense of the interests of all labor. It was a convention which pointed up the hollow rhetoric of a good many labor groups which issue fiery denunciations of the Taft-Hartley law but in practice crawl before the dictates of the law and even use T-H for their own purposes to fight any opposition within their unions.

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS of the convention included:

- **Continued refusal to sign T-H affidavits.**
- **A call for a united labor conference against injunctions and for repeal of the law.**
- **Defense of the rights of all workers, including Communists, and condemnation of the red-baiting hysteria.**
- **Establishment of set of qualifications for endorsement of a presidential candidate. These qualifications could fit only Henry A. Wallace.**
- **Endorsement of the ITU leadership which had been conducting such a program and a complete rout for anti-administration forces.**
- **Continued backing for the 1,500 Chicago printers, on strike for nine months.**

The character of the convention was established not merely in the adoption of the formal resolutions but in the free debate and atmosphere surrounding it. A large percentage of the delegates attended a special Wallace-for-President meeting and Progressive literature was prominently displayed on delegates' tables.

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ALTHOUGH ITU members are considered "conservative," there was no attempt to cut off any political expression. Daily Workers were among the papers sold and read at each session.

Those union officials who think they can get around T-H by signing affidavits would do well to listen to the words of ITU President Randolph who urged a policy of non-compliance. It should be recalled that Randolph and the ITU have been persecuted and harassed by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts on this question to a greater degree than nearly any other union.

"The idea of using the (Labor) Board," Randolph declared, "is not good for the union. The legal theory of the Taft-Hartley law is that if the government gives you protection in the right to organize that you then are morally and legally bound to accept all the burdens of that law. We want neither the benefits nor the burdens, because the benefits are non-existent and the burdens are heavy indeed."

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POINTING TO THE FACT that NLRB certification is no guarantee of union security and decent conditions, Randolph declared that "you have a perfect right to strike to make the employer bargain with you whether you have been certified or not, and if you don't have enough economic strength to strike for that reason you haven't enough to get any wage either."

"We do not have to beg for the right to organize and bargain collectively now," Randolph went on, "anymore than we have had to beg for them for a hundred years. The same factor determines whether or not working people of this country are going to get a fair living as has determined that point in the past, and that factor is the ability to withhold your labor, long enough to get a break. Eliminate that possibility and you are not engaged in collective bargaining at all; you are engaged in collective begging."

Some of the guest speakers caught the convention pitch. The New York State Federation of Labor, which outdid Parnell Thomas in a red-baiting spree at its convention, would also do well to heed the word of George Haberman, president of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor.

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HABERMAN, WHILE asserting that he had been described as the "No 1 red-baiter in this state," blasted the Mundt- Nixon Bill and other such legislation because "it means taking the right of franchise away from a segment of our society; and, if they can do it to the Communists, maybe some future Congress will say to us, 'We'll segregate the Catholic from the Jew, the Jew from the Protestant, and the Protestant from the Mohammedan.'"

Following this kind of debate the convention resolved to "strongly condemn any type of discrimination based on race, religion or political beliefs."

The Typos' Test For Political Candidates

PROPOSITION NO. 145

By Delegate Power (New York)
Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The forthcoming Presidential and Congressional elections are of vital concern to the people of this country and especially to the working people who have only their wages to depend upon for their livelihood, and

WHEREAS, All sections of Organized Labor have expressed themselves as unalterably opposed to the Taft-Hartley Law and to the government anti-labor injunctions, such as was issued against the ITU, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we propose to all ITU members and the Organized Labor in general that the records of all candidates for elective office be thoroughly examined for their position on questions affecting labor, and that all candidates be submitted to a test of their views along the following lines:

1—Do they favor repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and is their opposition sincere or for the purpose of ensaring votes?

2—Do they favor abolition of anti-labor injunctions and the restoration of the Norris-LaGuardia Act to illegalize such injunctions?

3—Do they favor the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act to guarantee Labor's right to bargain collectively?

4—Will they support Labor in the fight against compulsory arbitration, prohibition of strikes under pretext that they "endanger public health and safety," so-called "cooling off periods," or other restrictions on the ight to strike? and be it further

RESOLVED, That we recommend support only of those candidates who position on these questions is clear and satisfactory.

As We See It

Milton Howard is on vacation. The distinguished British writer Alan Winnington contributes to this space this week.

Chinese Workers Tell of Bitter Lot Under Kuomintang

By Alan Winnington

HARBIN, (By Air Mail) (Telepress). — Leaders of the underground trades union movement in Kuomintang China who have filtered through the civil war blockade lines to attend the Sixth All-China Labor Congress which opened here on August 1, have been telling me the dramatic story of the struggle being fought out in the rear of Chiang Kai-shek's armies.

These delegates from trades union organizations and factories in Chiang's capital, Nanking, in Peiping, Tientsin, Hankow and in other big cities, have escaped from a terror as vicious as Hitlerite Fascism. When the Congress is over, they are ging back to continue their bitter war on Chiang Kai-shek's second front.

Under the Kuomintang, starvation and an all pervading system of espionage and terror are the lot of the workers. In the main, wages are based on pre-war standards with an additional allowance based on the cost of living index.

This index is computed on a monthly basis in Shanghai, but in other cities it is changed only once every three or six months. By the time the cost of living index has been computed and wage claims adjusted, prices have taken a new leap upwards that all but nullifies wage increases. In Nanking, in 1946, a skilled worker's monthly wage was worth about 340 kilograms of rice. Now it is worth barely 50. Rent takes as much as half of the average workers' wages.

Then there are taxes to buy garments for the Kuomintang army which the soldiers never see. Death from starvation is common in Kuomintang cities.

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EVERY family must also provide manpower to to help build fortifications. If they have no able-bodied adult, they have to provide money to hire a substitute. It is a usual occurrence for army lorries to arrive in working-class settlements in the evening with machine-guns and searchlights to impress workers into Chiang Kai-shek's army.

The Kuomintang has a highly specialized system of espionage and terror to suppress the workers' opposition. "Slight transgressions" are punished on the spot by the factory management. The victim may be locked up for several days in a dark cell or cage which is so small that he cannot even sit down. Any worker is liable to instant dismissal.

Workers are grouped in fives, each one of whom has to guarantee the good behavior of the rest. If one worker falls foul of the management, the other four in his group are also responsible for his fine or punishment.

Secret police are planted everywhere. The Government-run "trade unions" also play their part in the espionage system. Stool pigeon "trades unionists" are trained to spy on their fellow workers, and report on "Communist activities." For this they get a bonus of an extra week's wages each month. But if in a three month period they fail to inform against anyone, they lose their pay. Few of them, therefore, fail to report their "quota" of "Communists." The victim is seldom seen again, alive or dead.

Those that have escaped have brought back stories of mediaeval tortures by the Kuomintang police: water is forced through the nose or mouth of a victim till his stomach is full to bursting; he is hung up by his little fingers and toes with a weight on his stomach; bamboo splinters are driven under the finger nails. There are also "modern" tortures with electricity and other "refinements."

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DESPITE this elaborate system of terror and oppression, the workers are fighting back to strengthen their illegal organizations and to win improvements in their conditions. One of their weapons is to "go slow." When open struggle breaks out, as it often does, they have to fight with great ingenuity. If the workers elect deputies, which they are always asked to do, to present their claims, these will be arrested, so they have devised many ways of carrying out "mass negotiations" in which the leaders are hidden.

Long and hard experience has taught the workers how to protect their leaders. One old worker's delegate told me that he only learned after three years illegal activity that his own son, whom the management regarded as politically backward, was the responsible leader.

In spite of the secrecy with which the work is carried on, every one of the delegates has been democratically elected and will ensure that a report goes back to the workers he represents. They state emphatically that the great majority of industrial workers in the Kuomintang areas are on the side of the Communist Party and are determined to help the victory of the People's Liberation Army.

Barnard Rubin's 'Broadway Beat' Is Back!

Starting in the Daily Worker Tuesday; and in The Worker Next Week

IN A MOMENT OF CONSULTATION with his attorney, Morris Pottish, and his wife, Mrs. Lillian Gates, John Gates, editor of The Worker and the Daily Worker, studies the argument of the National Administrative Committee of the American Veterans Committee that membership in the Communist Party is grounds for expulsion from the AVC.

The Worker's Editor Again Exposes an Inquisition

By Art Shields

Expulsion proceedings against John Gates, veteran of two wars against fascism, and editor of the Daily Worker, by the National Administrative Committee of the American Veterans Committee, miscarried Friday night.

Gates and his attorney, Morris Pottish, a member of the AVC's National Planning Committee, made such a hard-hitting defense of the rights of Communist veterans and such a sharp attack on the splitting tactics of the trial board that the plan to railroad Gates Friday night had to be given up.

The judges finally adjourned the session shortly before 2 a.m., after nearly six hours, without officially concluding the case.

In adjourning the session Acting AVC Chairman Joseph A. Clorety said Gates had until Sept. 10 to submit briefs and affidavits on the case. There is no doubt, however, that this committee, which prejudged the case before the trial, will still try to expel Gates.

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GATES put his inquisitors on the defensive throughout the proceedings.

Not once did Clorety, Kenneth Birkhead, Robert Nathan, Bernie Bellush or Michael Straight, the members of the trial board, dare to take up Gates' challenge to tell him what "Acts" he had ever committed that were inimical to the American Veterans Committee.

"You have no right under the AVC constitution to try me for my political opinions," said Gates.

"What acts are you charging me with?"

Gates reminded the trial board that it had moved against him just nine days after a grand jury also indicted him for his opinions, not his acts.

"I demand that you tell me what acts were contrary to the veterans' interests or the AVC constitution."

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THIS APPEAL to fair play was too hot to pick up, although Clorety once gave the meaningless answer that Gates' act was simply his simultaneous membership in the AVC and the Communist Party.

Other trial board members also expressed their political opposition to Communists in the free-for-all discussion that developed after the committee's attempt to railroad the case broke down.

But no one cited any "facts" against the veterans' interests by Gates or any other Communists in the AVC.

Gates had the audience with him. Most of the 150 or more veterans in the ballroom of the Whitehall Hotel at 100th St. and Broadway kept applauding Gates throughout the evening.

Gates' supporters reflected the view of the New York Area Council of the AVC, which denounced the move by a 4,331 to 2,886 vote as "red-baiting" and "witchhunting."

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THE CROWD aplauded but the trial board members kept quiet as Gates declared that he had been fighting for democracy all his life and would continue to fight for it whatever the AVC's national officers decided.

Six years of his life, he told his counsel in cross-examination, had been spent in armies in wars against fascism as a volunteer.

In the first war, against Franco, said Gates with a smile, he was a "premature fascist." He started as a volunteer private in that war, he told his lawyer in response to questions, and finished as a brigade commissar with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Clorety tried at one point to use a deserter from the Spanish Republican Army, a renegade Lincoln Brigade veteran named Morris Mickenberger, as a witness against Gates.

But when Attorney Pottish announced that he had some cross examination in store for Mickenberger (who had run away on the Ebro) the witness was withdrawn.

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GATES also told under cross examination how he enlisted in the American Army nine days after Pearl Harbor and fought for the right to do combat duty. He got it in Europe as a paratrooper at last, and had reached the rank of first sergeant when the war ended.

The committee had expected to deal with Gates quickly. Clorety said at the start that he would hear evidence on only one point—that was about Gates' membership in the Communist Party, which wasn't any secret.

Gates could have an hour for "argument," he said. But no "evidence" would be heard except on the one point.

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BUT THAT RULING didn't stand. Pottish reminded the trial board that Gates had been given a written promise that he would be allowed to present other evidence that was merely relating to "membership" in the Communist Party. Clorety didn't like this. He stalled for a time. But the audience was with Gates and long before the session closed Gates was giving evidence to his attorney that Communists were fighting for the veterans' immediate interests, as well as for peace, civil rights and workers' progress with greater vigor than members of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

That was hard for the trial board members, who had been characterized by Gates as supporters of the Democratic Party — ADA line, to take.

Kenneth Birkhead, for instance, is a paid official of the Democratic Party.

Board member Bernie Bellush, a teacher of history at Hunter College, protested that he wasn't a Democrat or an ADA adherent. Gates accepted the correction.

Michael Straight, publisher of the **New Republican**, took the position that Communists could be ousted from a "voluntary association," without imperiling civil liberties. Gates wouldn't accept that.

STRAIGHT'S position on the question of expelling Communists seems to have veered from his declaration to the AVC in 1946 that the question of Communists' membership in the organization wasn't at stake.

Gates bluntly told the NAC that he not only believed in Socialism but would fight to win it with the help of the majority of the working people of the United States. It wouldn't come until the majority wanted it, he said, replying to the false charge that the Communists planned a minority revolution.

The discussion made it plain that the administrative committee's real objection to Gates was to his political ideas.

In question and answer Pottish and Gates made it abundantly clear again and again that the accused veteran was fighting for the AVC line against segregation in the armed forces, for housing for veterans and for a host of other issues without the brakes put on Republicans and Democrats by their reactionary leaders.

The fear of the administrative committee members of the charge of "red-baiting" and "witchhunting" kept coming out during the session.

They protested violently at any suggestion that they were acting like the House Un-American Committee.

The hall rocked with laughter, however, when Clorety protested in his opening statement that the NAC really wasn't "witchhunting" when it tried to expel Communists.

Clorety angrily threatened to "clear the hall of all but interested parties" if laughter should break out again.

"Well, we're interested," a voice replied; "we pay dues."

Farm Workers Strike Against Italy Landlords

ROME (ALN). — Three million farm workers went on a 12-hour nationwide general strike to protest refusal of the Landowners Assn. to discuss demands for a new contract.

Called by the Federation of Farm Workers, the walkout marked the first time in Italian history that agricultural laborers from both the north and south took joint action.

"Farm workers from Puglia and Calabria, poorest and most backward regions of the south, struck with laborers from Emilia and Tuscany in the north," FFW Sec. Luciano Romagnoli said, "This fact is of fundamental importance."

The farmers seek a minimum wage at least equal to that of construction workers, paid vacations, union security provisions, doubling of family allowances and establishment of a ceiling on maximum daily hours.

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ALBUM No. 348—JOSH WHITE—guitar and vocal—story by Langston Hughes.
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3-10 in. records $3.00

ALBUM No. 432—FOLKSAY—Artists: Woody Guthrie, Josh White, Leadbelly, Pete Seeger, Sonny Terry.
Good Morning Captain - 900 Miles Streets of Glory - Dead or Alive Don't Lie Buddy - Biggest Thing Cindy - Who's Gonna Shoe Your Pretty Little Feet.
Booklet and 4-10 in. records. $3.75

ALBUM No. 461 — BALLADS BY RICHARD DYER-BENNET.
Barbara Allen - I Once Loved a Girl The Three Ra'ens, Part I - The Three Ra'ens Part II - John Henry Gently Johnny.
3-12 in. records. $4.60

ALBUM No. 364—BALLADS by the 20th CENTURY MINSTREL RICHARD DYER-BENNET.
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11 of 38 CIO Unions Refuse to OK Truman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The national CIO executive board split 35-12 today over the endorsement of President Harry S. Truman for reelection. Twelve board members, representing well over 1,000,000 unionists, voted against the Truman endorsement.

They backed a statement presented by Donald Henderson, president of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers.

The AFL's executive council, meeting a week earlier in Chicago, refrained from endorsing any presidential candidate when it developed that a number of powerful leaders either refused to back Truman or will support Dewey.

President George Harrison of Railway Clerks announced, however, that a committee with some 40 initial endorsements of heads of AFL unions, will conduct an independent campaign for Truman. The committee will also collect money to finance Truman's campaign. The funds of the AFL's Political Education League will be confined to congressional campaigns.

Murray conceded that CIO members cannot be forced to follow the "back Truman" decision. He told reporters after the board meeting that dissenting unions will not be bound by the majority decision to support Truman.

"There isn't any way under the CIO constitution that you can make a decision of this sort mandatory," he admitted. "Any union still may exercise its right to do what it wants."

Henderson called for "complete freedom of CIO unions, units and members to make their own election choice." He attacked Truman's use of the Taft-Hartley injunction procedure, and asked for joint Progressive Party - Democratic action wherever possible to elect a better Congress.

WON'T BACK TRUMAN

"Large sections of labor," Henderson predicted, will refuse to follow the CIO decision to back Truman. "President Truman has led the way in the anti-labor pattern that has developed since the death of Mr. Roosevelt," he charged.

The FTA leader quoted remarks by CIO President Philip Murray over the past three years condemning anti-labor actions by Truman. His statement charged that Truman "removed the Roosevelt liberals from his administration and replaced them consistently with men of big brass, big banks and big business."

11 UNIONS OPPOSE TRUMAN

Eleven of the 38 unions voting opposed the pro - Truman stand. Harry Bridges, pro-Wallace president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, in the midst of critical contract negotiations, was not present. The representative of the lithographers while present, did not vote, saying he had no authority to vote for his absent union president.

The 12 board members who voted against the resolution represented the following 11 unions:

United Electrical Workers (two votes); American Communications; Farm Equipment Workers; Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers; Fishermen and Allied Workers; Fur and Leather Workers; Furniture Workers; Marine Cooks and Stewards; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; United Office and Professional Workers; and the United Public Workers.

After nearly five hours of debate the board adopted a statement recommended by Murray hailing Truman's record and lauding the Democratic platform with "enthusiastic approval."

Murray and James Carey, CIO secretary, who sit on the 51-man board as ex-officio members, did not vote on the endorsement.

The resolution reiterated right-wing allegations that the Progressive Party has "created disunity."

Japanese Rail Workers Defy MacArthur Rule

TOKYO (ALN).—Braving arrests and mass firings, government-employed Japanese rail and communications workers are continuing to strike at a number of key terminals.

They are walking out to protest the ban on strikes and collective bargaining imposed on government workers by Premier Hitoshi Ashida on orders from Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

In northern Honshu and Hokkaido, strikes by the railwaymen have been so completely effective that 95 daily runs have been cancelled. At the same time, sympathy strikes by workers in private industry are adding to the government's grief.

The MacArthur ruling, issued in late July, touched off a storm of criticism in Japanese labor circles with both left and right-wing groups assailing the ban. The U. S. occupation labor head, Vice Pres. James S. Killen of the Intl. Bro. of Pulp, Sulphite & Papermill Workers (AFL) quit his job in protest against the order.

Quinn Censors CIO

CLEVELAND, O. — The latest edict by James "Benito" Quinn, administrator of the Cleveland CIO Council, is that all union radio scripts must pass his censorship before they are put on the air.

The Council has a weekly program but the individuals unions pay for the time used. The Cleveland Auto Council and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers weer cited as "ofenders" against Philip Murray's policies

Filipino Labor Charts Gains; Presses Organizing Campaign

MANILA (ALN)—Born three years ago, right after V-J day, the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations is today a lusty, growing body —a federation of 33 unions.

Included are oil, lumber, iron, printing, newspaper, transport and wood workers. Constantly joining up are members from many other industries. Right now an organizing campaign is under way in the movie industry, where stars and stagehands alike are signing up in the Cinema Workers Union.

The CLO has won much support for its program of nationalization of major industries, development of industry by Philippine capital, opposition to the Bell trade act, which allows U. S. big business to control Philippine resources, and nationwide land reform.

MILLIONS OF PESOS in wage increases have been won while such hitherto unknown benefits as sick leave and vacation pay are now beginning to be normal practice.

The CLO is opposed by the Natl. Confederation of Trade Unions (NACTU), a loose group of strike-breaking company unions which in many cases exist only on paper. Formed by the government to fight the CLO, its first acting chairman was the under-secretary of labor. One of the NACTU groups consists solely of union officials—a union of company union leaders.

The CLO is affiliated with the United Peasants & Labor Organizations (PUPLO). Last spring the government agreed to send two PUPLO and two NACTU delegates to the Intl. Labor Organization meeting in San Francisco. At the last minute, the government balked on its promise and sent only one delegate to speak for labor. He was Jose Muana, a vice chairman of the NACTU, a corporation lawyer who has never belonged to a genuine union.

Blind Woman Has Tent for Home

CLEVELAND, O. — A tent in a public park is the only housing that could be found by a blind woman, her husband, their 14-year-old son and nine-month-old baby.

The mother, Mrs. Lydia Nichols, is expecting another child in October.

The family had previously lived under a tarpaulin in Solon but were forced to move by authorities.

George Nichols, the head of the family, earns $13 a day and a substantial portion of this has gone for treatment for his wife's eyes.

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This ad contributed by a group of business men who are readers of The Worker

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Law That Indicted C. P. Leaders Was Railroaded by Polltax Foes of Labor

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Smith Act under which the 12 Communist leaders were recently indicted was adopted by Congress in 1939 and 1940 during a wave of anti-alien hysteria which marked the eve of world war II. Its enactment and the purposes it has since served are proof of the old axiom that any attack on the rights of non-citizens becomes in the end an attack on the rights of all Americans.

When this law was voted in the House in July, 1939, 43 bills restricting the rights of non-citizens were pending in various committees of the House and Senate. It was eventually named the Alien Restriction Act of 1940 and its chief purpose, according to its sponsors, was to provide for the registration and fingerprinting of non-citizens.

However, it becomes a catch-all for every Fascist-like idea floating in the reactionary atmosphere of the times. In its final form, as it passed the Senate in June, 1940, it included the following provisions:

1—It is unlawful to impair the loyalty or morale of the armed forces by urging mutiny or insubordination or by distributing propaganda which seeks to do so.

2—It is unlawful to advocate "the duty, necessity, desirability or propriety" of overthrowing any government in the U. S. by force or violence. It is likewise unlawful to prepare or distribute printed matter for this purpose or to organize or belong to any group

3—Broad powers of search and seizure are given government authorities to raid homes and seize such printed matter.

4—Violation is punishable by a fine of $10,000 and ten years in prison.

5—The Immigration Act of 1917 is amended to direct deportation of aliens who (a) smuggle other aliens into the U. S.; (b) are convicted of possessing machine guns or sawed-off shotguns; or (c) are convicted under paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

6—All non-citizens must register and be fingerprinted and must inform the authorities of any change of address.

7—The Alien Exclusion Act of Oct. 16, 1918 is amended to provide that any non-citizen who "at any time" shall have been a member of a subversive organization shall be deported.

★

THE BILL was introduced by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.) who was also author, in that period, of the Smith-Connally anti-strike law. It was referred not to the committee on Immigration of Naturalization, of which Samuel Dickstein of New York was chairman, but to the Judiciary Committee, headed by a Southern Democrat.

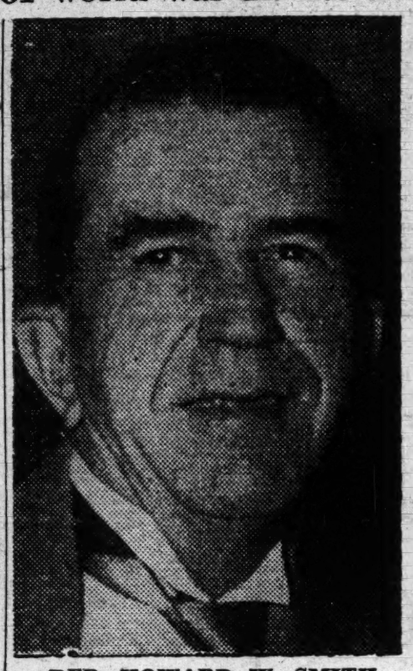
When the committee reported the measure on July 19, it did not contain the provision outlawing the advocacy of the overthrow of the govermnent by force and violence. Although included in Smith's original draft, it had been dropped by the committee.

Rep. Sam Hobbs (D-Ala.) subsequently explained the committee action as follows: "The position I take and which I believe the House will take, is that citizens of the United States have Constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech which do not apply to aliens."

At that moment, ironically, he was arguing that citizens have a Constitutional right to advocate change in government even by force and violence. Later, of course, Hobbs reversed himself.

★

THIS PROVISION, under which the Communist leaders face prison terms, was restored to the bill only on the last day of the debate, in the form of an amendment offered from the floor by Smith. Thus it received virtually no attention in the debate.



REP. HOWARD W. SMITH
He Fathered Bill

REP. VITO MARCANTONIO
Fought It All the Way

REP. CLARE HOFFMAN
Anti-Union Weapon

For the most part, the debate was directed toward the provisions relating to non-citizens and to propaganda among the armed forces.

Judge Smith defended his bill at that time by insisting that the Army and Navy had asked for this law. He painted a terrifying picture of "aliens" armed with sub-machine guns and sawed-off shotguns shooting up the peaceful population of New York. One section of the bill, he said, had been made necessary by the Supreme Court decision in the case of Joe Stretcher.

Stretcher had won his fight with the Immigration Service by proving that he had not been a member of the Communist Party for many years. Smith's bill made it lawful to deport Strecher or any one else who "at any time" had been a member of one of the classified organizations.

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REP CLARE HOFFMAN (R-Mich) saw and approved the measure as primarily a weapon against the trade unions. After a scurrilous attack on John L. Lewis, whom he charged with 'invading the White House," Hoffman said the Smith Act "would probably rid us of many of those who are causing a great deal of trouble."

The bill was opposed at every step by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP NY) with some help from Geyer of California, Walter of Pennsylvania, and Celler and O'Toole of New York. On Smith's amendment Marcantonio demanded a division but was able to marshal only 32 votes to 79 against it.

The New York Laborite then moved to recommit the whole bill but was defeated on a roll call vote 48 to 272. The bill was then passed by a voice vote.

Senate leaders permitted the Smith bill to languish in a pigeon hole for the rest of the first session of the 78th Congress. The second session passed and it was still under wraps. However, when the third session opened early in 1940, the anti-Communist and anti-alien hysteria had reached new heights.

On June 15, 1940, Sen. Tom Connally (D-Tex.) chairman of the Judiciary Committee presented the bill, argued for its adoption, and pushed it through to passage in about two hours. Connally never gave up the floor while the bill was before the Senate, simply yielding for comment and questions to several other Senators. No one spoke in opposition and it was enacted by a voice vote with the record showing no negative voices.

★

THE TEXAS DEMOCRAT referred to the provisions of title one under which the Communists were since indicted as "probably the broadest provision of the bill."

"That," he said, "applied to such organization as those of the Communists and others who openly advocate the overthrow of the goverment by force or violence . . . that is probably one of the most stringent provisions of the bill, but it should not disturb anyone because it relates only to those who advocate not a change of the government under Constitutional processes . . . but the overthrow of the government by force or violence."

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SEN. WARREN AUSTIN (R-Vt), acting minority leader, now U. S. delegate to the United Nations, announced that **the Republicans were unanimous in support of the bill.** A few minutes later the presiding officer put the bill to a vote and it passed.

Because the Senate had revised the wording of the measure, although leaving its contents subtantially the same, it was necessary for the House to vote once more. After the conferees agreed, Rep. Hobbs brought it back to the lower chamber. He was elated.

"It is my joy to announce that this bill will do in a perfectly legal and Constitutional manner what the bill specifically aimed at the deportation of Harry Bridges seeks to do," he said. **"The bill changes the law so that the Department of Justice should now have little trouble in deporting Harry Bridges and all others of similar ilk."**

Although there had been 48 votes against the bill a year before, only one voice was now raised against it, that of Marcantonio.

"It seems to me," the New Yorker said, "that in a period as trying as this, the test of democracy lies in the ability to maintain liberty, to have more freedom rather than less."

"I know that perhaps I am just a voice in the wilderness," he said, "but I believe my views reflect the traditional love of freedom on the part of the American people. I am fearful that with this type of legislation we are taking steps with seven league boots toward establishing in free America the slave-like institutions of Nazi Germany."
O. .t Wrtbm

The conference report was then adopted on a roll call vote of 382 to four. **With Marcantonio in opposition were the late Caroline O'Day (D-NY) T. V. Smith (D-Ill) and Martin Sweeney (D-O).**

Britain Plans Huge Africa Colonial Army

LONDON (Telepress).—Confirmation of the existence of plans to link African strategically as well as economically to the Western Bloc and news that British preparations for a huge African colonial army under British officers are well advanced are given by Noel Monks, **Daily Mail** correspondent in Nairobi, Kenya.

"Plans for raising an army of Africans to take the place of the Indian Army have been drawn up for Field-Marshall Viscount Montgomery and are being considered by the War Office," he says.

"There are 17 million Africans available, of whom more than 200,000 saw service in the last war," he says.

Monks quotes the opinion of Major-General W. A. Dimoline, G.O.C. East African Command, that, given the best officer material, a "magnificent army" could be built in a few years.

★

GENERAL DIMOLINE, he continues, has been appointed Commander of the Aldershot District in southern England and is expected to supervise a drive to interest the "best type" of young officers in an African career.

It is considered extremely improbable here that Britain would consider this stop without obtaining prior approval of the U. S. War Department through the combined Chiefs of Staff at Washington.

This decision, in fact, is a logical stop in the trend to develop Kenya as Britain's Middle East base and reflects the continued weakening of Anglo-American imperialism in the Middle East.

A minor contributing factor has been the defection of South Africa from any combined African military alliance.

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MONKS REPORTS that war material from Egypt and Palestine is being brought as fast as possible to Mackinnon Road, the military base south of Nairobi. He goes so far as to suggest that this will become the biggest base depot in the British Commonwealth.

The conception of Africa as an integral part of Western Union, providing cheap labor and cannon fodder for a future American-backed military alliance, is known to be supported not only strategically by certain sections of the British High Command, but politically by influences varying from right-wing Tories to certain sections of the Labor Party, and is also the key-point in the "foreign-policy" of Sir Oswald Mosley's neo-Fascist Union Movement.

So far as Britain is concerned, the cost of equipping, training and maintaining this colonial army will add a great further economic burden. Inevitably much of the cost will have to be met out of Britain's scanty supply of dollars.

The British people will, in fact, be presented with one more indication that the Marshall Plan and its corollary, the Truman Doctrine, as sponsored by Ernest Bevin, means "guns before butter."

Layoffs Coming At Hanna Dorothy Mine

GLEN ROBIN, O.—One hundred to one hundred and fifty workers at the Dorothy mine here may be laid off shortly because of the introduction of new mechanized equipment.

The Dorothy mine is owned by the Hanna Coal Co. of Cleveland and is one of the big producers in this area.

Officers of the local union have been discussing the impending layoffs. There are not enough available jobs in the immediate vicinity to absorb the miners who are expected to lose out at the Dorothy mine.

Mechanization is going forward at an increased rate throughout the entire Ohio Valley and while production figures are hitting the highest level in history the unemployment problem is becoming worse.

Leaves Akron CIO

AKRON, O.—The post of secretary-treasurer of the Akron CIO Council is vacant with the resignation of M. T. Abel who decided to leave the labor movement to "go into business."

Mayor Stops Fare Increase Moves

NEWARK, O. — Mayor Edwin J. Hanes of this city has done something in municipal affairs that has not been duplicated by any other Ohio mayor.

On two occasions he has vetoed an ordinance passed by city council seeking o authorize a fare increase by the City Rapit Transit lines.

The company wants to raise the fares from seven to ten cents but the mayor has blocked the move twice. The company has declared that it will discontinue two lines on Aug. 1 but the mayor is holding fast.

Jobless Pay Stalled

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (FP).—Drastic cuts in federal funds are forcing curtailment of public employment and jobless benefits services in Missouri. Unions are complaining that as a result of layoffs in the state division of employment security, payment of unemployment benefits are being held up for several months.

N.Y. Hotel Workers Win Wage Increases

Pay boosts of from $1.80 to $4 a week were won by 33,000 New York hotel workers in an arbitration commission award announced here Aug. 29 by Edward P. Mulrooney, impartial chairman of the industry. It was estimated the pay increases would total more than $5 million a year.

The other two members of the commission were president Jay Rubin of the New York Hotel Trades Council (AFL) and president Fred O. Cosgrove of the Hotel Assn. of New York City.

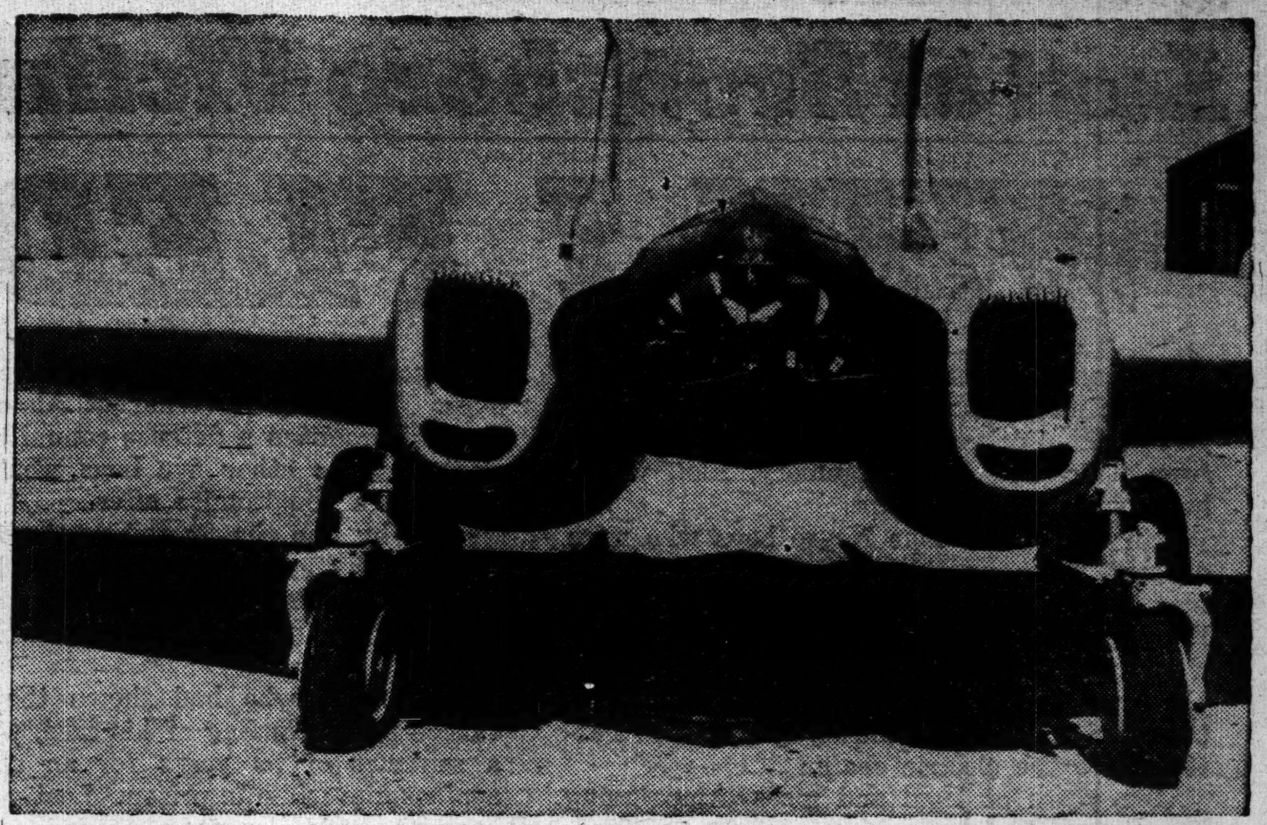
The award gives tipping employes—waiters, waitresses, most of the bellmen and others — an increase of $1.80 a week. Engineers, electricians and other maintenance workers will receive $4, maids get a $2.40 increase and most other workers get $3.

Miners Walk Out As Company Ducks Disaster Blame

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Coal miners of Alabama who slave underground for J. P. Morgan's Tennessee Coal and Iron Company are on strike against death. Almost 8,000 Negro and white coal miners are out as an aftermath of an explosion at the Edgewater mine which cost the lives of 11 men. Alabama's state mine inspector put the blame for the explosion on the supervisors. The two men directly responsible for this explosion, according to the inspector, were not fired by TCI (U. S. Steel subsidiary). Instead the company shifted the two supervisors to one of the other six TCI mines.

In a matter of hours the word spread through the mines. The miners downed tools and walked out in 100 percent solidarity. They insist that the lives of no miners can be trusted to these men. They say they will only go back to work when these supervisors, whose carelessness is blamed for the 11 lives, are fired completely.

As this is written the company is refusing to protect the lives of the coal miners by firing the supervisors. And the coal miners are refusing to dig coal until safety is assured.



WEIRD FIGHTING PLANE, the XP-79 Flying Wing pictured above, is a jet-propelled craft designed to slice through opposing planes without destroying itself.

Texans Picket Meat Packers, Chain Grocers

HOUSTON, Tex. — Further demonstrative actions against high prices are being taken in Texas, where the nationwide meat strike was staged.

In Lallas, the Progressive Party threw a picket-line around the huge packers upon whom full responsibility was placed for the scaring meat prices.

Joe Bailey Irwin, Progressive candidate for Congress, from the Dallas area, pledged the "full support of the Progressive Party to the housewives of Texas, in their fight to bring prices within reach."

The pickets demanded roll back of prices to pre-inflation levels and adequate price controls.

Their demand was also raised in Austin, where a roving picket line with placards and leaflets toured the downtown shopping area. There were demonstrations at chain grocery stores throughout the city.

Some of the Austin placards charged that "Outrageous Profits Mean Outrageous Prices," and "Both Old Parties Keep Prices High!"

Talmadge Plots Election Riots, Kennedy Warns

BY STETSON KENNEDY

By Federated Press

Anti-Talmadge forces are on the alert for any last-minute efforts by the woolhatters or bed-sheeters to stir up a race riot which might assure Herman Talmadge's victory in Georgia's Sept. 8 gubernatorial primary.

The resurgent Ku Klux Klan, which has long regarded the election of "Hummon" its No. 1 job in '43, has made good its goal of an active klavern in each of Georgia's 159 counties. The mass Klan initiation on Stone Mountain July 23 was attended by 10,000, nearly half of them active members. A follow-up demonstration in Rossville Aug. 21 drew another crowd of 7,000.

In what may be a preview of what may happen on the eve of the statewide primary, the KKK has in recent months staged over a dozen masked parades and cross-burnings the night before county contests. Innovations consisted of Klan propaganda dropped from airplanes over the Negro sections of Columbus, small white coffins labelled "KKK" left on Negroes' porches at Swainsboro and Sandersville, and scorched bits of paper mailed to Mt. Vernon Negroes "U beter stay at work tomorro—kkk."

Most of the crosses have been burned on courthouse lawns. One of them bore a placard: "This cross burned with county fuel oil." Effectiveness has ranged as high as 100 percent, as a Wrightsville where not one of the 400 registered Negroes dared to vote. Negro population of that county is 4,600.

Hdqts. Burglarized, Literature Stolen

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Attempts at intimidation and retarding the progress of the Alabama Progressive Party were made by local reactionaries Tuesday night when they burglarized the party headquarters here.

Mrs. Pauline Dobbs, vice-chairman of the Alabama Progressive Party said: "This was an attempt of local KKK elementss and Dixiecrats to stop Wallace's tour through the state."

Progressive Party leaders knew nothing of the raid until the next morning when they arrived at the office and found that the lock on the door had been broken. Then they discovered that pamphlets, song-sheets, leaflets, membership lists, correspondence and the entire mailing list had been taken.

Clothes which Mrs. Dobbs had left in an overnight case were on the floor. The men had apparently taken the case to use for their pillage.

Addressograph plates were also missing. "They were heavy," said Mrs. Dobbs, "which means that a large group was here."

Police headquarters were notified by Robert Travis, Jr., state chairman of the Progressive Party.

When investigators arrived at the office they spent most of their time snooping around and reading over what material had been left in the office.

Florida Progressives See Chance to Get on Ballot

ORLANDO, Fla.—Henry Wallace may be on the ballot in Florida after all!

The birth of the Dixiecrats has split Florida's Democratic electors. Four of the eight chosen in the Democratic May primaries have declared they will not vote for Truman. Some said they will cast their vote for States Righter J. Strom Thurmond for president, the Dixiecrat who walked out of the Democratic convention in Philadelphia with the Alabama and Mississippi delegations and was nominated by them in Birmingham.

Because no presidential candidates' names appear on Florida general election ballots, the voters, instead vote for presidential electors. Old line Democrats, sticking with Truman, want the ballots to provide a way for direct voting. The Thurmond states righters, generally, would prefer to leave things the way they are, although there are some among them who voice dissatisfaction with the status quo.

So the two factions on the Democratic side of the ballot want the electorate to have a clear understanding of how to designate their choice for president. Groups in both camps of Florida Democrats are in agreement that "there ought to be a law."

★

IN THIS ONE-PARTY STATE the Republican strength is negligible. But the Democratic politicians fear for the first time that the split will give Republicans an edge, since voters can cast unequivocal ballots for Thomas E. Dewey by marking a Republican straight ticket square. Worst of all, that also would cast votes for all Republican state and local candidates.

Florida voters are now greatly agitated by proposals from state politicians for a special session of the State Legislature to revise Florida's voting laws. Some want the new law to permit voters to cast ballots for their presidential choice directly rather than for presidential electors. The more practical, who meet in "smoke-filled rooms," in Florida hotels, want the law itself to name the electors of each candidate. That provision is intended to get around the doubtful constitutionality of taking discretion away from presidential electors named in the May primaries.

The law at present desired would expire after this year's general election. Then the Democrats and Dixiecrats would get together again and work the same side of the Democratic ballot once more.

But if the Dixiecrats get on the ballot, **why not Wallace?**

Recognizing the probability of union between the two factions after election, State Democratic Chairman Alex Littlefield, speaking for his committee, said he would take no part in the present agitation to get the Legislature into session. State Senate President S. D. Clarke, however, said he favored it because unless something is done to change the presidential law, the state might go Republican.

★

FROM MIAMI came a welcome note yesterday. R. B. Gautier, of the House, said: "I heartily favor legislation to let the people know whom they are voting for. I want to see listed the names of Truman, Dewey, Thurmond and even Wallace." Newman C. Brackin, who will be president of the 1949 Senate, said the special session proposal and suggested bills will be discussed at a meeting of Senators shortly.

Charles O. Andrews, son of the late U. S. Senator from this state, has a bill ready providing for a single column on a ballot for Truman and one for each for Dewey, Thurmond and Wallace and a fifth column for write-in votes. The name of the presidential candidate would be followed by the names of the electors pledged to that particular candidate.

Governor Caldwell said he would call a special session if a majority of the membership agreed.

At present the Progressive Party in this state is not recognized by Florida law and can get its candidate on the ballot only by the "stick-in" method, which Attorney General Watson only recently ruled is legal in this election.

The Progressive Party met here last weekend, and the 150 representatives from all parts of Florida voted unanimously to urge the governor to call the special session.

Klan Rides in Negro College Town

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—With no obections from the law and the only comment from the Police Chief being, "The parade was orderly," Klansmen paraded in Talladega, Alabama, last week and burned a large, flaming cross on the outskirts of the small city. Talladega is the seat of Talladega College, an institution for Negro youth.

For more than an hour, about 40 cars drove slowly through the city, each car with men sitting on the fenders. The Negro section was their main concentration point for intimidation.

Many out-of-state cars helped make up the parade.

Nothing was done to cover the tag numbers. However, Alabama cars had their tags partially covered so that the identity of the county which registered each car would not be disclosed.

On the highway outside of the city, a larger crowd fully dressed in their white robes burned, a large, flaming cross.

After the demonstration and the cross burning, the crowd broke up and the men left in different directions.

It is no surprise that 60 miles away from the birthplace of the Dixiecrats, the minority that threatens blood and violence to keep the Negro and whites from progress, the Klan rides openly.

Five Negroes Are Candidates

DURHAM, N. C.—Mary Price of Greensboro was nominated today as the Progressive Party candidate for governor of North Carolina.

The Progressives named a partial slate of state and congressional candidates including five negroes and seven whites.

Kenneth Harris of Wrightsville Beach was nominated for lieutenant-governor.

W. T. Brown was nominated for the U. S. Senate.

NORWAY LABOR ATTENDS SOVIET LABOR PARLEY

OSLO (ALN). — The Norwegian Trade Union Council plans to send representatives to a labor conference in the Soviet Union. Exchange of Soviet and Norwegian views at union meetings is nothing new. The Russians sent delegates to labor sessions here in 1945 and 1946.

Last of Scottsboro Victims Tells:

'WHY I FLED PRISON'

Haywood Patterson, writer of the letter in the adjoining columns, has spent 17 of his 34 years behind prison bars. He escaped last July from Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala., where half of his life was spent.

He was one of nine Negro boys who were dragged from an Alabama freight train on March 25, 1931, and charged with "rape." Ranging in ages from 13 to 18 years, the boys were saved from a mob by a sheriff who wanted the court to handle the case. The court sentenced eight of them, including Haywood Patterson, to the electric chair.

Six years of legal and mass campaigning resulted in the freedom for four of the defendants. Olen Montgomery, Roy Wright, Willie Roberson and Eugene Williams were the freed boys. The then Governor of Alabama, Bibb Graves, promised a defense committee delegation that the other five boys would be pardoned in a compromise offer.

One by one the Scottsboro boys were let out of Kilby Prison on parole. Andy Wright, Clarence Norris, Charlie Weems and Ozzie Powell. Powell was released only in September, 1946.

Patterson, who had shown the most advanced understanding of his case, was serving a sentence of 99 years for an act charged against him while in prison. Last year he was known to have been one of the prisoners flogged by prison authorities.

Patterson's story, and the story of other Negro prisoners whose crimes could never equal those committed against them by the state, is told in his letter. Patterson is asking, in the only way he knows how to ask, that the people who once saved his life, now act to guarantee him a sanctuary. Quick death, it is understandable, would be far more preferable than a return to the conditions he describes in his letter.

The Daily Worker can vouch for the authenticity of the letter and has the assurance of some individuals and organizations — especially the leaders of the Civil Rights Congress —that everything will be done to win Patterson's right to live out his life as a free man.

THE TEXT OF HAYWOOD PATTERSON'S LETTER

EXPOSES SLAVE CONDITIONS AT ATMORE, ALABAMA PENAL FARM, AS 'LIVING HELL'

Yes, I am the Scottsboro boy, namely, Haywood Patterson, and am not a refugee from justice.

I am only a victim of circumstances over which I have had no control. And I do want the people of America to realize that I am not trying to hide from justice but what I have done was just and right. The only unjust thing I did in Alabama was the killing of two state dogs in order to make my escape clear. Now I can't begin to say how sorry I am about this, but it had to be done or else!

Now I ask that the people who are really interested be not deceived by the state of Alabama because they will have you to believe that I am a bad character, the meanest Negro in all the world if you allow them to tell it.

Now I can scarcely describe all the evil and mean things that happened to me. Some I shall call to remembrance of the people of the state of Alabama. How many a time they have been bitter and torn my heart out with their venomous tongues. They have placed many a foul accusation against me. They have disgraced my life and caused me to suffer in prison 18 years under false circumstances. They also have forgotten how they cheated me with their justice.

How cruelly and brutally they have treated me for many gloomy years. And so many years I have slaved, exposed to all sort of weather by the slave drivers. Why, the bosses have made me pull plows, they have used me and others like mules. I got proof for this. One Willie Colman pulled the plow until he gave completely out. The boss in turn whipped the boy with heavy sticks unmercifully on the state farm in Atmore, Ala:

I have seen Negroes' heads rolled up in the doors of cars and beaten. One boss sits in the car whipping him in the face and another boss on the outside of the car whipping the hind part.

Now I was faced with a tough problem. The whole five years I spent in Atmore. I was put on the spot the very first day I was there. The fact is that the bookkeeper, Fenchie Home, being in Scottsboro, he bent over backward trying to get the inmates to put me out saying that I had caused the state a lot of trouble, that I had caused to state to put n------s on the jury roll to serve as jury.

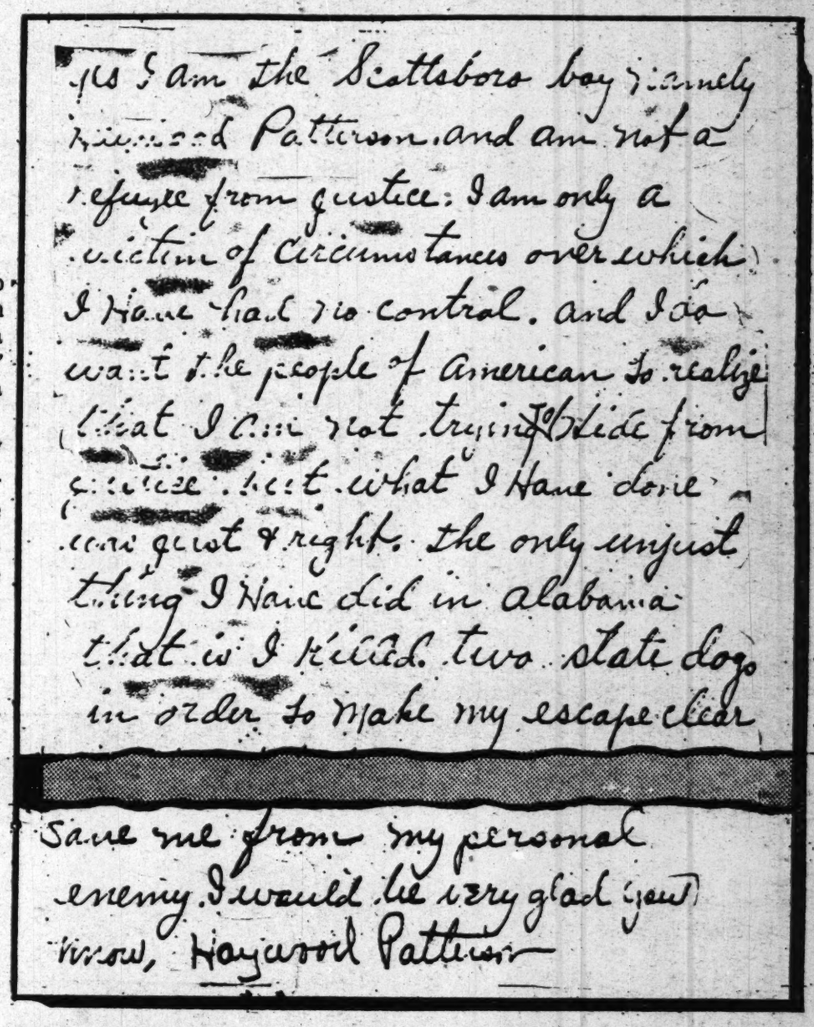
But I was wise. Nobody could play up to me except a friend. But once I got careless and came pretty near getting put out. You see the bosses tried all they could to get the Negroes against me. One of the bosses, Charlie Sidmore, put a weak Negro up to "steal" me [to knife.—Editor] one night. He stole me of course. I got it in the lung, over the heart and arms. But after all I wasn't afraid. I fought him off with my hands until my friends came to my rescue.

Now as far as the Alabama pardons and parole board system are concerned, it is nothing but a slave racket. There is no justice or right in the pardons and parole board of Alabama. You no doubt remember the case of I. B. Berry, who was sent back to Alabama by the state of New York a while ago. The parole board then tried to show that they meant right. Within a short time they paroled Berry, but it was only for a short while, long enough for the public to forget. Then they reached back and got Berry, who is now in prison. They bawled him out, saying, "We will teach you a lesson about going to New York," and they are really teaching him a lesson.

Now it is a terrible shame how Negroes are treated once they become a prisoner. Why they are considered no more as human beings.. Something should be done immediately to prevent the outrageous attacks on the Negro prisoners of the South.

Now as for myself, I have never had a proper chance in life. Of course, since I am restored to freedom and life, I am begging society to please allow me a chance to do good since I have never had a chance. Do not vote for me to go back into a living hell. Please give me the assistance of every possible kind. Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad, you know.

—HAYWOOD PATTERSON.



Yes I am the Scottsboro boy namely Haywood Patterson and am not a refugee from justice: I am only a victim of circumstances over which I have had no control. and I do want the people of American to realize that I am not trying to hide from justice but what I have done was just & right. the only unjust thing I have did in alabama that is I killed two state dogs in order to make my escape clear

Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad (you) know, Haywood Patterson

The Letter and Signature

THE ORIGINAL SCOTTSBORO DEFENDANTS—Shown at the time of one of their retrials are the nine Scottsboro Boys (left to right): Clarence Norris, Olen Montgomery, Andy Wright, Willie Roberson, Ozie Powell, Roy Wright, Charlie Weems, Eugene Williams and Haywood Patterson. Patterson and his mother are shown in the inset.

The Worker

Labor Day

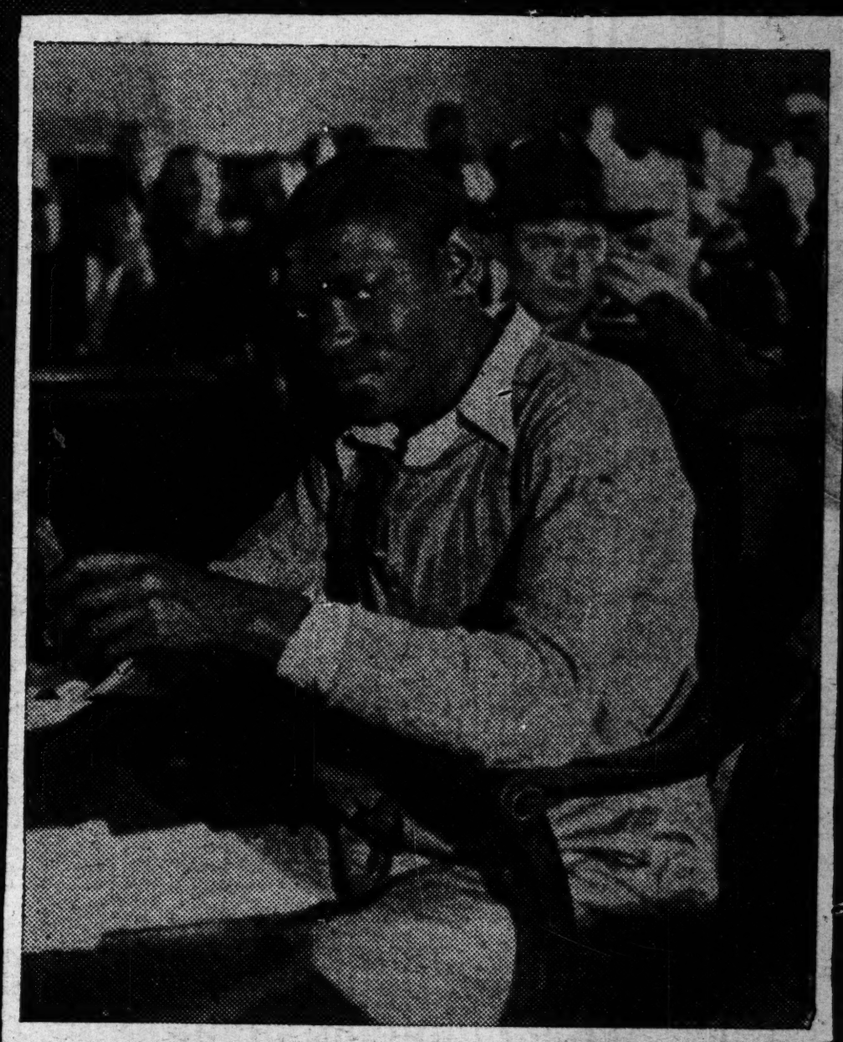
This Labor Day edition of The Worker is published in 3 sections — a 28-page news section, a 12-page magazine, and an 8-page Labor Day supplement.

Vol. XIII, No. 35 | September 5, 1948 | In 3 Sections, Section 1 | 48 Pages; Price 10 Cents

Scottsboro Victim Tells:

'WHY I FLED FROM JAIL IN ALABAMA'

—See Back Page—



WALLACE IN SOUTH DEFIES DIXIECRATS

See Page 3

Wallace Returns to Biggest Rally Ever

One of the greatest political rallies in U. S. history is expected to greet Henry Wallace on Thursday, Sept. 9, when he returns to New York from his courageous tour of the South to address a meeting in Yankee Stadium.

With a seating capacity of 70,000, the Stadium rally will be the biggest rally of its kind ever held. Speaking with Wallace at the meeting will be his running mate, Sen. Glen H. Taylor, now campaigning in the Rocky Mountain region. Other speakers will be Paul Robeson, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, Rep. Leo Isacson and O. John Rogge, ALP candidate for N. Y. County Surrogate.

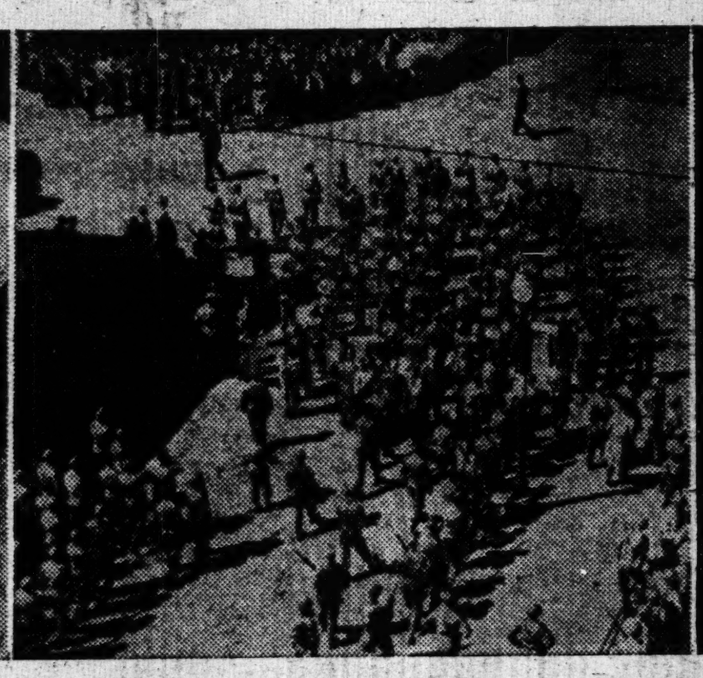
A fine program of entertainment has also been prepared, featuring Dinah Washington, noted blues singer, Avon Long, Richard Huey and his quartet, Pete Seeger and a hot jazz band with Cozy Cole and Bill Coleman. The entertainment will begin promptly at 7:30 p. m. Tickets range from 50 cents to $3.60.

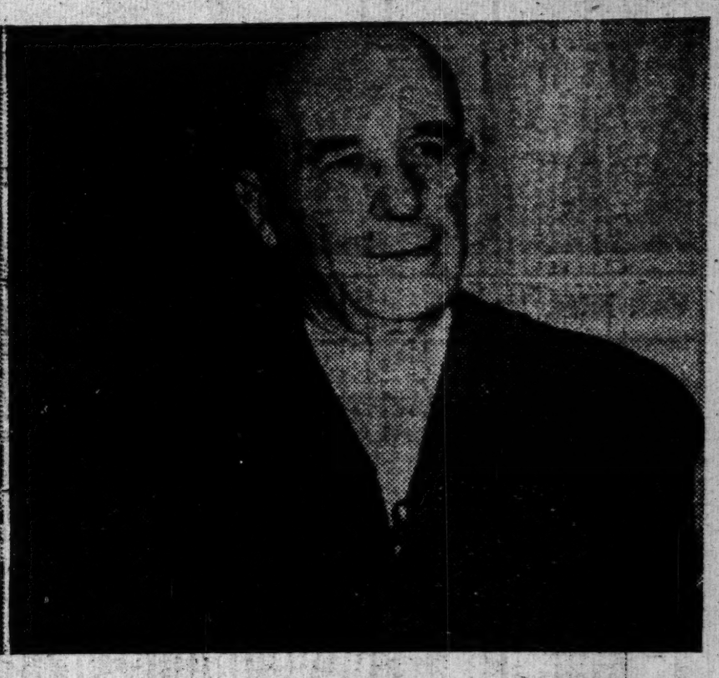
Labor Must Chart a New Course

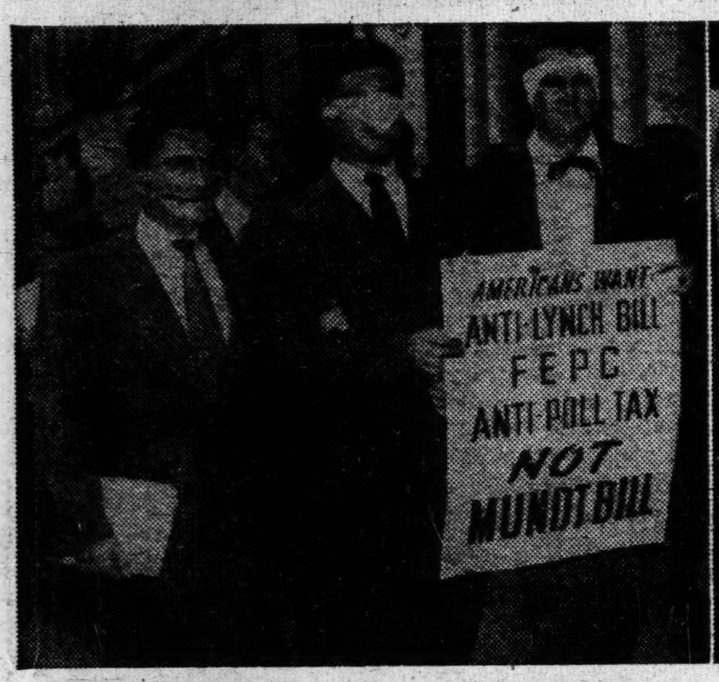
By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

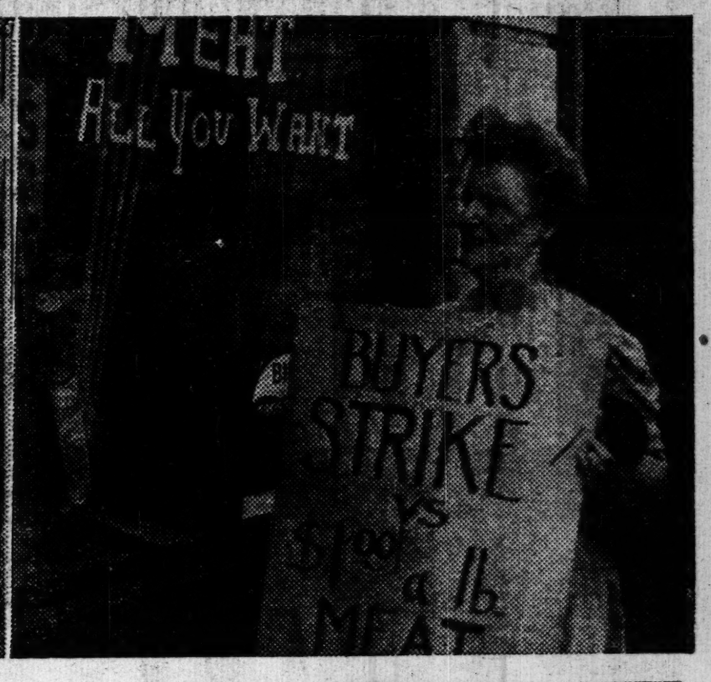
One of the articles on Labor Day in this edition. See Section 2

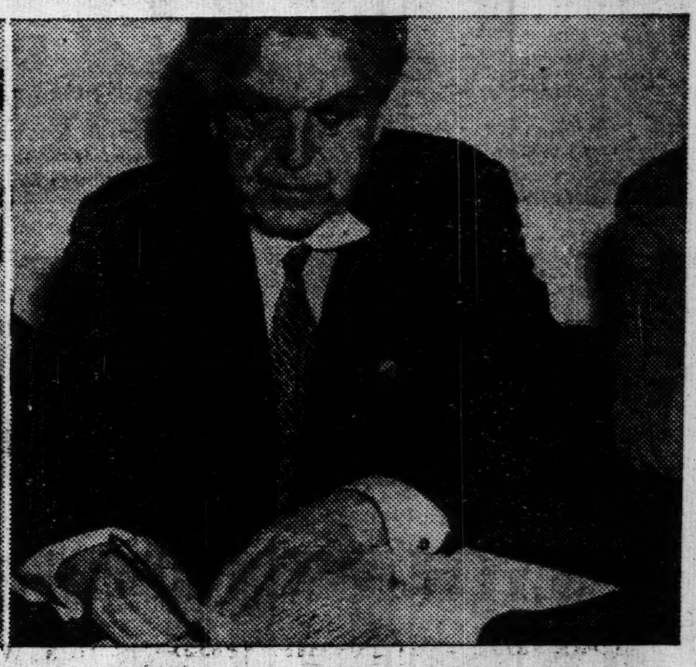
It Was a Year of Assaults on Labor











PICTURES TELL THE STORY: U. S. imperialism—on the prowl abroad—directed its force and violence against the American working class. **Top left,** George Price, leader of striking National Farm Labor Union (AFL) members at the DiGiorgio Ranch in California, lies in a pool of blood after nine bullets were pumped into his body. Printers, packinghouse workers, miners, railroad workers, maritime workers and others felt the lash of the bipartisan strike-breaking injunction. **Top center,** National Guardsmen open a path for scabs through United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) picketline in St. Paul, Minn. **Top right,** Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough, Truman's injunction specialist.

Only determined struggle under pressure of declining living standards, and defiance of Taft-Hartley provisions, enabled labor to win settlements. **Middle left,** members of the International Typographical Union (AFL), now in the 10th month of their strike, still stand firm against a number of Taft-Hartley "unfair labor practice" actions. **Middle center,** settlement of the 16-day Chrysler strike in May set the pattern of 13c hourly increases, with Packard, Ford, U. S. Steel and other companies following suit. **Middle right,** United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis signs contract granting $1-a-day increase and $100 monthly pensions, after union braved injunctions in year of struggles for wages and pension clauses.

Civil rights, housing and price control were main objectives of Labor's legislative program. **Lower left,** a contingent of the mass delegation which descended on Washington to halt successfully passage of the Mundt police-state bill. **Lower center,** truck dramatizes plight of victims of housing shortage. It is "home" to family of four. **Lower Right,** consumer protesting the high price of meat speaks for millions hit by the greedy packers and food processors.

Bottom right, one of the year's most shocking pictures. Police smash the walkout of AFL financial employes striking against the New York Stock and Curb Exchanges in March. It was violence against workers at the very source of violence and force against the entire American people—the source called Wall Street

—All pictures by Federated Press.

Wallace Calls for Negro-White Unity

Says His $4 Billion Aid Program Plus Unity Will Speed South's Rise

By Abner Berry

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

Henry Agard Wallace will go down in history as the candidate who walked into the Ku Klux Klan's lair and preached a message of Negro-white unity. He will be remembered as the man who defied the violence of Jimcrow system, as the man who strode into the den of Dixiecrats, the agents of Wall Street in the South, and proposed a $4 billion dollar program of aid for the South to be raised by taxing the absentee corporations of Wall Street.

The sensational Southern tour of the Progressive Party nominee for President of the United States has been an unprecedented event in American political history. To the amazement of skeptics, southern audiences turned out in numbers to hear Wallace. And they were unsegregated audience.

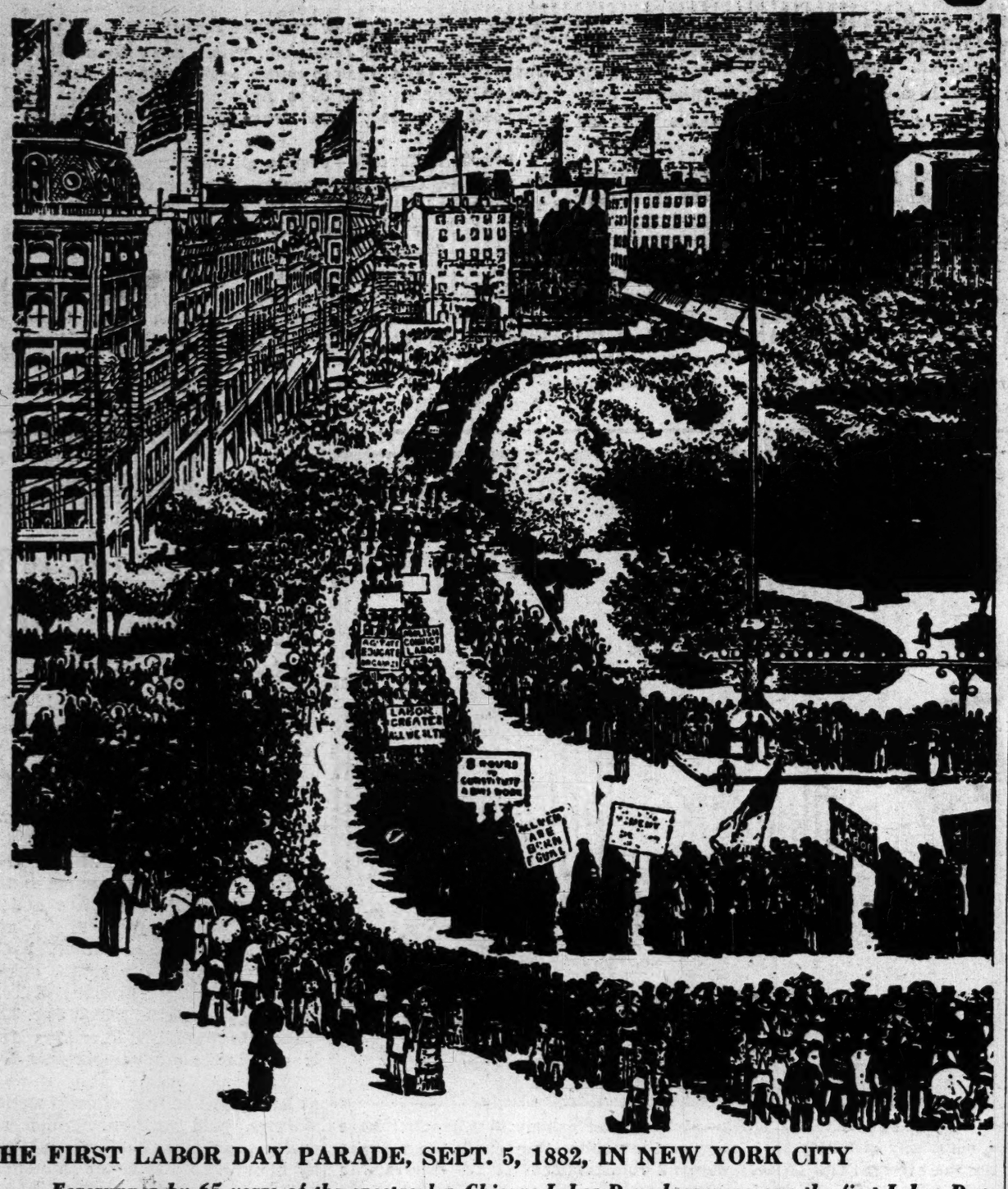
In the Alabama section of his tour, Wallace refused to address two segregated audiences. Finding the Jefferson County courthouse plaza roped off into Jimcrow sections, James P. Mooney, the Alabama campaign director of the Progressive Party announced over the loudspeaker: "The Progressive Party will not take part in any gathering that violates the Constitution of the United States. We believe in free speech and free assembly without police restriction or intimidation."

Earlier in the afternoon Wallace refused for similar reasons to address a Gadsden, Alabama, meeting. Wallace charged that the steel trust dominating the political life of both Birmingham and Gadsden keeps the people divided.

He said that Republic Steel and U. S. Steel, which controls the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., pays no income taxes and no sales taxes, yet maintain political machines to dominate these two southern cities. He referred to the people of the South and of Alabama as a "grand, courageous people."

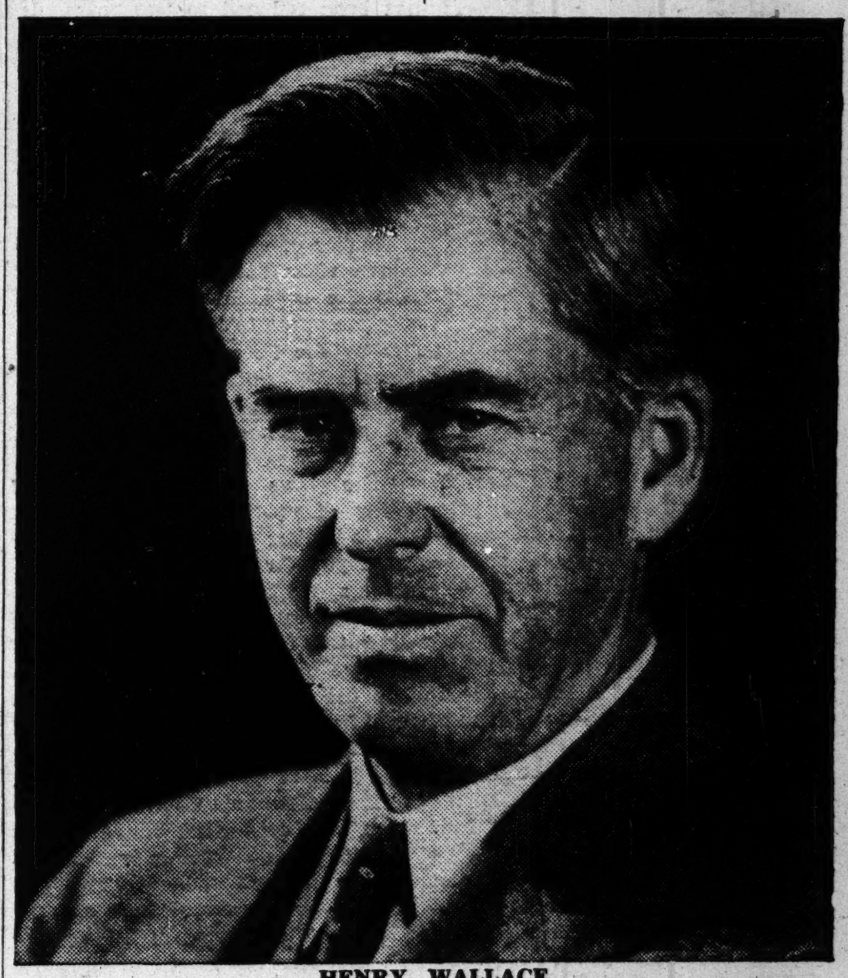
Several times in the course of his tour, Wallace encounted hooli-

(Continued on Page 22)



THE FIRST LABOR DAY PARADE, SEPT. 5, 1882, IN NEW YORK CITY

Forerunner by 65 years of the spectacular Chicago Labor Day observance, was the first Labor Day parade which took place in New York City on Sept. 5, 1882. On that day, the dream of Peter J. McGuire, a union carpenter, who first suggested laborers should have their own special holiday, became a reality. The idea caught on and, pressed by labor unions, state after state declared the first Monday in September a holiday. Finally, a dozen years later, in 1894, the Congress of the United States, responding to the demands of the American people, made Labor Day a national public holiday to honor the working people of the nation.



HENRY WALLACE

LABOR DAY GREETINGS FROM OVERSEAS

T-H Law Called Model for Busting Union Everywhere

ROME (ALN).—The Taft-Hartley law is being used as a model "by all imperialist governments to suppress union rights," Sec. Gen. Guiseppe Di Vittorio of the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL)) said here in a Labor Day message to American workers.

In Italy, DiVittorio said, the government had already announced anti-strike laws based on the Taft-Hartley law. "We believe that the greatest aid you could render Italian workers and workers of other countries is to fight strenuously to abolish the Taft-Hartley law.

"Like all working people, we love the great American republic of Lincoln and Roosevelt; we love your tradition of democracy, liberty and independence. . . . Today, however, the big trusts dominate your economic life and consequently your political life.

"They are out not only to destroy the most elementary principles of liberty, but openly threaten the world with a third and more catastrophic world war with their proclaimed monopoly of the atomic bomb."

Concluding, DiVittorio sent "fraternal greetings, best wishes for peace, progress and social emancipation to you all, workers of America, from your brothers in Italy."

PREDICTS U. S. WORKERS WILL SET EXAMPLE

By Gen. Sec. Louis Saillant
World Federation of Trade Unions

PARIS (ALN).—On the occasion of Labor Day, when the working people of the U. S. honor and celebrate labor, the World Federation of Trade Unions sends greetings to all American workers, men and women, with a message of friendship and brotherhood from their fellow-workers the world over.

By the constant raising of moral and material welfare and living conditions, American workers, through the channel of their labor unions, will act as pioneers in every field of human activity.

They will also be among the most active of those who work for a closer friendship and understanding among the peoples of the world, as a basis for a lasting peace, for which the whole of mankind is yearning.

The best wishes of the WFTU go to the American workers in their endeavors to secure social justice and world peace.

LATIN WORKERS FEEL BOND WITH U. S. LABOR

MEXICO CITY (ALN). — The solidarity between organized workers of the U. S. and Latin America will develop in increasing measure in the days to come, president Vicente Lombardo Toledano of the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL) declared, issuing Labor Day greetings to U. S. labor.

Latin American unions, through the CTAL, have made great efforts "to form a solid alliance with the most advanced, developed and understanding group of the American people, the workers," he said.

"The workers of Latin America . . . feel a common bond and clear identification with U. S. workers since the weight of the monopolies is the same on U.S. labor as it is on the backs of the people of all Latin America," Toledano asserted.

The Worker

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Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

A right-wing labor official's remarks on Harry S. Truman month by month:

January—"Harry S. Truman is a wash-out."

February—"Harry S. Truman couldn't get three votes in my union."

March—"Harry S. Truman's labor record smells to high heaven."

April—"Harry S. Truman has fallen down on every plank in Roosevelt's program."

May—"The Democratic Party must nominate somebody else—I don't care who it is."

June—"At least Truman tries to do what is right."

July—"Truman is really a friend of labor."

August (first week)—"Truman carries on where Roosevelt left off."

August (second week)—"Truman makes Roosevelt look like a reactionary."

August (third week)—"Truman takes his place with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

August (fourth week))—"Truman is first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen—he is the Father of his Country—he freed the slaves and is the great Emancipator—he is the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Never for a minute have I lost faith in him."

State Dep't Tightens Death Grip on Israel

AN EDITORIAL

THE breezes are pleasant at Newport, R. I., where United Nations bluebloods are spending their summer. They see no reason to get excited when Jews are killed by Arab shells. After all, didn't Hitler exterminate 6,000,000 of them in his gas chambers? Why bother about a few thousand more or less?

That, in effect, was the basis of the rancorous rejoinder of Warren R. Austin, chief American delegate to the UN council, when Jacob Malik, of the USSR, UN council president for August, proposed that the vacation session be interrupted for an emergency meeting on Palestine, as well as on the Kashmir dispute.

Malik got support only from his Soviet Ukrainian colleague. The nine other members, satellites of the United States, dutifully abstained, and the council adjourned to resume its vacation.

So, while Jews are being blown to pieces in the continued shelling of Jerusalem in violation of both the truce and the UN charter, the United States authorities are criminally silent. Quiet as a tomb.

But our officials are not at all mum when it concerns the fact that Czechoslovakia aids the Jews by transporting arms to Israel.

Despite a solemn pledge to lift the arms embargo, United States diplomatic representatives are frantically working to prevent arms from reaching Israel from any source. State Department authorities put the heat on Prague to halt arms shipments to the Jews.

Though Secretary Marshall's underlings solemnly deny it, evidence piles up overwhelmingly that threats of economic and political sanctions have been hurled at the Czechs for daring to aid Israel. To the eternal credit of the Czechoslovaks, they have ignored Washington's blood and thunder.

ISRAEL wants to know what the Security Council plans to do to protect Jerusalem, where more than 100,000 Jews work, eat and sleep under Arab gunfire directed by British officers. The Jews rightfully ask how the UN proposes to protect Israel from continued Arab aggressions.

President Truman—despite all his fervent assurances, in words—is completely paralyzed when it comes to deeds. He promised the embargo would be lifted: words. He pledged UN support to halt aggressors like the Arabs—words. Words with an eye to November.

Meanwhile the soil sacred to millions of Jews and Christians is wet with the blood of Jewish men, women and children in Jerusalem. And British Pasha Glubb, directing the operations has the benedictions of Washington and London.

But then, of course, it's a hot summer, and, after all, Arabian oil is thicker than Jewish blood.

German Youth Leader Tells of Fight to Oust Fascist Ideas

By Rhoda Miller

WARSAW, Poland (Telepress).—"In the Soviet Zone of Germany, the Free German Youth are given every opportunity to take part in public life. Through this, and on the basis of democratic reforms carried out, a new democratic state is growing up. But in western Germany, a new Fascism is being bred under American domination."

Herman Axen, leader of the Youth Section of the Free German Trade Unions and a member of the Central Council of Free German Youth, whose 635,000 members have just been admitted into the World Federation of Democratic Youth, made this statement in an exclusive Telepress interview here.

Axen, with the purple Oswiecim number branded on his arm, and with fifteen years of anti-Fascist activity behind him, has earned the right to speak on Fascism and democracy. He spent from 1934 to 1937 as a political prisoner in Nazi prisons and concentration camps, escaped to France where he worked illegally in democratic groups, was arrested in 1940 by the Vichy Government, and imprisoned. In 1942, he was deported to Oswiecim, where he was a leader of the International Committee of the Underground until the liberation by the Red Army.

Repression in western Germany takes various forms, he said. In the French Zone, the very name Free German Youth is banned and the Free Democratic Youth, as they must call themselves, are not even allowed to correspond between counties or districts, or to exchange speakers with the Free German Youth, or to speak on the same platform with them.

In the Anglo-American Zones, he stated, repression was less direct but equally effective, being operated through reactionary German authorities, many of whom were leading fascists and even war-criminals.

430,000 MEMBERS

Axen spoke warmly of the different conditions in the Soviet Zone where, excluding Berlin, 430,000 young Germans are organized in the Free German Youth Organization.

"It would be incorrect to say that all the youth has a democratic outlook yet," he said, "but we are making great headway, especially on national and social questions, on relations with neighboring countries. What is more, we are systematically

"How are you removing Fascist removing Fascist ideas."

ideas?" I asked. His answer was important enough to be set out at length.

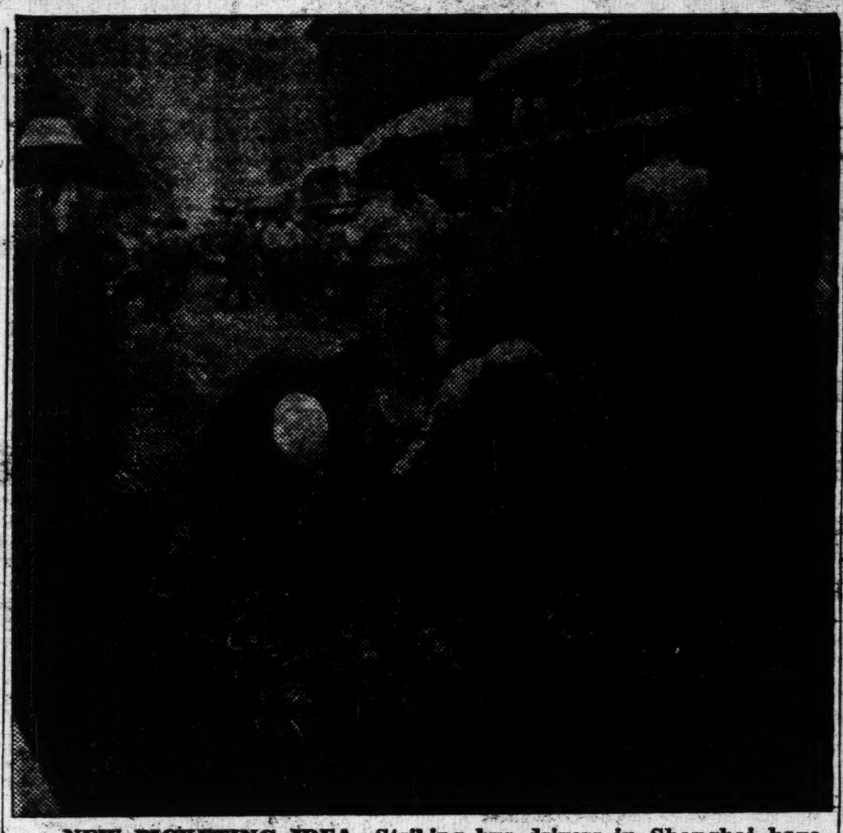
"Youth is taking part in every sphere of public life. For example, more than 16,000 shop stewards in nationalized enterprises are 21 years old or younger. There are more than 1,300 young elected deputies in local parliaments, and 13 in provincial parliaments. Apprenticeship has been has been reduced to two years. In all administration, there is a section for youth in which the officials themselves are 95 percent youths.

JOBS FOR YOUTHS

"There is no unemployment among youth in the Soviet Zone, and the right to work is guaranteed by law. A charter of basic political and economic right has been incorporated into the laws. This charter, which was presented to the Soviet authorities by the Free German Youth in March, 1946, and was accepted, contains the most progressive laws for the protection of youth in German history.

"The laws guarantee: political rights of youth in state and economic bodies; the right to work and equal pay for equal work; 42 hours work a week up to 16 years, and 45 hours to 18 years; the right to education for all youth; the right to have happiness and leisure. Before the war, from 2 to 3 percent of university students were sons and daughters of workers and peasants; now it is 20 percent.

"The German Youth organizations," he continued, "have organized 18 schools. Each week we discuss as thoroughly as possible one subject—the Marshall Plan and its effects on Germany or France, or the London Six-Power resolutions, or Germany's Two-Year Plan, or the press, or trade unions, or political life in the Soviet Union or in the People's Democracies."



NEW PICKETING IDEA—Striking bus drivers in Shanghai have a novel way of telling their story to the public—they chalk the message on the streets. The strikers demand reinstatement of 200 drivers who have been fired.

Farm Workers Strike Against Italy Landlords

ROME (ALN). — Three million farm workers went on a 12-hour nationwide general strike to protest refusal of the Landowners Assn. to discuss demands for a new contract.

Called by the Federation of Farm Workers, the walkout marked the first time in Italian history that agricultural laborers from both the north and south took joint action.

"Farm workers from Puglia and Calabria, poorest and most backward regions of the south, struck with laborers from Emilia and Tuscany in the north," FFW Sec. Luciano Romagnoli said, "This fact is of fundamental importance."

The farmers seek a minimum wage at least equal to that of construction workers, paid vacations, union security provisions, doubling of family allowances and establishment of a ceiling on maximum daily hours.

CANADA PRICE FREEZE IS AT HIGHEST LEVEL

OTTAWA (ALN).—Belatedly reacting to zooming prices, the Canadian government has restored controls on bread and flour made from western Canada wheat. Prices are frozen at July 31 levels, which were at a high peak. Pointing to skyrocketing living costs, 100,000 civil servants are demanding a $31.50 monthly bonus immediately plus an additinal $7.40 bonus for each 5-point rise in the cost of living index beyond the Jan. 2 figure.

WOMEN GET VOTE IN COSTA RICA

SAN JOSE (ALN).—Women have the right to vote under the new constitution, now being drafted for presentation to the constitutional Congress for which elections will be held in December. The voting age is reduced from 20 to 18.

U.S. Firms Ready to Take Over Japanese

TOKYO (Telepress).—Negotiations between American and Japanese industrial concerns have reached a "considerably advanced stage," the Tokyo daily newspaper Asahi reports. One agreement, which occupation officials are hesitating to approve, would give the Reynolds Metals Co., aluminum manufacturers, 51 percent of the stock and half the directorships of the Japan Light Metals Co. in return for capital investment.

According to Asahi, the agreement "fixes prices of both raw materials and finished products on the basis of market prices prevailing in the United States."

Negotiations in general so far "mostly concern the revival of prewar investments — a proof of the fact that most first-class U. S. firms had connections with Japanese industry in the past," Asahi notes. Before the war American business had an investment of about $86,000,000 in Japan; about half of which was in U. S.-controlled enterprises.

AMERICAN OFFER

Ashai reports that a considerable number of American firms, particularly in the electrical and shipbuilding industries, are offering to provide Japanese concerns with technological aid in exchange for a share in their ownership. One such proposal has been made to Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Japan's largest electrical equipment manufacturers, by International General Electric, which already owns 28 percent of Shibaura stock.

Noting that "private credits . . . tend to avoid fields where sufficient assurance for the safety of capital is lacking," Asahi declares that such problems as "labor troubles" and the "status of existing foreign investment" are standing in the way of U. S.-Japanese business deals.

In addition, the paper says, there are serious legal obstacles. A host of laws and regulations must be "revised" if the entrance of private capital is to be facilitated: the Anti-Monopoly Law, the Price Control Ordinance, raw material allocation regulations, regulations regarding differential between producer and consumer prices, the Juridicial Person (Corporate) Tax Law, and real estate, building construction and customs laws.

U.S. Goods Swamping Chinese Small Industries, Worker Says

NORTH SHENSI, China (Telepress). — "Everything is American—except coffins," a delegate from Kuomintang-held China told the Sixth All-China Labor Congress now meeting in Harbin. He was describing the penetration of the Chinese market by American goods which has resulted in the wholesale closing down of small factories.

"But," he went on, amid cheers, "we shall protect industrial machinery when the People's Army comes. I guarantee that the railways will run. In 24 hours you will have electric power, telephones and tram cars. We shall carry out all the decisions of the Congress."

Delegates from Kuomintang-held areas, looking pale and thin besides those from the Liberated Areas, have told of the bitter struggle for less than subsistence wages and of the torture of workers suspected of belonging to trades unions. They say that in Kuomintang controlled areas, women dare not walk alone in quiet streets for fear of being raped by American G.I.s.

Meanwhile delegates heard of the remarkable recovery in the liberated North-Eastern provinces since the capitulation of Japan, from Chen Yu, leader of the Liberated Manchurian Trades Unions.

Output of coal, copper, iron and steel is soaring in Liberated Manchuria, he reported. All the coal mines are in operation again. Two-thirds of the power plants and nearly half the cotton-spinning industry is back in production.

On V-J day, Chen Yu said, most of Manchuria's industry was wrecked and the area was almost without technicians. In every industry workers are training to become skilled technicians. Fourteen factory managers and 249 department heads in the Northeast Power Plant were former rank-and-file workers. Eight hundred miners now hold administrative positions in the mining industry.

A railway workers' delegate reported that more locomtives are in operation in Manchuria than during the Japanese occupation and that the railways quadrupled their tonnage per mile between January and June this year.

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Law That Indicted C. P. Leaders Was Railroaded by Polltax Foes of Labor

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Smith Act under which the 12 Communist leaders were recently indicted was adopted by Congress in 1939 and 1940 during a wave of anti-alien hysteria which marked the eve of world war II. Its enactment and the purposes it has since served are proof of the old axiom that any attack on the rights of non-citizens becomes in the end an attack on the rights of all Americans.

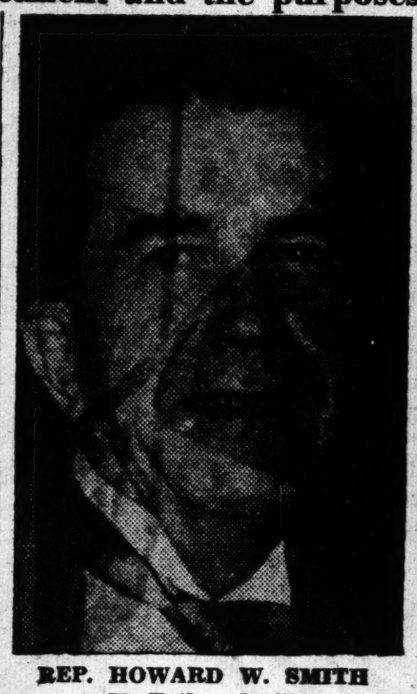
When this law was voted in the House in July, 1939, 43 bills restricting the rights of non-citizens were pending in various committees of the House and Senate. It was eventually named the Alien Restriction Act of 1940 and its chief purpose, according to its sponsors, was to provide for the registration and fingerprinting of non-citizens.

However, it becomes a catch-all for every Fascist-like idea floating in the reactionary atmosphere of the times. In its final form, as it passed the Senate in June, 1940, it included the following provisions:

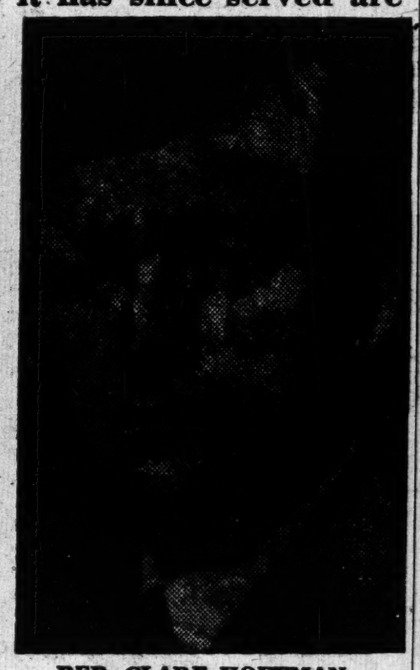
1—It is unlawful to impair the loyalty or morale of the armed forces by urging mutiny or insubordination or by distributing propaganda which seeks to do so.

2—It is unlawful to advocate "the duty, necessity, desirability or propriety" of overthrowing any government in the U. S. by force or violence. It is likewise unlawful to prepare or distribute printed matter for this purpose or to organize or belong to any group

3—Broad powers of search and seizure are given government authorities to raid homes and seize such printed matter.



REP. HOWARD W. SMITH
He Fathered Bill



REP. CLARE HOFFMAN
Anti-Union Weapon

4—Violation is punishable by a fine of $10,000 and ten years in prison.

5—The Immigration Act of 1917 is amended to direct deportation of aliens who (a) smuggle other aliens into the U. S.; (b) are convicted of possessing machine guns or sawed-off shotguns; or (c) are convicted under paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

6—All non-citizens must register and be fingerprinted and must inform the authorities of any change of address.

7—The Alien Exclusion Act of Oct. 16, 1918 is amended to provide that any non-citizen who "at any time" shall have been a member of a subversive organization shall be deported.

★

THE BILL was introduced by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.) who was also author, in that period, of the Smith-Connally anti-strike law. It was referred not to the committee on Immigration of Naturalization, of which Samuel Dickstein of New York was chairman, but to the Judiciary Committee, headed by a Southern Democrat.

When the committee reported the measure on July 19, it did not contain the provision outlawing the advocacy of the overthrow of the govermnent by force and violence. Although included in Smith's original draft, it had been dropped by the committee.

Rep. Sam Hobbs (D-Ala.) subsequently explained the committee action as follows: "The position I take and which I believe the House will take, is that citizens of the United States have Constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech which do not apply to aliens."

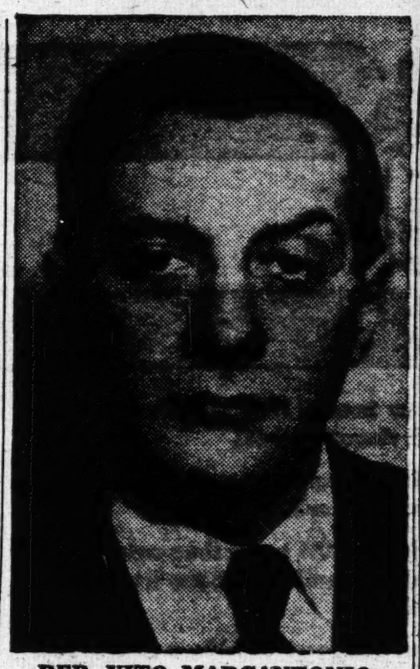
At that moment, ironically, he was arguing that citizens have a Constitutional right to advocate change in government even by force and violence. Later, of course, Hobbs reversed himself.

★

THIS PROVISION, under which the Communist leaders face prison terms, was restored to the bill only on the last day of the debate, in the form of an amendment offered from the floor by Smith. Thus it received virtually no attention in the debate.

For the most part, the debate was directed toward the provisions relating to non-citizens and to propaganda among the armed forces.

Judge Smith defended his bill at that time by insisting that the Army and Navy had asked for this law. He painted a terrifying picture of "aliens" armed with sub-machine guns and sawed-off shotguns shooting up the peaceful popula-



REP. VITO MARCANTONIO
Fought It All the Way

tion of New York. One section of the bill, he said, had been made necessary by the Supreme Court decision in the case of Joe Stretcher.

Stretcher had won his fight with the Immigration Service by proving that he had not been a member of the Communist Party for many years. Smith's bill made it lawful to deport Strecher or any one else who "at any time" had been a member of one of the classified organizations.

★

REP CLARE HOFFMAN (R-Mich) saw and approved the measure as primarily a weapon against the trade unions. After a scurrilous attack on John L. Lewis, whom he charged with 'invading the White House," Hoffman said the Smith Act "would probably rid us of many of those who are causing a great deal of trouble."

The bill was opposed at every step by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP NY) with some help from Geyer of California, Walter of Pennsylvania, and Celler and O'Toole of New York. On Smith's amendment Marcantonio demanded a division but was able to marshal only 32 votes to 79 against it.

The New York Laborite then moved to recommit the whole bill but was defeated on a roll call vote 48 to 272. The bill was then passed by a voice vote.

Senate leaders permitted the Smith bill to languish in a pigeon hole for the rest of the first session of the 76th Congress. The second session passed and it was still under wraps. However, when the third session opened early in 1940, the anti-Communist and anti-

(Continued on Page 21)

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HOW ATTY-GEN. CLARK PICKS GRAND JURIES

By Art Shields

All working men and women, except one lady listed as a receptionist, are barred from the witch-hunting grand jury that Attorney General Tom Clark is calling back into session Sept. 14.

The jury is dominated by banking, insurance and brokerage executives and manufacturers and merchants.

Callused hands are rigidly excluded from this upper class body, which the Hearst papers laud as a "blue ribbon" jury. This is the same hand-picked group of affluent jurors that brought in the frame-up indictments against William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis and 10 other Communist leaders this summer.

The jury is being called back by Clark to consider other possible frame-up indictments . . . The Truman administration is competing with the House Un-American Committee in the red-baiting racket.

★

THE JURY'S FOREMAN is the same banker, Edmund L. Cocks, who was himself involved in a bankers' conspiracy to violate the anti-trust law by restricting housing loans in New York. This was done to keep up rents, the Government charged in a formal complaint. All loans were shut off for construction in Jim Crow area, where Negroes and Spanish-speaking families lived, the Government declared.

Foreman Cocks figured actively in the conspiracy as vice president of the Greenwich Savings Bank, in charge of its real estate department, that is, of its housing loans.

He was the key factor in the enforcement of the bank's illegal Jim Crow loan policies during the conspiracy.

Cocks' bank tacitly admitted its guilt last June, when it signed a consent decree, in which it promised the Court not to combine with other banks to shut off housing loans again.

Cocks was actually sitting on the witchhunting jury when the banks' admission of the real estate conspiracy was made. Nevertheless he had the gall to indict the 12 workers' leading on the frame-up charge of "teaching and advocating" and "conspiracy" to "teach and advocate the overthrow" of the Government by "force and violence" a month later.

What a stench such behavior sends up!

★

THE STENCH from the grand jury room got ranker when The Worker exclusively reported last week that Cocks was indicting the very men, who had demanded criminal prosecution of the housing loan conspirators.

John Gates, one of the 12 indicted leaders, is the editor of the Daily Worker and The Worker, which had led the drive for the punishment of the Greenwich Savings Bank men and the other bankers, who are responsible for the deaths of many children in the disease-ridden, firetrap dwellings in New York.

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, another one of the 12 national board members of the Communist Party, who was also indicted, is the president of the same crusading papers.

★

THE WITCHHUNTING jury foreman qualifies financially, if not morally, for his "blue ribbon" post.

Cocks' big house at 18 Cahawney Road in the exclusive suburb of Scarsdale, N. Y. is valued at about $50,000. No mortgage encumbers it. Cocks has it clear. The restrictive covenant, that has gone with the land since 1925, bans any dwelling in the neighborhood except one-family houses, costing not less than $15,000 each.

The mansion of **Frederick W. Nehring**, another grand juror on the outskirts of Bronxville, the town where Jews are not wanted, would sell for $80,000 to $100,000. Nehring commutes to this palace at 947 Kimball Ave., from his real estate office at 1441 St. Nicholas Ave. from which he directs big housing deals in Washington Heights and Harlem.

Walter I. Metz, another well-to-do jurer, who runs his own insurance brokerage business, commutes to the plushy suburban town of Larchmont, N. Y. to get away from it all.

Metz gets away from it all in a $50,000 house of seven gables on the bend of the road at 8 Villa Lane. The house is half hidden behind huge ornamental evergreen shrubs that come up to the second story windows. The shrubs look as if they were barbered each day.

Other jurors from Foreman Cocks's rich Westchester County include:

James C. Johnson, a broker from the venerable house of Orvis Bros., 14 Wall St. This firm helped Jay Cooke sell Civil War bonds in the 1860's and got its big start in Standard Oil financing later. Johnson lives in an expensive apartment house at 949 Palmer Road, Bronxville.

TOM CLARK

Russell W. Todd, another "blue ribbon" juror, runs his own ceramic business and lives in a big house on a half acre lot at 25 Greenfield

(Continued on Page 19)

Quinn Censors CIO

CLEVELAND, O. — The latest edict by James "Benito" Quinn, administrator of the Cleveland CIO Council, is that all union radio scripts must pass his censorship before they are put on the air.

The Council has a weekly program but the individuals unions pay for the time used. The Cleveland Auto Council and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers weer cited as "ofenders" against Philip Murray's policies

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BRAHMS
CONCERTO IN D MAJOR (for Violin and Orch., Op. 77), Joseph Szigeti (violin), Leonid Hambro (piano), with the Philadelphia Orch., Eugene Ormandy, Conductor—5 12-in. Set MM-603 $7.10

BRUCH
CONCERTO NO. 1 in G MINOR, Op. 26 (for Violin and Orch.), Nathan Milstein (violin), with John Barbirolli and Phil.-Symph. Orch. of N. Y. — 3 12-in. Set MM-517 ..... $4.60

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CONCERTO NO. 1 in E MINOR (for Piano and Orch.), Edward Kilenyi (piano), with Dimitri Mitropoulos and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra — 4 12-in. Set MM-515 ..... $5.85

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CONCERTO NO. 27 in B FLAT MAJOR (for Piano and Orch., K-491) Robert Casadesus (piano), with John Barbirolli and Philharmonic Symphony of N. Y.—4 12-in. Set MM-490 ..... $5.85

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GAITE PARISIENNE, Efrem Kurtz and London Philharmonic Orch. 2 12-in. Set MX-115 ..... $3.35

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IN A MOMENT OF CONSULTATION with his attorney, Morris Pottish, and his wife, Mrs. Lillian Gates, John Gates, editor of The Worker and the Daily Worker, studies the argument of the National Administrative Committee of the American Veterans Committee that membership in the Communist Party is grounds for expulsion from the AVC.

Courtroom Offered To Progressives

SALT LAKE CITY (FP).—Because he considers it "the duty of the courts to vouchsafe to all citizens their rights of freedom of speech and assembly," Dist. Court Judge J. Allan Crockett let the newly formed Progressive Party of Utah use his courtroom chamber as the scene of its nominating convention Aug. 28-29.

The judge's offer was made after the new party revealed that rental arrangements for use of an American Legion hall had been cancelled at the last minute. The Progressives were forced to postpone their meeting for one week. All halls were shut to them after the Legion action until the judge came up with his offer.

Profit Rate Larger

The 1948 return on investments for 528 corporations was 18.8 percent contrasted to 16.3 ptrcent for the same period in 1947.

The Worker's Editor Again Exposes an Inquisition

By Art Shields

Expulsion proceedings against John Gates, veteran of two wars against fascism and editor of The Worker, by the National Administrative Committee of the American Veterans Committee, miscarried Friday night.

Gates and his attorney, Morris Pottish, a member of the AVC's National Planning Committee, made such a hard-hitting defense of the rights of Communist veterans and such a sharp attack on the splitting tactics of the trial board that the plan to railroad Gates Friday night had to be given up.

The text of John Gates' statement before the AVC committee will appear in The Worker next week.

The judges finally adjourned the session shortly before 2 a.m., after nearly six hours, without officially concluding the case.

In adjourning the session Acting AVC Chairman Joseph A. Clorety said Gates had until Sept. 10 to submit briefs and affidavits on the case. There is no doubt, however, that this committee, which prejudged the case before the trial, will still try to expel Gates.

★

GATES put his inquisitors on the defensive throughout the proceedings.

Not once did Clorety, Kenneth Birkhead, Robert Nathan, Bernie Bellush or Michael Straight, the members of the trial board, dare to take up Gates' challenge to tell him what "Acts" he had ever committed that were inimical to the American Veterans Committee.

"You have no right under the AVC constitution to try me for my political opinions," said Gates.

"What acts are you charging me with?"

Gates reminded the trial board that it had moved against him just nine days after a grand jury also indicted him for his opinions, not his acts.

"I demand that you tell me what acts were contrary to the veterans' interests or the AVC constitution."

★

THIS APPEAL to fair play was too hot to pick up, although Clorety once gave the meaningless answer

(Continued on Page 18)

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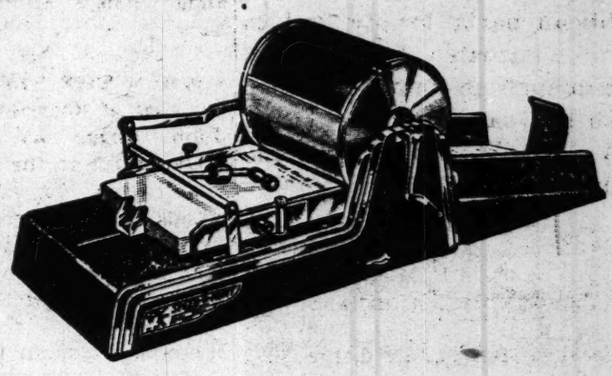

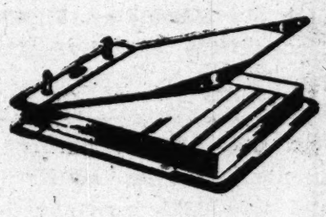

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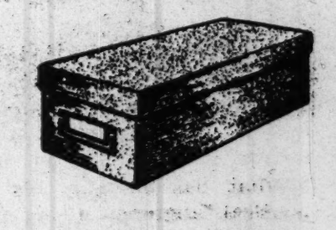

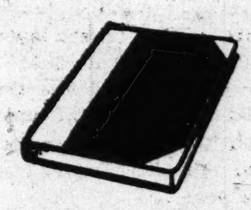

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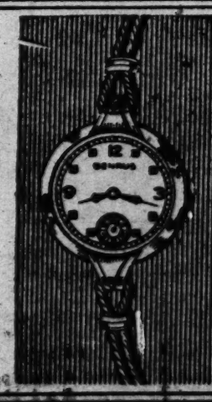

ALP Gains Name As Sole Party of Clean Government

By Arnold Sroog

With Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party state chairman, taking the offensive in exposing Mayor O'Dwyer's frantic efforts to preserve Tammany's grip over the Surrogate's Court, the ALP has emerged as the sole good government party in the city, standing alone against the corrupt machines of the other parties.

This development marks a change from the days of the LaGuardia coalition regime in the city, when it was still possible for good-government forces to work within the Republican party locally and to form a sizeable non-partisan group such as Fusion to work with LaGuardia. At that time the ALP formed one of the groups within the coalition.

O. JOHN ROGGE

What has brought this shift in political alignments out into the open is the battle over the N. Y. County Surrogate. The Democrats, who have had steady control of this patronage plum for decades, face defeat this year without ALP support. As a result they tried to swing a back-door deal with the ALP for its support, but got turned down cold.

★

THE IMPORTANCE of the Surrogate to Democrats and Republicans alike lies in the legal fees which favored attorneys receive for being assigned control of estates not covered by wills. Thus through their control of the Surrogacy in the past, the Democrats have been able to keep their machine well-greased by handing out fees totalling more than $1,000,000 annually to a handful of Democratic lawyers in key positions in the Tammany machine. In addition, these fees also meant sizeable contributions to the Democratic Party from those getting the assignment from the Surrogate.

This year, faced with a three-cornered race and with the prospect of citywide defeat because of the unpopularity of the Truman Administration, the Democrats are up against the prospect of losing this plum. The Republicans, seeing their big opportunity to create a machine in the image of Tammany Hall, nominated a hand-picked errand boy for Gov. Dewey, Judge George Frankenthaler. The Democrats, after a bitter internal fight between Mayor O'Dwyer and a rival Tammany faction, nominated Judge John A. Mullens, a long-time hack.

★

WHEN THE ALP, acting on the proposal of Marcantonio, named O. John Rogge as its candidate, O'Dwyer got on the phone and tried to threaten Marcantonio with reprisals, if Rogge were not withdrawn in favor of Mullens. Rogge and Marcantonio promptly went to the public and pulled the curtain back on the Mayor's frantic efforts to preserve Tammany's grip on "the estates of orphans and widows" as the Mayor put it, when he was feuding with his rivals in Tammany.

The Liberal Party, which conducted a shameless flirtation with the Mayor during the fight to preserve the five-cent fare, found Mullens too difficult to swallow and plumped for Gov. Dewey's boy Frankenthaler. Mixed up in this deal was the Liberal Party's desperate attempt to work out a three-party gang-up against Marcantonio. When this fell through, the Liberal Party lined up with the GOP and threw its support to Republican candidate John Ellis, a Wall Street lawyer.

The corruption that used to be the hallmark of the Democrats in local politics has now enveloped both the Republicans and Liberals also. In the Bronx, for example, the weak Republican apparatus controlled by John J. Knewitz has lined up with Democratic Boss Edward J. Flynn in a complete joint slate of candidates against the ALP, with the sole exception of the 26th Congressional District, where a Republican Taft-Hartleyite is the incumbent.

Knewitz has been Bronx County Clerk on Flynn's sufferance for many years and the deal arrived at between the two parties calls for divvy of the swag between both machines. The Liberals, who went along playing the tail to Flynn's donkey, will pick up whatever crumbs are dropped by Flynn and Knewitz.

★

THE SAME COALESCENCE of Republicans and Democrats is going on in Brooklyn, where GOP boss John R. Crews has thrown his support to Democrats facing defeat at the hands of the ALP. Thus Assembly Minority Leader Irwin Steingut, who has often been identified with corrupt politics, has received Crews' blessing. The same goes for Rep. Abraham Multer in the 14th Congressional District, who faces a stiff challenge from ALP candidate Lee Pressman. Multer was the only Brooklyn Congressman to vote for the draft.

All these complicated maneuvers against the ALP have the same single aim — to freeze the people out of any chance to throw off the rule of the old political machines. However, they have the added result of leaving the remaining good-government forces in these parties with no political home, since the deals inevitably strengthen the worst and most corrupt elements in the old-line machines.

The men who fought for the late

(Continued on Page 21)

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Deny CP Leaders Right to Travel

By Olive Sutton

Judge John W. Clancy of the U. S. District Court yesterday denied an appeal to permit three of the 12 indicted Communist leaders the right to travel freely in the United States.

The three who appealed were William Z. Foster, Communist Party national chairman, Eugene Dennis, general secretary, and Henry Winston, organizational secretary.

The judge imposed his decision with the single word, "Denied," a few hours after he brusquely throttled presentation of an affidavit from William Z. Foster, Communist Party national chairman, setting forth the vital constitutional issues at stake.

At the morning courtroom session, the Judge announced he would "reserve judgment," but his arbitrary and impatient conduct of the proceedings indicated he was operating on the premise that the 12 are guilty until proven otherwise.

Foster's affidavit, which was entered i nthe court record, dealt in firm terms with this perversion of the constitutional guarantee that a person is innocent until proven otherwise. This was, it declared, "tantamount to holding that an indictment is a conviction . . . It violates the fundamental presumption of innocence. It finds the defendants guilty before trial. It misconstrues the function of bail."

Judge Clancy shut off Abraham Unger, the attorney for the 12, before he had scarcely begun, and called on U. S. prosecutor John F. X. McGohy, who repeated the contention that permitting the indicted leaders to travel freely would constitute approval and license of the activities for which they are indicted.

When McGohy was done, the Judge answered Unger's request to be fully heard with a sharp: "No, I will not." He called for the next case, ignoring Unger's further requests.

Judge Sulvester Ryan has already granted Gilbert Green and Carl Winters the right to travel.

McGohy completely withheld this fact, and asserted that in another hearing Judge Kaufman had held that such permission would constitute licensing the indicted leaders' activities. Unger was not able to correct McGohy on this in the court, but later reminded reporters that Kaufman had, in fact, withdrawn that statement.

The Federal Rules of Criminal procedure of the U. S. Supreme Court, the affidavit pointed out, provides "that the defendant is to appear in the District Court of the United States in accordance with all orders and directions of the court," and makes no provision for confining the defendant to the jurisdiction of any particular district.

The affidavit also submitted that:

*****To deny leaders of the Communist Party the right to take part in th eelection campaign is "to discriminate in favor of other political parties."**

The indictments, it added in this connection, have been termed "part of the aim of the Republican and Democratic Parties to carry out their political programs, which if successful, would lead this country to fascism and the brink of war. To amass the evidence thereof is part of our own defense in this case. To bring that message to the people is ou rduty as citizens no less than as leading officers of a major political party."

The indictment "threatens the very existence" of the Communist Party and makes it even more essential that the defendants "discuss the issues in this case with our fellow citizens throughout the country . . .", the affidavit asserted. The enormous hostile newspaper and radio publicity is aimed at influencing the course of the case, it declared, and leaves the Communist Party leaders with no channel except the public platform.

RESTRICTS LEADERS

The travel restriction further deprives the defendants of the opportunity to prepare an adequate defense through consulting and retaining attorneys prepared to defend their case, according to the affidavit, on the grounds that it raises the fundamental right, "of Americans to come together and organize a political party of their own choice, and to advocate its principles and program, without interference by the government." The travel restriction also deprives the defendants of the opportunity to bring witnesses, and to raise funds for their defense.

"No one can seriously raise the question as to whether we will be available for the trial of this case, the statement said. "We have publicly stated our intention to fight this case to the end. More is at stake than our individual fates. We are fighting the battle of constitutional democracy versus fascism and there is no danger that we will have run away from that battle. Our record over 30 years is the history of our fight for constitutional democracy against its numerous enemies."

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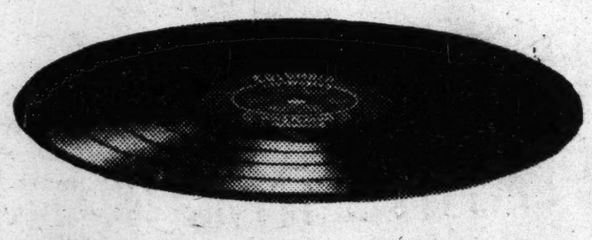

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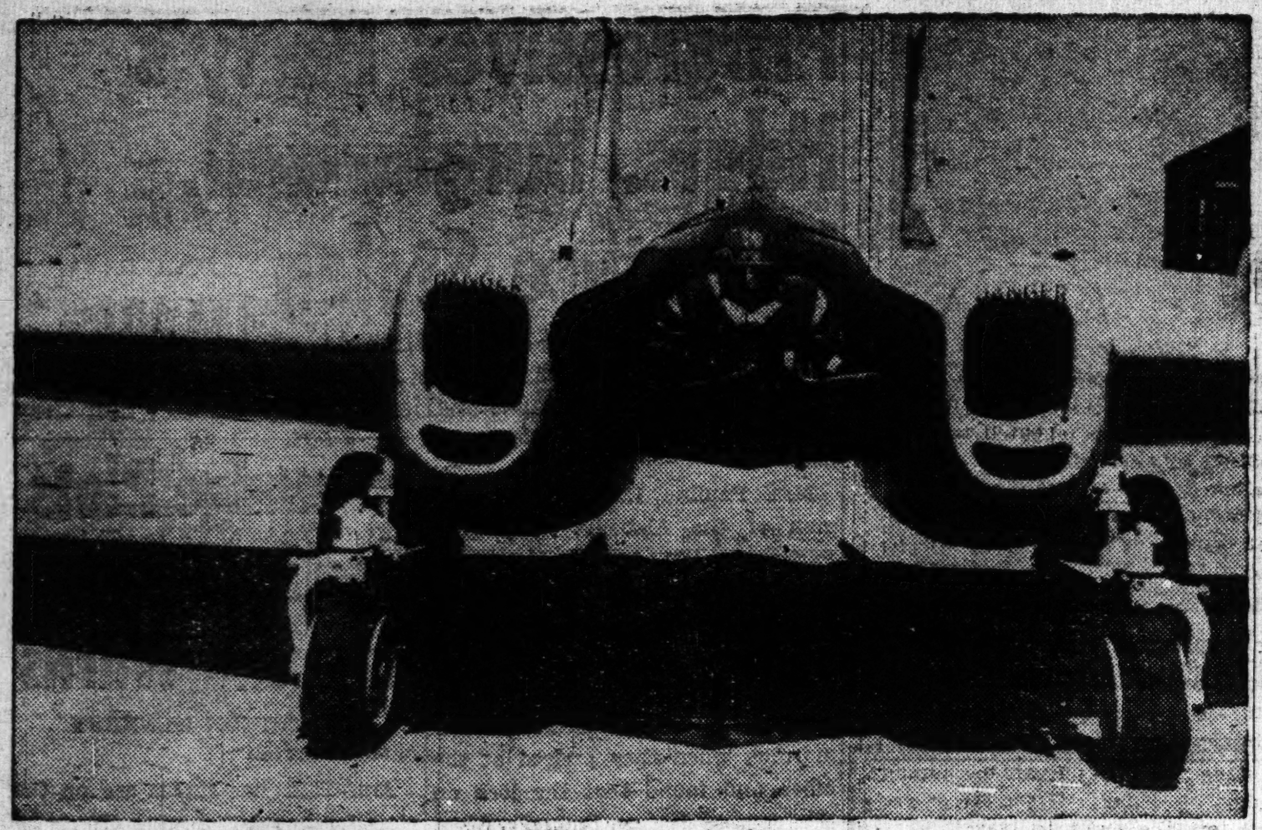

WEIRD FIGHTING PLANE, the XP-79 Flying Wing pictured above, is a jet-propelled craft designed to slice through opposing planes without destroying itself.

Texans Picket Meat Packers, Chain Grocers

HOUSTON, Tex. — Further demonstrative actions against high prices are being taken in Texas, where tne nationwide meat strike was started.

In Dallas, the Progressive Party threw a picket-line around the huge packers upon whom full responsibility was placed for the scaring meat prices.

Joe Bailey Irwin, Progressive candidate for Congress, from the Dallas area, pledged the "full support of the Progressive Party to the housewives of Texas, in their fight to bring prices within reach."

The pickets demanded roll back of prices to pre-inflation levels and adequate price controls.

Their demand was also raised in Austin, where a roving picket line with placards and leaflets toured the downtown shopping area. There were demonstrations at chain grocery stores throughout the city.

Some of the Austin placards charged that "Outrageous Profits Mean Outrageous Prices," and "Both Old Parties Keep Prices High!"

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Miners Walk Out As Company Ducks Disaster Blame

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Coal miners of Alabama who slave underground for J. P. Morgan's Tennessee Coal and Iron Company are on strike against death. Almost 8,000 Negro and white coal miners are out as an aftermath of an explosion at the Edgewater mine which cost the lives of 11 men. Alabama's state mine inspector put the blame for the explosion on the supervisors. The two men directly responsible for this explosion, according to the inspector, were not fired by TCI (U. S. Steel subsidiary). Instead the company shifted the two supervisors to one of the other six TCI mines.

In a matter of hours the word spread through the mines. The miners downed tools and walked out in 100 percent solidarity. They insist that the lives of no miners can be trusted to these men. They say they will only go back to work when these supervisors, whose carelessness is blamed for the 11 lives, are fired completely.

As this is written the company is refusing to protect the lives of the coal miners by firing the supervisors. And the coal miners are refusing to dig coal until safety is assured.

Quarterly Profits Up

Industry profits in the April-June quarttr were 25.8 percent above those for the same period in 1947.

Jobless Pay Stalled

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (FP).—Drastic cuts in federal funds are forcing curtailment of public employment and jobless benefits services in Missouri. Unions are complaining that as a result of layoffs in the state division of employment security, payment of unemployment benefits are being held up for several months.

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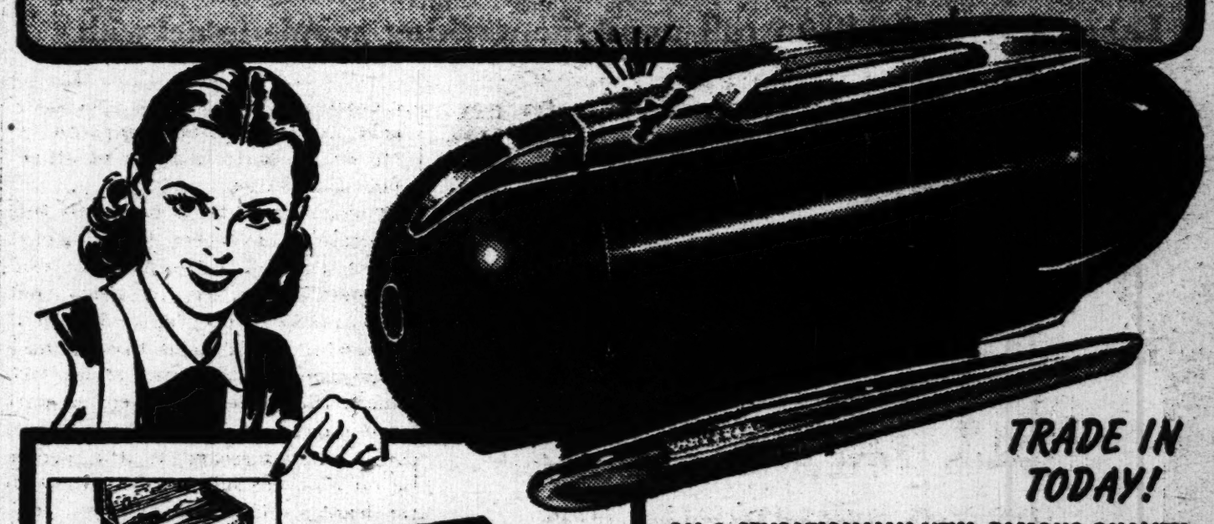

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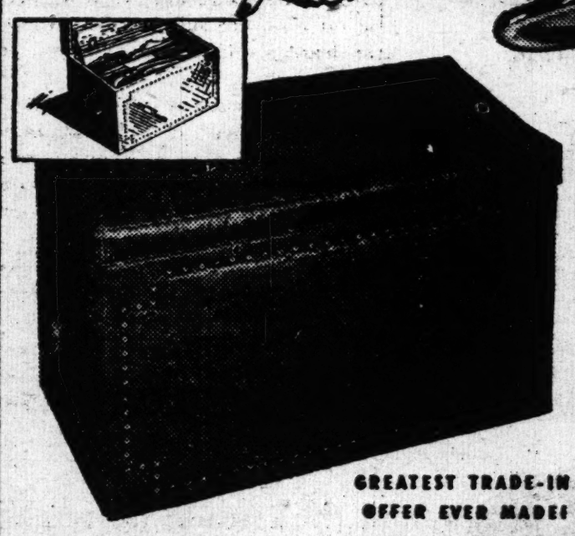

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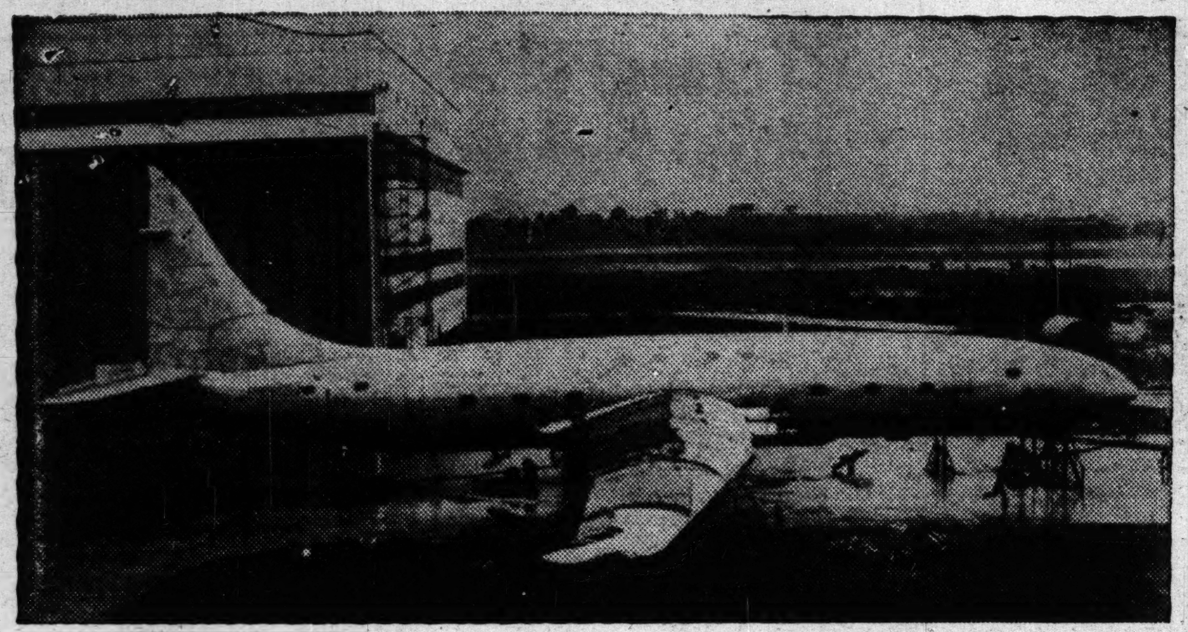

GREAT BRITAIN'S CHALLENGE to America for supremacy in transatlantic air travel is this Brabizon I, a 15-ton air monster which will be flight-tested in November at Bristol, England.

The Furriers Joint Council Appeals to the Unions

The Furriers Joint Council of New York wishes to utilize Labor Day of 1948 to call upon the working people to act with greater energy and determination to secure justice and peace for the people of Israel.

President Truman promised to lift the embargo on shipments of arms to Israel.

President Truman promised *full* recognition to the state of Israel.

President Truman promised a loan of $100,000,000 to the state of Israel.

NONE OF THESE PROMISES HAS BEEN LIVED UP TO.

We call upon the working people and their trade unions who are always in the forefront of every struggle for independence and freedom to redouble their efforts and to renew the demand upon President Truman to carry out his promises

FURRIERS JOINT COUNCIL OF NEW YORK

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Progressives Party's Hdqts. Burglarized, Literature Stolen

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Attempts at intimidation and retarding the progress of the Alabama Progressive Party were made by local reactionaries Tuesday night when they burglarized the party headquarters here.

Mrs. Pauline Dobbs, vice-chairman of the Alabama Progressive Party said: "This was an attempt of local KKK elementss and Dixiecrats to stop Wallace's tour through the state."

Progressive Party leaders knew nothing of the raid until the next morning when they arrived at the office and found that the lock on the door had been broken. Then they discovered that pamphlets, song-sheets, leaflets, membership lists, correspondence and the entire mailing list had been taken.

Clothes which Mrs. Dobbs had left in an overnight case were on the floor. The men had apparently taken the case to use for their pillage.

Addressograph plates were also missing. "They were heavy," said Mrs. Dobbs, "which means that a large group was here."

Police headquarters were notified by Robert Travis, Jr., state chairman of the Progressive Party.

When investigators arrived at the office they spent most of their time snooping around and reading over what material had been left in the office.

Poland Will Have Ample Food in '48

WARSAW (Telepress). — Food production in Poland this year will satisfy all consumers' needs, create an export surplus and provide ample supplies for livestock breeders. Bread rationing is to be abolished soon.

These facts emerge from a survey of the food position given by Poland's Minister of Supply, M. Lachowicz.

The area sown in Poland this year exceeded last year's by 800,000 hectares, or nine percent. The yield per hectare increased from last year's average of nine quintals to an average of 12 quintals.

It is noted that funds spent last year upon importing 740,000 tons of grain can now be used for improving capital equipment. Livestock breeding, too, can now proceed with full force; an even greater proportional increase can be expected than in the first five months of this year, when meat production exceeded by 59 percent that of the corresponding period last year.

MANILA NEWS STRIKE ENTERS SIXTH WEEK

MANILA, (ALN).—A five-week strike at the Evening News continued here as publisher Ramon Roces refused to grant pay boosts or meet other demands of the workers. The Philippine Court of Industrial Relations is seeking to arrange a settlement. The Evening News strike began after publishers ousted Cipriano Cid, editor of the paper and president of both the Philippine newspaper guild and the Congress of Labor Organizations.

Talmadge Plots Election Riots, Kennedy Warns

BY STETSON KENNEDY

By Federated Press

Anti-Talmadge forces are on the alert for any last-minute efforts by the woolhatters or bed-sheeters to stir up a race riot which might assure Herman Talmadge's victory in Georgia's Sept. 8 gubernatorial primary.

The resurgent Ku Klux Klan, which has long regarded the election of "Hummon" its No. 1 job in '48, has made good its goal of an active klavern in each of Georgia's 159 counties. The mass Klan initiation on Stone Mountain July 23 was attended by 10,000, nearly half of them active members. A follow-up demonstration in Rossville Aug. 21 drew another crowd of 7,000.

In what may be a preview of what may happen on the eve of the statewide primary, the KKK has in recent months staged over a dozen masked parades and cross-burnings the night before county contests. Innovations consisted of Klan propaganda dropped from airplanes over the Negro sections of Columbus, small white coffins labelled "KKK" left on Negroes' porches at Swainsboro and Sandersville, and scorched bits of paper mailed to Mt. Vernon Negroes "U beter stay at work tomorro—kkk."

Most of the crosses have been burned on courthouse lawns. One of them bore a placard: "This cross burned with county fuel oil." Effectiveness has ranged as high as 100 percent, as a Wrightsville where not one of the 400 registered Negroes dared to vote. Negro population of that county is 4,500.

Five Negroes Are Candidates

DURHAM, N. C.—Mary Price of Greensboro was nominated today as the Progressive Party candidate for governor of North Carolina.

The Progressives named a partial slate of state and congressional candidates including five negroes and seven whites.

Kenneth Harris of Wrightsville Beach was nominated for lieutenant-governor.

W. T. Brown was nominated for the U. S. Senate.

NORWAY LABOR ATTENDS SOVIET LABOR PARLEY

OSLO (ALN).—The Norwegian Trade Union Council plans to send representatives to a labor conference in the Soviet Union. Exchange of Soviet and Norwegian views at union meetings is nothing new.

Labor Day Greetings

not carried in this edition, will appear in the Monday, September 6th, issue of the Daily Worker. Our many thanks for your cooperation.

THE WORKER.

A Call to Action--

to all New York Communists!

The decisive days of the 1948 Election Campaign are here!
Only nine weeks remain between now and Election Day, Nov. 2.

> **"We live in grave times. The dangers of war and fascism are exceedingly great. Only the common people of America, and in the first place the working class, can change our nation's course and save it from disaster. The 1948 elections can help determine which way America shall go. Your vigilance, your united action in this election and in defense of your rights can strike a blow for peace and freedom. The future of your country lies in your hands."—1948 Platform, Communist Party.**

We call upon all Communists to redouble your efforts in these final weeks.

New York is the nation's key political battleground.

New York progressives will roll up a huge vote for the Wallace ticket and reelect Vito Marcantonio and Leo Isacson and elect other progressives. Communists will give special emphasis to the candidacy of S. W. Gerson, Communist-ALP candidate for City Council in Brooklyn. ***The first key round of the election battle takes place Sept. 27 through Oct. 2—registration and enrollment week (upstate, Oct. 1, 2, 8 and 9). A doubled labor enrollment is the guarantee of a maximum vote on Election Day. Every Communist should register and enroll and be responsible for at least four other persons.***

Communists have an indispensable contribution to make in this election campaign. Our Marxist understanding enables us to deepen the understanding of the people, increase their fighting spirit and aid their solid, united action. Our socialist perspective inspires our members to the most active, consistent participation in the struggles of today as the foundation for a world without exploitation, discrimination or war.

Victory requires a larger, stronger Communist Party. Your State Committee is launching, as a vital part of the election campaign, a drive for 4,000 new members, 11,000 new Daily Worker readers and 20,000 new Sunday Worker readers.

The use of red-baiting as the number one political weapon by both old-line political parties requires, as never before, that we Communists speak directly to millions of Americans.

The growing movement against the monstrous indictments of the national leaders of our Party proves the possibilities of defeating fascism and of building our Party in this critical period.

We Call on all Sections and Clubs:

Keep your headquarters open nightly from now until Election Day.

Organize special machinery for Registration Week.

Organize radio parties for the campaign broadcasts beginning Tuesday, September 7th.

Map out immediate plans to spread the Daily Worker and The Worker and to build the Party!

Hold at least one open-air rally Weekly.

Keep your clubs functioning, with weekly meetings.

Above all, join in and be alert to the issues in your community and shop.

- **Show the Communists in *action*, fighting for needs of the people!**
- **Help spread the movemements against police brutality, to bring down living costs and restore the five cent fare, for peace, for repeal of the draft, against the betrayal of Israel, for housing and schools.**
- **Help build a mighty movement against the indictments of our national leaders.**

The opening gun for our election campaign and against the indictments will be sounded at the

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Election Rally

Thursday, September 23rd

Get your tickets now! Bring your friends!

BE A FIGHTING MEMBER OF A FIGHTING PARTY! TO EVERY COMMUNIST AN ELECTION ASSIGNMENT!

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All out for Madison Square Garden, September 23!

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The Worker

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1948

Who Is Splitting Labor?

AMERICAN labor faces its official holiday this year with deep concern for its political position.

The gains made during the Roosevelt era have been largely wiped out. The anti-labor crowd is in the saddle and riding high. One position after another has been lost, as a Big Business-dominated Democratic Administration and an arch-reactionary Republican Congress alternated in kicking the workingman in the teeth.

Despite the attitude of the official trade union bureaucracy, however, the workers are not taking these defeats lying down. Together with their progressive allies among the Negro people, the middle classes and the farmers, they are fighting back politically with the organization of the Progressive Party.

The official trade union bureaucracy and those "liberals" who are under Social Democratic influence have, however, sold themselves to the imperialist expansionists.

Most of them are supporting Truman and are shying away from Henry Wallace. They try to cover their betrayal by picturing Truman as better than Dewey, and by attacking the Progressive Party for "dividing" the liberal and labor vote.

In this manner, they hope to persuade many workers and honest liberals, who are friendly to Wallace, that a vote for him will be "wasted."

* * *

THE simple fact is, however, that the Progressive Party's existence is the one political weapon the workingclass will have battling in their interests regardless of who is elected.

Of course, Truman will make militant, progressive speeches during the election campaign in order to hold on to labor support. But who can doubt, with his warlike policy and war economy, that he will continue and even speed up his strike-breaking and injunction activities if elected?

* * *

DEWEY and his Republicans make no bones about their anti-labor views and policies.

Hence, labor has only the Progressive Party to rely on. And the stronger this party emerges from the elections, the more effective will it be as labor's instrument in the battle against reaction.

The apologists for Truman within the labor and liberal movements also argue that the Progressive Party is dividing the liberal forces in the campaign for a more liberal Congress.

Unquestionably, election of a progressive Congress is a crucial problem of the campaign. Unity can and should be realized among all possible labor and liberal groups in behalf of liberal congressional candidates.

* * *

BUT those who trumpet the charge that the Progressive Party is dividing the liberal forces are hypocrites and deliberate liars.

They are, for instance, fond of mentioning Reps. Chet Holifield and Helen Gahagan Douglas of California as two liberals in danger of defeat because the new party has named candidates against them. But as has been pointed out time and again, the new party in California offered to name these two congressmen without conditions, and the offer was rejected.

Who, then, is splitting the liberal forces? The new party which proposed unity and which, when turned down, had to file its own nominees to prevent reactionaries from capturing its designation? Or the two congressmen who refused support of the new party?

It should be noted that in California, as everywhere else throughout the country, the new party is backing many liberal Democrats who are ready to work with it to lick reaction.

Far from dividing labor and liberals, the Progressive Party is the best guarantee that huge numbers of workers and other progressive-minded citizens who would otherwise remain inactive will get into the campaign to pile up a huge vote for progress and to elect progressive congressmen and women.

Face to Face

A Column of Criticism And Self-Criticism

By Benjamin J. Davis
Member, New York City Council

IN ONE of my recent columns a very unfortunate formulation appeared. It left the impression that white lawyers play no other role than "cheating and robbing" Negro clients. This, most certainly, is not true; and I did not mean to leave any such impression or to assert any such thing. It was an error of phrase and not of intention.

Some of the greatest battles ever waged in the court room in defense of the constitutional rights of the Negro people have been by white lawyers, among them, the late Joseph Brodsky, a Communist brilliant attorney; the late Walter Pollak, who twice argued the Scottsboro case before the U. S. Supreme Court, and many others who are no longer among the living. High on the list among the present lawyers are Carol King, Abe Unger, Dave Friedman, Stanley Faulkner, Joseph Tauber, Sol Cohn, many of whom have risked their lives serving as attorneys for Negro rights. It is not possible here to name them all, nor do I personally know all.

But what has been common to the greatest of these is their identification struggles of the Negro people. They have sought, through the use of their legal talents, to defend the constitutional liberties of the American people, which is the highest obligation of every member of the bar. Brilliant lawyers who, on crucial issues, use their brilliance in behalf of capitalist oppression are worse than no lawyers at all.

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THE column under criticism discussed the disbarment of Sara Pelham Speaks, Negro woman attorney, and the charge against the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, following their sharp attack upon police brutality in the city of New York. Other criticism came from readers with which I cannot agree.

One Brooklyn reader took exception to my description of the rape-charge against Rev. Harten as "strongly suspicious." But that description seems completely justified after the court itself dropped the charges against Rev. Harten. In addition, I have never known any court, from New York to Mississippi, to lean over backwards to free a Negro of a rape charge—since that accusation is one of the main ideological weapons of oppression of the Negro by the white ruling class.

Another reader in Harlem, Mr. W. H. D., thought I was really unfair to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which disbarred Mrs. Speaks, and felt that I shouldn't defend a person just "because he happens to be a Negro."

On the latter question, may I say that when the capitalist system in America — its courts, in particular, its monopoly press and its lily-white institutions — stop persecuting American citizens because they are Negroes, then I will stop defending them because they are Negroes, but not one minute sooner. That is based upon the notorious fact that Negroes do not have the same opportunities as white Americans; especially is this true of Negro women.

★

AT THE SAME itme, I have no defense for murderers or anti-social criminals—Negro or white, although it is necessary to keep in mind that the vicious system of discrimination against Negroes by American capitalism tends to drive them towards crime. The fact that more Negroes do not follow a life of crime, is proof of their vitality, of their good citizenship, of their confidence that they, with their allies, will fight through to freedom in a truly democratic America, as the Communist Party points out.

It is true that I don't have the facts of Mrs. Speaks' case and could not support her in the wrong. But I certainly wouldn't take as the gospel truth just anything the Supreme Court of New York, or of the United States tells us. I have had experience with the courts of America both as a lawyer and as a client. In neither case would I leave my or any other Negro's constitutional rights to the tender mercies of the capitalist courts.

Twelve Communists—including myself—are now under indictment under the most vicious frame-up ever perpetrated in all American judicial history, and one judge—a federal court, at that—has already adjudged us guilty all by himself. How can one rely on such courts! The people of America are the highest court and their popular pressure is decisive.

However, it seems that both the Brooklyn and the Harlem reader missed the main point of our column. How is it that both Rev. Harten and Mrs. Speaks were attacked at the moment when both were exposing the Nazi-like police brutality against Negroes in New York? Why doesn't the New York Supreme Court do something about that? Why isn't the arch-inciter of war — of mass murder — John Foster Dulles, disbarred? Why doesn't the federal court and the FBI do something about the force and violence used by police and lynch mobs against Negro citizens, instead of framing Communists who are doing something about it! This is the acute question that should command far more attention from our readers.

The Worker Labor Day Supplement

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1948 SECTION 2

Labor Must Chart a New Course

By **WILLIAM Z. FOSTER,** *National Chairman of the Communist Party*

THE people of the United States obviously now face a very difficult situation. There is a daily sharpening danger of a new war; the country is far advanced in inflation, the forerunner of an economic crisis, and fascism is visibly making rapid strides in our country.

These menacing developments are the results of the policies of big business, which dominates our government, lock, stock and barrel. And the worst of the situation is that the trade union leadership, which should be a strong force for peace, economic security and civil liberty, is tailing after big business, with no true labor policy of its own. Betraying the interests of the working class and the nation, it is servilely following the capitalists along a path which, if not changed by the people, can only lead to eventual national disaster.

In the crucial matter of foreign policy the top leaders of the AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods, Miners, etc., are giving full support to Wall Street's war program aimed at dominating the world. They are repeating every war-justifying slogan put out by the jingoes and warmongers. They take second place to no one in slandering the USSR. They are ardent backers of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. They are either tacit or open supporters of the gigantic program of militarization and war preparations now being put through by American imperialism. They allow themselves to be used as strikebreakers and union busters against the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Latin American Confederation of Labor. They are silent while the United States wages war against the struggling peoples of Greece and China, and they indorse every reactionary step taken by the State Department in its atombomb diplomacy. The top trade union leaders are no barrier whatever against war, to put it mildly. The warmongers have but to command and they obey.

* * *

THE PEOPLE'S URGENT STRUGGLE against inflation is also being betrayed by the top trade union leadership. It is true that these misleaders are conducting a scattering, but largely unsuccessful, fight to keep the organized workers' wages up with soaring prices.

They are making, however, no real assault upon the basic causes of inflation. They do not attack (or at most make only a token criticism) the fabulous profits of the employers, now running to almost 30 billion per year. They are supporters of the huge military outlay by the government, totaling well on to 20 billions annually. And they support the squandering of several billion dollars yearly on the Marshall Plan for the rearming of Europe. They are also giving no leadership worthy of the name to the people generally in the latter's spontaneous struggle against high prices and high taxes. The profiteers in this country have nothing to fear from the type of men now occupying the key posts in the American labor movement.

These conservative leaders, many of whom are practically indistinguishable from capitalists in the general social outlook, are also playing a sorry role in the drive of Wall Street to establish fascism in this country, as part of its program of war and world conquest. They are among the worst red-baiters in the country. They either support outright (as the AFL) or make only token resistance against (as the CIO) the fascist Un-American Activities Committee. They made only a formal opposition to the Mundt police state bill, and their "fight" against the Taft-Hartley law has in it no element of militancy. They stand aside silent, while the present outrageous spy scare cultivates a dangerous hysteria among the American people. Only after President Truman, Gen. Eisenhower and Attorney General Clark have spoken out against it, did William Green timidly join them.

And their fight in defense of the Negro people's rights is worse than feeble. In short, as in the case of war and inflation, so with regard to encroaching fascism—the decisive leaders of the American labor movement are allowing themselves to be used and the labor movement to be crippled by the warmongering, fascist-minded capitalists.

* * *

THE BANKRUPTCY of the general economic and political policies of the top trade union leadership has come to a head in their support of Truman for the presidency—those of them who are not backing Dewey. It is nothing short of scandalous to try to delude the millions of organized workers into giving their votes to this blatant demagogue.

(Continued on Page 8)

'Foreign Agent' Smear as Old as Union

By Bernard Burton

Only thing new today is that some of those who shout it are inside the labor movement. But now as then, workers will answer it with better organization.

The tactic of smearing militant unionists as "foreign agents" is as old as the labor movement itself. As a matter of fact it goes back more than 100 years, long before even the AFL was ever thought of. The only thing new in the smear is that these days some of its most ardent advocates are found within the labor movement — AFL and CIO top right-wing officials, heads of the International Ladies Garment Workers.

THE LATE ART YOUNG DEPICTS A RECURRING SCE NE IN THIS DRAWING MADE IN 1936

American Capitalist (whining): "Now don't you go crazy like the Europeans. This country is different—it's the land of the free."

Back in 1835, and again in 1833 the employers of Boston used the smear to break a number of carpenters' strikes for the 10-hour day. Unions, they said, were un-American, imported by foreigners who introduced "a spirit of discontent and insubordination to which our native Mechanics have hitherto been strangers."

Those early unionists, and the public at large eventually got wise to the "foreign agent" cry, however, and answered it with better organization for the 10-hour day. In 1835 it resulted in the country's first general strike which began with a "turnout" of Philadelphia dock workers.

★

THESE WORKERS, employed at the Schuylkill River coal wharves, were soon joined by house painters, leather dressers, printers, carpenters, masons, coal heavers, even public workers. Every worker in the city was out and within three weeks the employers were compelled to give in.

The Philadelphia victory set off a wave of strikes from Massachusetts to Maryland and South Carolina. Most of them were successful and encouraged the growth of the newly formed city-wide and national labor bodies.

In this same period all crafts joined to former city trade union bodies in 13 areas, including New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, Pittsburgh, Cincinnatti, Louisville and Newark.

The New York General Trades' Union established a daily newspaper, the Union, one of its main jobs was to answer the "force and violence" and "foreign agent" scares hurled at militant unionists. The New York body also set up a strike fund which helped the New York Tailors' Union win a substantial wage raise in Oct., 1833.

★

THESE LESSONS soon resulted in the establishment of national unions between 1835 and 1836 — cordwainers, printers, comb makers, carpenters and handloom weavers. Although these organizations did not last long — primarily because of the lack of national links between industries and groups of workers in the same trade — they afforded helpful experience for the future building of permanent organizations.

This was also the experience of the first national labor federation, the National Trades' Union. The NTU was started in March, 1834, when the New York General Trades' Union invited central labor bodies from other cities to send delegates to a national convention.

The NTU lasted for three years. One of the reasons it floundered was because most of its leaders were middle class reformers who neglected struggles for immediate needs while pursuing utopian panaceas. The organization did, however, show the way for the next generation of workers and spoke out on such issues as wages and hours, public education and free land.

This early upsurge of labor activity coincided with a strengthening of Jeffersonian democracy and support for President Andrew Jackson. Many prominent Jeffersonian attorneys voluntarily undertook the defense of arrested strikers and union men charged with "conspiracy."

Struggles continued after this period but its next great spurt forward was linked with the fight against slavery and came while Abraham Lincoln occupied the White House.

They Fought the First Labor Day, Too

By Federated Press

The Knights of Labor had to meet in secret to organize the first parade. The press screamed, the bigwigs cried 'Radicals'—then as now.

JUST as in 1948, the labor haters were on the rampage when workers marched in the first Labor Day parade on Sept. 5, 1882.

Hounded by corporation spies, blacklisted when they tried to organize, members of the Knights of Labor had to meet secretly to plan their campaigns. The charge of "radical" was hurled at New York workers who organized a Central Labor Union to more effectively battle the bosses.

"Many of the trade unions of this city," said the New York Times disdainfully, "are led by foreign radicals. . . . The best results by employers (in fighting them) have been reached by weeding out agitators by a blacklist and having nothing whatever to do with trade unions."

The Central Labor Union's answer to the Taft-Hartleyites of that day was a Labor Day march down the city's most fashionable highway—Fifth Ave. The action sprang from a suggestion of Sec.-Treas. Peter J. McGuire of the Bro. of Carpenters & Jointers, who urged that "a day should be set aside as a festive day (for) a parade through the streets of the city."

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HE PROPOSED the first Monday in September, since "it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays."

The bosses threatened to fire workers who participated. But more than 30,000 bricklayers, freight handlers, typographers, painters, blacksmiths, cigar makers and others lined up for the march. "Labor Will Be United," "Strike With the Ballot," were slogans of those workers, who even then saw the need for independent political action.

The demonstration was "applauded loudly by the spectators who thronged sidewalks along the route," the New York Herald reported, adding in a worried tone: "The turnout appears to have been intended as an expression of supreme dissatisfaction."

The Journal of Commerce—big business journal then as now—commented: "It was not a memorial procession, was tributary to nothing, was apropos of nothing."

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TWO YEARS LATER workers marched in Cincinnati, O., and in Lynn and Haverhill, Mass. In 1884 the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions passed a resolution declaring the first Monday in September to be Labor Day. Two years later the AFL, successor to the federation, adopted the idea. In 1894 it became a national holiday.

"It is a lazy day, an excuse for those who are doing work . . . for one day to do nothing. . . . It should be turned into a day in no sense of demonstration but one of recreation," newspapers of the time commented, troubled over the militant spirit of the parades.

Strongest comment came from the American Architect & Building News, which said then what many big business boys are thinking now: "Labor Day . . . the very name of which should make every true American blush, ought to be abolished" and instead there should be "a procession of scabs (which) would contain the best, the most independent and ambitious part of the workingmen."

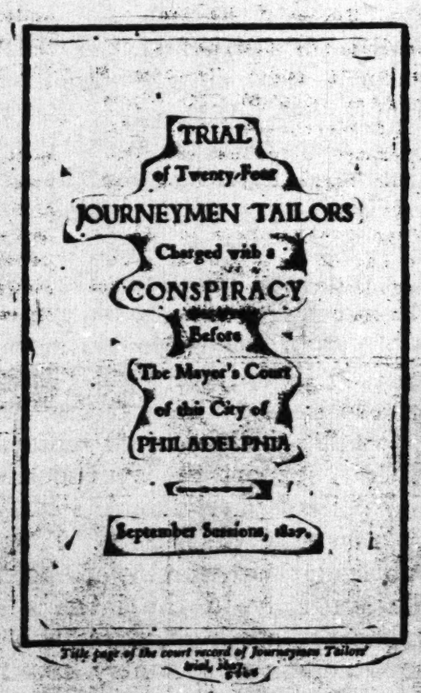
Labor Day parades this year will prove that American workers—66 years after the first demonstrations—are still fighting against those who would crush their spirit and break their unions.

Peter J. McGuire is best remembered as the founder of Labor Day. But he made a mark in the labor movement long before the historic day in 1882 when he introduced a resolution at a New York Central Labor Union meeting suggesting a workers' holiday.

McGuire played a leading role in the creation of the AFL and was named secretary of its founding convention in 1886. Before that he organized the Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners in 1881 and held the general secretary's job for 25 years.

A Socialist, McGuire was one of the earliest labor leaders to recognize that political action was part of the broad fight for better working conditions. He strongly opposed those who insisted that workers should keep out of politics and concentrate on straight economic issues.

He died in 1914 at the age of 62, a pioneer of the American labor movement.



Title page of the court record of Journeymen Tailors' trial, May 1827

Strikes were 'conspiracies' 120 years ago: This is the title page of the court record of the tailor union trial in Philadelphia. The 1827 strikers were charged with conspiracy.

Women Early Found The A-B-C of Struggle

In 1823 New York's women tailors launched the first all-women's strike. And ever since they've been shoulder-to-shoulder with men on the picket lines.

By Robert Friedman

"Oh! Isn't it a pitty, sang the girls of Lowell, Mass., "that such a pretty girl as I
Should be sent to the factory to pine away and die?
Oh! I cannot be a slave;
I will not be a slave,
For I'm so fond of liberty
That I cannot be a slave."

THAT was way back in 1836, when 2,500 women employes of the Lowell mills organized their Factory Girls Association and struck for one month against a 12½ percent pay slash and the "wicked oppressions attempted to be imposed upon us."

The fiery girls of Lowell lost their strike. Required to live, when working, in employer-owned "boarding houses," the strikers were evicted and had neither lodging nor funds with which to fight. But other strikes were won.

That was neither the first nor the last time American working women demonstrated their understanding and readiness to do battle for their rights.

★

IT WAS BACK IN 1823 when the first recorded "all women's strike" took place in America. The women tailors of New York organized and went on strike for more pay.

Most of the early labor struggles in which women participated saw their associations flash for only a brief moment across the scene. The women had to buck not only their employers but the general public condemnation of anything so "unladylike" as the spectacle of "females" openly demonstrating and organizing for their rights.

Yet it would have been surprising if the women of the mills and factories had not rebelled against conditions which included an average weekly pay of $2.25; hours from sunrise to 10 at night; a regimented life in company boarding houses, and regimented, purchasing of high-priced merchandise at company stores; sweeping pay deductions for all sort of minor rule infractions.

Anticipating the open shop policy of a later day, the factory owners forced their women workers to sign agreements not to join "any combination whereby the work may be impeded," on pain of forfeiting their semi-annually received wages.

★

BUT NEITHER EMPLOYER oppression nor the stuffy weight of anti-feminist convention could halt the militant struggle of the woman worker of a century ago. When, in 1828, 400 women of the Dover, N. H., textile mills, went out on strike, they marched through the town asking who could "ever bear the shocking fate of slaves to share?"

In the same New Hampshire town, six years later, the textile barons cut wages. And this time 700 girls quit work, paraded to the courthouse where they drafted this statement:

"SCAB!" A contemporary drawing from a women's strike in New York City in 1896.

"However freely the epithet of 'factory slaves' may be bestowed upon us, we will never deserve it by a base and cringing submission to proud wealth and haughty insolence."

And submit they would not. For, their strike lost, the girls went home rather than return to "the system of slavery attempted to be established in our manufacturing establishment," and they circularized the press advising job-seeking girls to keep away from Dover.

★

NOT ALL WORKINGMEN by any means held animus to those early struggles of women workers. Many did feel that women brought down wage standards. But more understanding was evidenced in 1834 by the men's Cordwainers Union who, when the Ladies Shoe Binders of Lynn, Mass., struck for pay, helped raise a strike fund, urged a boycott of the employers and refused to work for any rejecting the Ladies Shoe Binders' demands.

The temporary struggles and organization of the factory girls of the '30s bore fruit a decade later. Whereas the girls of the '30s came from homes right near the factories and mills and could and did return home, the panic of 1837 and the Irish immigrations made marked changes.

The later crop of factory girls were often far from home or had no home to go to. They were in the fight for better wages and conditions for keeps.

Thus the Lowell Female Labor Reform Association, formed in January, 1845, by 12 women cotton mill workers, was six months later a thriving, growing organization of 500.

THE ASSOCIATION engaged in a wide span of activities. It published its own paper, Voice of Industry; conducted political and election campaigning against "corporation or machine tools" and did, in fact, defeat for reelection the head of the Mass. legislative committee which turned down a measure to reduce working hours to 10 a day.

The women's organization fought the lies of the press which, its leader, Sarah Bagley declared, "takes every effort to slander our efforts and ridicule our operations."

Today, the great-great-grandchildren-in-spirit or in fact—of those fighting girls of Lowell can recall with pride and struggle with far greater expectation of success for their program:

". . . to roll on the great tide of reformation until from every fertile vale and towering hill the response shall be echoed and re-echoed: Freedom-Freedom for all!"

(Acknowledgment is made to Philip Foner, whose Labor Movement in the United States, published by International, was the source for the information in this article).

A parade of the striking women workers of Lowell in 1836 is shown in this contemporary print. The man in the foreground is selling copies of the song quoted at the beginning of this article.

For Negroes, Union Meant Door to Work

By John Hudson Jones

VIOLA Morton's mother used to tell her about "the union" and how "fair they are to the Negroes." But Viola didn't believe it. She had just graduated from Far Rockaway High School and "the teachers had told us for four years that folks in unions were gangsters and worse."

"Then my mother finally persuaded me to go down to Local 65. I saw what a union really was, and best of all, I saw Negroes getting jobs, and working in the union."

An attractive shapely, brown-skin woman of 26, Viola, is a clerk and union steward in one of the biggest button distributing companies in New York. She and her husband live in the Riverton Houses in Harlem.

The company had had a lily-white hiring policy for over 60 years, when Local 65, CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Union finally organized it in the late Thirties, and began dispatching Negroes for jobs.

"When I went there in 1941, a Negro had to have almost a college education to get a job," Miss Morton said.

SHE REMEMBERED ONCE when the company asked the union for a man with "blond hair and blue eyes" to act as a driver for a salesman.

"A Negro fellow was next on the list in the union hiring hall and they sent him."

The company at first refused to hire him, claiming that the salesman had a right to choose his own personal assistant.

"We tried to settle it, but they held out. So the whole shop just stopped work one day." In a short time the company had seen the error of its ways, hired the Negro driver, who's still working there, Viola declared.

"After I joined the union in 1941, I really began seeing things in a different light. I felt like I was wanted. That sure made a big difference. Lots of people can't understand how it hurts when you're mistreated just because you're a Negro."

★

IN THE SHOP there are about 250 workers, about 50 percent of whom are Negroes she said. The Negro workers are integrated throughout the various departments. And out of eight stewards elected by the workers, three are Negroes.

"When I first went there in 1941, I got $18 a week. Now I make $43, which isn't a whole lot though these days."

But one of the most fascinating things Viola learned about from working in the union, was politics. "I had some pretty screwy ideas about it, but then I began to see what it meant to me as a Negro." Soon she began canvassing for the American Labor Party in various campaigns.

"When I went to the Progress-Party convention in Philadelphia, I felt it was going to be good, but now I cant find words to express what I saw and felt. I haven't stopped talking about it yet!"

She is now raising funds in the shop for the Wallace-Taylor campaign. Besides that, three nights a week are spent at union headquarters. There are also mass people's mobilizations, picketing at lunch time with other unions, and helping organize a tenants group at Riverton.

The smartest thing Negroes can do today, Viola believes, is to "get in organizations that need and want us. We don't have to carry bags in the Republican and Democratic parties anymore you know!"

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FESTIVAL

PITTSBURGH
September 5

•

CLEVELAND
September 6

•

CHICAGO
September 11

•

DETROIT
September 12

•

PHILADELPHIA
October 9

•

NEW HAVEN
October 17

•

NEWARK
October 23

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NEW YORK
October 24

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Labor Day Greetings . . .

Fraternal greetings to the readers of the labor press on the occasion of Labor Day, 1948.

With such a grave domestic and world crisis facing the American people, caused by the profit - greedy monopolists of Wall Street in their drive for higher prices, to smash the labor unions, towards discrimination and anti-Semitism, the first peacetime draft in our history and more preparations for war, the working class must sound the alarm for all the American people and show leadership in organizing the people to fight back.

Our first challenge must be to defeat the Taft-Hartley Law that attempts to put chains on labor, enslave labor, destroy labor. We repudiate it, we refuse to accept it, we must not accept it. The Taft-Hartley Law must be defeated and repealed.

In this struggle, labor will record victories in preserving a decent American standard of living by bringing prices down, by ending profiteering, by winning adequate low cost housing, by wiping out lynching and discrimination and anti-Semitism and preserving civil rights, by wiping out the remnants of fascism and guaranteeing a life of peace, abundance and security.

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SAM BURT, *Manager*
LEON STRAUS, *Executive Secretary*

Greetings to Labor

From Bedding, Curtain and Drapery Workers,

Members of Local 140,

UNITED FURNITURE WORKERS UNION, CIO

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF
WAITERS AND WAITRESSES UNION
LOCAL No. 1, AFL

Extend Labor Day Greetings to
Organized Labor Movement

GREETINGS

from a group of

ARCHITECTS, CHEMISTS

and ENGINEERS

Greetings from

FURNITURE WORKERS UNION

Local 76B, United Furniture Workers

of America, CIO

Fraternal Greetings from the

FITTERS, LOCAL 65 of

UNITED SHOE WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO

487 Broadway New York 13

GREETINGS

For a people's victory in '48

New York Branch
NAT'L UNION OF MARINE COOKS & STEWARDS, CIO

Fraternal Greetings

from

BAKER LODGE 307,

JPFO of IWO

J. ALTMAN, *Pres.*
L. GREENSTEIN, *Sec'y.*

Greetings

from the guests and

staff of the

SHERWOOD

Jefferson School

Summer Camp

Greetings

from

SARA

LEON

HARRIS

D.D.S.

The ALLERTON-PARCHESTER
YOUTH SECTION, CP
(Bronx)
greets
THE WORKER
on this Labor Day and pledges to continue to build the Party and the Press

---

Greetings

from

IRVING WHITE
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LABOR DAY GREETINGS

The immense majority . . .

"All previous historic movements were movements of minorities, or in the interests of minorities."
"The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority."

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

575 SIXTH AVENUE WA 9-1600

"GREETINGS

from Joint Council No. 13, United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, for a democratic prosperous labor movement in America free from Taft-Hartleyites."

I. ROSENBERG, *Manager*
F. De NOVELLIS, *Secy-Treas.*

Labor Day Greetings . . .

The Garment and Millinery Workers hail The Worker and the Daily Worker as the true champions of the people against treacherous Social-Democrats.

We pledge more readers for The Worker and the Daily Worker.

GARMENT SECTION
Communist Party

Labor Day Greetings
CLOAK MAKERS CLUB No. 8
Needle - Garment Section
Communist Party

Greetings
CLOAK MAKERS CLUB (C No. 1)
Communist Party

Labor Day Greetings
Communist Party Club of Local 66, ILGWU

Labor Day Greetings
CLOAK MAKERS BRANCH (C No. 2)
Communist Party

Greetings
Club D 2, Dressmakers, Communist Party

Labor Day Greetings from Garment Workers:

Esther Zeltser
Abe Skotnik
Besse Lehman
Rose Miller
Lena Lerner
Ida Schwartz
Nettie Silverbrook
Evelyn Levine
Cossok
Mollie Lichtenstein
Lillie Kotkofsky
Esther Green

Labor Day Greetings

CULTURAL SECTION, COMMUNIST PARTY

Herbert Newton

1904—1948

Leader of many hard struggles in behalf of the unemployed, the Negro people and the working class generally, he added much to the rich tradition of the Communist Party. He fought for freedom, brotherhood and bread; reaction made him a victim of force and violence. No police club can smash his memory nor damage his magnificent contributions. His life and work will remain an inspiration to all who struggle for a better world.

In defense of civil liberties

THE SILVERMAN FAMILY

Greetings

from

'ESPERANTIST'

DAVID SILVER

JOEL ROTHMAN

To our vanguard paper, the champion of the truth, we send greetings and pledge our complete support in the constant struggle for peace and progress.

THE PIONEER YOUTH CLUB
Chicago, Ill.

Greetings

JUNIPER CLUB

Labor Day Greetings

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Greets
THE WORKER,
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Labor Day Greetings

JOHN SLIGHTAM

Labor Day Greetings in memory of my beloved husband and comrade

MAX

Died July 12, 1947

I pledge to continue his good work

ANNA COOPER.

Labor's Building the New Party

By Max Gordon

IN TWO months, American labor will face one of the most critical electoral tests it has ever undergone.

It has, in the Progressive Party, the outlines of the kind of political set-up it has been tending to for many years, an independent party in which it is in alliance with the Negro people, middle classes, farmers.

In this alliance, labor is the decisive group, though its leading position has not yet fully been realized in all areas and localities.

The sharp difference between Progressive Party is a party for two old-line parties, as far as labor is concerned, was obviously at the three major party conventions.

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AT THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, there were no labor delegates as far as is known. If there were any, they remained deeply hidden. There were no labor speakers, and no labor organizations maintained any connection with the convention leaders. In its make-up and spirit, the GOP convention was distinctly anti-labor.

In the Democratic convention, there were, according to rough estimates, about 135 delegates and alternates who were unionists, about five percent of the convention. Only one labor leader, A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railway Tranmen, addressed the convention, Whitney agreed to speak as a sort of penance for his bitter attacks on President Truman broke the rail strike.

CIO-PAC staff workers set up a headquarters in Philadelphia during the Democratic convention, but they were ignored, isolated, forgotten men. It was a far cry from the 1944 gathering, when CIO-PAC was one of the key groups at the convention, plugging for Henry Wallace for vice-president.

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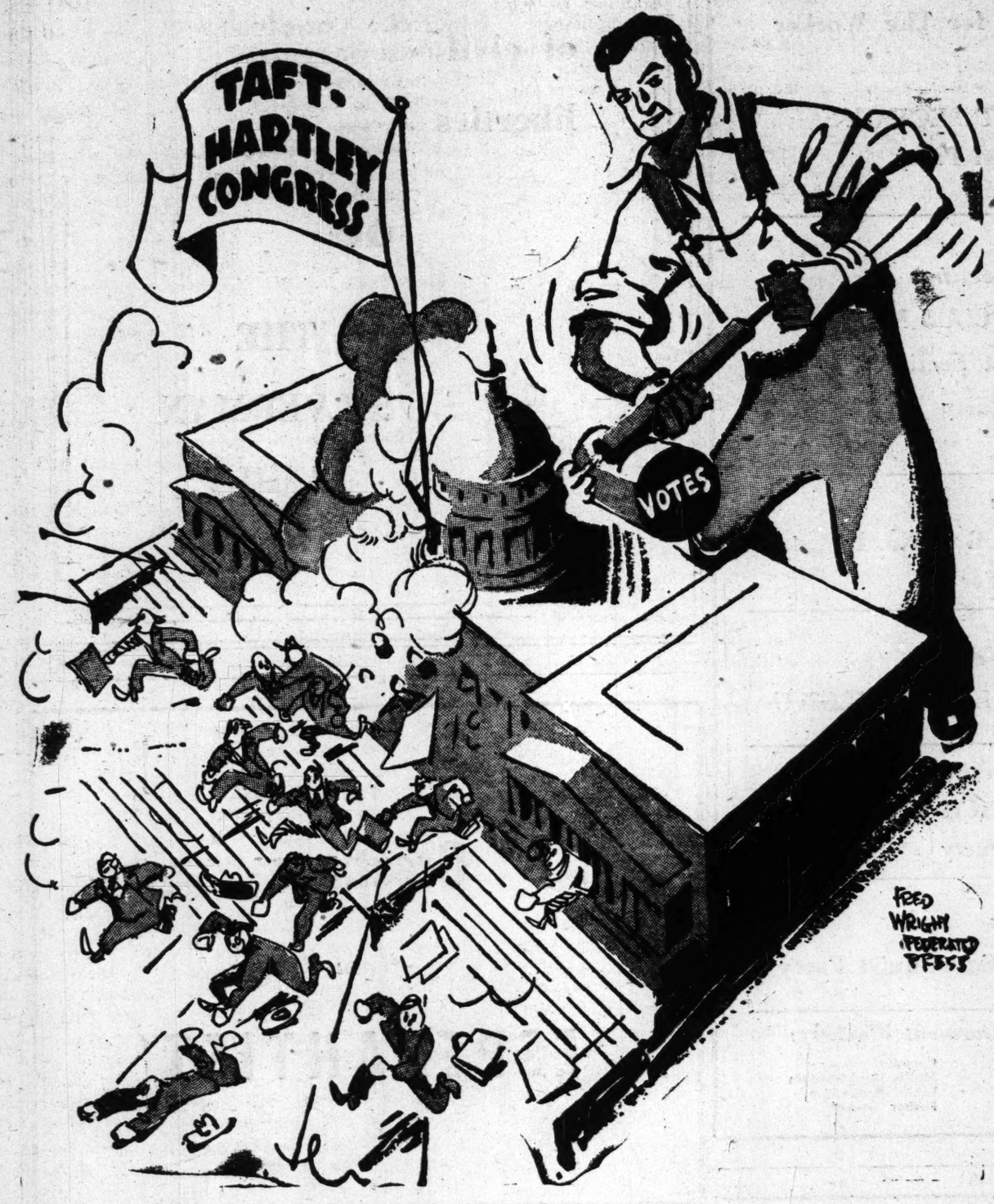
NO LABOR MEN played any part whatever in the machinery of the two old-line party conventions, in their steering comtees or other important bodies. Naturally, since both the parties are steered entirely by Big Business.

The situation was the reverse at the Wallace convention. Trade unionists not only made up about a third of the 3,200 delegates, but they were also active leaders of the convention.

Permanent chairman was Albert Fitzgerald, president of the CIO United Electrical Workers. Lee Pressman, former general counsel of the CIO and of the United Steelworkers, was secretary of the Platform Committee.



Hugh Bryson of the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards, was secretary of the Rules Committee.

Scores of unionists studded the major committees, headed state delegations, addressed the convention from the platform. They included miners, steel workers, auto workers.

Leading candidates for office in many states are labor men, both union officials and rank-and-filers. The convention held special conferences of workers in particular industries. No previous national popular party in American history has had such a set-up.

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INEVITABLY, the platforms of the three major parties reflected their make-up. The Republican platform praised the Taft-Hartley Law as a "sensible reform of the labor law," and promised more of the same. Gov. Dewey also bestowed his blessing upon the law.

The Democrats, recognizing that this was absolutely essential if they were to get official labor backing, called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law in their platform. But then they added this mumbo-jumbo under cover of which other Taft-Hartley Laws can be passed:

"We advocate such legislation as is desirable to establish a just body of rules to assure free and effective collective bargaining, to determine, in the public interest, the rights of employes and employers to reduce to a minimum their conflict of interests, and to enable unions to keep their membership free from Communistic influences."

This is the general language under which the Republicans justified the Taft-Hartley Law.

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THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY alone gave organized labor its rightful due in its platform.

"The Progressive Party recognizes that from the earliest period of its history, the organized labor movement has taken leadership in the struggle for democratic and humanitarian objectives," the platform stated. "Organized labor remains the mainspring of America's democratic striving, and the just needs of labor are of special concern to the Progressive Party.

"We hold that every American who works for a living has an inalienable right to an income sufficient to provide him and his family with a high standard of living. Unless the rights of labor to organize, to bargain collectively, and to strike are secure, a rising standard of living cannot be realized."

The Wallace platform then demanded repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and reinstatement of the principles of the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Norris-LaGuardia anti - injunction Act; the right of workers in public industry to organize and strike, a $1 an hour wage minimum and full pay equality for everyone; and several similar measures.

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HENCE in its make-up, spirit and programmatic position, the the workingman, despite the positions taken by the labor buseaucracies, who are influenced by reactionary political considerations.

Of key importance, too, is that the Progressive Party is similarly a party for the Negro people and represents that alliance of Negro and labor which is essential to labor's advance in America.

With all the power of Big Business directed at crushing the threat to its political domination represented by the new party, American labor will have to prove by its activities in the shops, unions and communities these next two months whether it has politically grown up enough to sustain this party.

The New Road for Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

Truman and the reactionary clique surrounding him are just as responsible as the Republicans for the present difficult situation in this country—the growing war danger, the soaring living costs, and the increasing menace of fascism. Truman in addition, also broke four national strikes and was basically responsible for the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law.

At the Democratic Party convention even the AFL, CIO and Railroad Union leaders could not stomach Truman as that party's Presidential candidate. And they would have been glad instead to get Eisenhower, Douglas, or any of a half dozen other figures. But the labor leaders were brushed aside by the Demorcatic bosses and made to accept the capitalist reactionary Truman, whether they liked him or not.

Now, swallowing their chagrin, they are going about the country calling upon the workers to vote for this warmed - over, second-hand candidate, a proven enemy of labor and the people. The workers have nothing to gain and everything to lose by the election of this reactionary. There is no choice between him and that other darling of Wall Street, Gov. Dewey.

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IT'S HIGH TIME that such political servility on the part of the top leaders of organized labor should cease. The trade union movement, with its 15,000,000 members and many millions more of potential allies, is strong enough to stand on its own feet economically and politically.

Labor must chart a new course. And the heart of this new course must be that the labor movement should stop tailing after the capitalists and pursue its own policy, one in the interests of the working class and the American people. The labor movement must become the champion of world peace, of the fight against inflation, and of the defense of civil liberties against encroaching fascism. With such an independent progressive line, organized labor would quickly become the decisive political force in the country, which, with the existing pro-capitalist lickspittle policies of its top leaders, it certainly is not at the present time.

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THE BROAD MASSES and many of the lower officials are ready for this new course by the labor movement, for a break with the reactionary policies now prevailing. They want to fight against the many evils that already beset them and against the many others that threaten them. This readiness on their part is shown by the deep-seated and often - expressed anti - militarist and peace sentiments among the people, by the workers' strike sentiment, by their fighting spirit generally against the profiteers and price-gougers, by their stubborn defense of civil liberties in the face of the rank betrayal of their leaders, and by the gallant struggle of the Negro people against a host of enemies.

Especially are these new struggle trends represented in the growth of the Progressive Party, headed by Henry Wallace. This party is a crystalization of the healthiest and most clear-sighted elements in the labor movement.

The new political party which has just been suggested by Walter Reuther to be organized after the elections would not further the burning need of labor for a new working-class course. On the contrary, it would lay only fresh difficulties in the workers' path. The recent rise in influence of such reactionary Social Democrats as Reuther, Dubinsky, Rieve, Green, and other is one of the more sinister, negative signs of the crisis of leadership now prevailing in the trade union movement. These Social Democrats are following the lead of big capital no less faithfully than are the old-time conservatives, Green, Murray, Woll, Hutcheson, Lewis, and their like.

All a new political party led by Reuther would mean would be to doll up the policies of big business with tricky, left - sounding phrases. The reactionary substance of its policy would remain the same, but the betrayal would become more cunning and deceptive. What is needed is not a Social Democratic version of the present AFL and CIO policy of support of warlike American imperialism, but a complete break with that policy.

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AMERICAN ORGANIZED labor now stands at one of the most critical moments in its history. It is tragically absurd to suppose that the top trade union leadership can continue its present policy of following Wall Street big business in its imperialistic course towards war, economic breakdown, and fascism, without there being an eventual disaster to the labor movement and the people. Already, in fact, the trade unions have become devitalized and hamstrung. The new course for labor — the development of a pro-peace, anti-monopoly, anti-fascist policy — is imperative for the future safety and welfare of the labor and progressive movement.

Solely by such a policy will organized labor be able to protect itself from the present assaults of big capital, not to mention laying the basis for a forward march. An the necessary democratic fighting policy must come from the bottom, from the rank and file, because the top leadership is profoundly corrupted by American imperialism. To initiate it is the job of the progressive masses of workers and lower officialdom, of the left and progressive-led trade unions. It is a task that must be faced up to clear-sightedly and resolutely. Only at its peril can organized labor follow the present course of its reactionary top leadership.

World of Labor

Remembering the Real Spirit of Labor Day

By George Morris

THE SPIRIT that gave birth to Labor Day wasn't what conservative union leaders eventually made of it. The first Labor Day parade in Chicago in 1882 and the first such parade in New York in 1884, spring essentially from the same vigorous rise of labor that marked the eight-hour movement of that period. It was the same movement among the workers that gave birth to May Day. The latter was baptized in the blood of Chicago's Haymarket victims in 1886.

It was not until 1890, however, that on suggestion of an American delegate, a Socialist congress in Paris decided to make every First of May a world-wide day of labor. And it was not until 1894 that an act of Congress made the First Monday of September Labor Day. The developments that led to the two labor days, have a parallel in present-day events and important lessons.

The early eighties marked the high point of union strength and vigor for the 19th century. Some million workers were in unions when the eight-hour movement began. The rise was comparable to the sweep of industrial unionism in the birth period of the CIO. Very anxious to stem the tide, the newborn trusts of America mobilized their Pinkerton thugs and spies and released a red-baiting hysteria through the country.

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THE bomb-throwing episode outside the McCormick Reaper Works and the frameup and eventual hanging in Haymarket Square of the best loved labor leaders of Chicago, was the "Reichstag Fire" of that time. Howard Fast tells the story vividly in his "American." That was the signal for an attack on all labor that soon left unions a shambles.

It was not until a generation later that organized labor in America came back to the million mark. But that million was of a changed quality. Instead of being the vigorous and much stronger movement the unions might have been, their development was slowed and switched to a track of AFL conservatism and collaboration with employers. Many labor leaders, like the red-baiters or frightened leaders of today, joined the hysteria against the "reds," "anarchists" and "internationalists" as the fighting leaders were called. They played the good boy role, but soon found their own unions destroyed by the very fire they helped to fan. So when Labor Day was officially designed by an act of Congress, the basis was already laid to turn it into a day when labor leaders make love to the captains of industry.

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WE HAD another "Haymarket affair" in 1920 when the Palmer "red raids" signaled the attack. Again the conservative leaders thought they'd save their union by joining the hysteria. I well remember the Labor Days of the twenties when labor leaders prostrated themselves before the kings of industry and pleaded that their unionism is harmless. Their members harvested the bitter fruits.

Since V-J Day the corporations have been working up towards another "Haymarket affair" or "Reichstag fire." They have continually stepped up the momentum of a red-baiting hysteria. It is still a reliable weapon because most top labor leaders still use it themselves.

They scream at the indicted Communist Party leaders just as their prototypes did against the men hanged in 1886 and those who organized the first Labor Day parades in the country. The howl against the Communists, the indictments, congressional hearings and deportations find a close parallel in the eighties and twenties.

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AMONG the consequences already chalked up are the Taft-Hartley Law and its application to wipe out the closed shop, hiring hall, the right to strike, political freedom and other rights.

But most of our top labor leaders, notorious for ignorance, are especially ignorant of history. They learned nothing. **Their creed is called Taft-Hartleyism. But it is the same old worship of corporations. They believe that the harder they pray and prostrate themselves and sing psalms of management-labor love, the more likely are they to be spared from the blow.**

That, however, is only one side of the story. Important sections of the working class have learned from history. **The main feature of Labor Day 1948 is that despite all the hysteria and attacks, a sizable part of the labor movement continues to reject the cowards and traitors. The struggle for progressive unionism will reach a new and higher level as the real meaning of the anti-red hysteria registers in the minds and pay envelopes of the workers.**

Typos Still Maintain Militant Traditions

By Bernard Burton

THE AFL International Typographical Union was a thriving organization long before Labor Day was even conceived. The 100-year-old union, however, has continued to go forward in the tradition of its progressive foundations and set examples of economic and political militancy.

Its 90th convention in Milwaukee three weeks ago began and ended on a note of defense of the interests of all labor. It was a convention which pointed up the hollow rhetoric of a good many labor groups which issue fiery denunciations of the Taft-Hartley law but in practice crawl before the dictates of the law and even use T-H for their own purposes to fight any opposition within their unions.

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS of the convention included:

- **Continued refusal to sign T-H affidavits.**
- **A call for a united labor conference against injunctions and for repeal of the law.**
- **Defense of the rights of all workers, including Communists, and condemnation of the red-baiting hysteria.**
- **Establishment of set of qualifications for endorsement of a presidential candidate. These qualifications could fit only Henry A. Wallace.**
- **Endorsement of the ITU leadership which had been conducting such a program and a complete rout for anti-administration forces.**
- **Continued backing for the 1,500 Chicago printers, on strike for nine months.**

The character of the convention was established not merely in the adoption of the formal resolutions but in the free debate and atmosphere surrounding it. A large percentage of the delegates attended a special Wallace-for-President meeting and Progressive literature was prominently displayed on delegates' tables.

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ALTHOUGH ITU members are considered "conservative," there was no attempt to cut off any political expression. Daily Workers were among the papers sold and read at each session.

Those union officials who think they can get around T-H by signing affidavits would do well to listen to the words of ITU President Randolph who urged a policy of non-compliance. It should be recalled that Randolph and the ITU have been persecuted and harassed by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts on this question to a greater degree than nearly any other union.

"The idea of using the (Labor) Board," Randolph declared, "is not good for the union. The legal theory of the Taft-Hartley law is that if the government gives you protection in the right to organize that you then are morally and legally bound to accept all the burdens of that law. We want neither the benefits nor the burdens, because the benefits are non-existent and the burdens are heavy indeed."

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POINTING TO THE FACT that NLRB certification is no guarantee of union security and decent conditions, Randolph declared that "you have a perfect right to strike to make the employer bargain with you whether you have been certified or not, and if you don't have enough economic strength to strike for that reason you haven't enough to get any wage either."

"We do not have to beg for the right to organize and bargain collectively now," Randolph went on, "anymore than we have had to beg for them for a hundred years. The same factor determines whether or not working people of this country are going to get a fair living as has determined that point in the past, and that factor is the ability to withhold your labor, long enough to get a break. Eliminate that possibility and you are not engaged in collective bargaining at all; you are engaged in collective begging."

Some of the guest speakers caught the convention pitch. The New York State Federation of Labor, which outdid Parnell Thomas in a red-baiting spree at its convention, would also do well to heed the word of George Haberman, president of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor.

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HABERMAN, WHILE asserting that he had been described as the "No 1 red-baiter in this state," blasted the Mundt- Nixon Bill and other such legislation because "it means taking the right of franchise away from a segment of our society; and, if they can do it to the Communists, maybe some future Congress will say to us, 'We'll segregate the Catholic from the Jew, the Jew from the Protestant, and the Protestant from the Mohammedan.'"

Following this kind of debate the convention resolved to "strongly condemn any type of discrimination based on race, religion or political beliefs."

The Typos' Test For Political Candidates

PROPOSITION NO. 145

By Delegate Power (New York)
Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The forthcoming Presidential and Congressional elections are of vital concern to the people of this country and especially to the working people who have only their wages to depend upon for their livelihood, and

WHEREAS, All sections of Organized Labor have expressed themselves as unalterably opposed to the Taft-Hartley Law and to the government anti-labor injunctions, such as was issued against the ITU, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we propose to all ITU members and the Organized Labor in general that the records of all candidates for elective office be thoroughly examined for their position on questions affecting labor, and that all candidates be submitted to a test of their views along the following lines:

1—Do they favor repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and is their opposition sincere or for the purpose of ensaring votes?

2—Do they favor abolition of anti-labor injunctions and the restoration of the Norris-LaGuardia Act to illegalize such injunctions?

3—Do they favor the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act to guarantee Labor's right to bargain collectively?

4—Will they support Labor in the fight against compulsory arbitration, prohibition of strikes under pretext that they "endanger public health and safety," so-called "cooling off periods," or other restrictions on the ight to strike? and be it further

RESOLVED, That we recommend support only of those candidates who position on these questions is clear and satisfactory.

As We See It

Milton Howard is on vacation. The distinguished British writer Alan Winnington contributes to this space this week.

Chinese Workers Tell of Bitter Lot Under Kuomintang

By Alan Winnington

HARBIN, (By Air Mail) (Telepress). — Leaders of the underground trades union movement in Kuomintang China who have filtered through the civil war blockade lines to attend the Sixth All-China Labor Congress which opened here on August 1, have been telling me the dramatic story of the struggle being fought out in the rear of Chiang Kai-shek's armies.

These delegates from trades union organizations and factories in Chiang's capital, Nanking, in Peiping, Tientsin, Hankow and in other big cities, have escaped from a terror as vicious as Hitlerite Fascism. When the Congress is over, they are ging back to continue their bitter war on Chiang Kai-shek's second front.

Under the Kuomintang, starvation and an all pervading system of espionage and terror are the lot of the workers. In the main, wages are based on pre-war standards with an additional allowance based on the cost of living index.

This index is computed on a monthly basis in Shanghai, but in other cities it is changed only once every three or six months. By the time the cost of living index has been computed and wage claims adjusted, prices have taken a new leap upwards that all but nullifies wage increases. In Nanking, in 1946, a skilled worker's monthly wage was worth about 340 kilograms of rice. Now it is worth barely 50. Rent takes as much as half of the average workers' wages.

Then there are taxes to buy garments for the Kuomintang army which the soldiers never see. Death from starvation is common in Kuomintang cities.

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EVERY family must also provide manpower to to help build fortifications. If they have no able-bodied adult, they have to provide money to hire a substitute. It is a usual occurrence for army lorries to arrive in working-class settlements in the evening with machine-guns and searchlights to impress workers into Chiang Kai-shek's army.

The Kuomintang has a highly specialized system of espionage and terror to suppress the workers' opposition. "Slight transgressions" are punished on the spot by the factory management. The victim may be locked up for several days in a dark cell or cage which is so small that he cannot even sit down. Any worker is liable to instant dismissal.

Workers are grouped in fives, each one of whom has to guarantee the good behavior of the rest. If one worker falls foul of the management, the other four in his group are also responsible for his fine or punishment.

Secret police are planted everywhere. The Government-run "trade unions" also play their part in the espionage system. Stool pigeon "trades unionists" are trained to spy on their fellow workers, and report on "Communist activities." For this they get a bonus of an extra week's wages each month. But if in a three month period they fail to inform against anyone, they lose their pay. Few of them, therefore, fail to report their "quota" of "Communists." The victim is seldom seen again, alive or dead.

Those that have escaped have brought back stories of mediaeval tortures by the Kuomintang police: water is forced through the nose or mouth of a victim till his stomach is full to bursting; he is hung up by his little fingers and toes with a weight on his stomach; bamboo splinters are driven under the finger nails. There are also "modern" tortures with electricity and other "refinements."

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DESPITE this elaborate system of terror and oppression, the workers are fighting back to strengthen their illegal organizations and to win improvements in their conditions. One of their weapons is to "go slow." When open struggle breaks out, as it often does, they have to fight with great ingenuity. If the workers elect deputies, which they are always asked to do, to present their claims, these will be arrested, so they have devised many ways of carrying out "mass negotiations" in which the leaders are hidden.

Long and hard experience has taught the workers how to protect their leaders. One old worker's delegate told me that he only learned after three years illegal activity that his own son, whom the management regarded as politically backward, was the responsible leader.

In spite of the secrecy with which the work is carried on, every one of the delegates has been democratically elected and will ensure that a report goes back to the workers he represents. They state emphatically that the great majority of industrial workers in the Kuomintang areas are on the side of the Communist Party and are determined to help the victory of the People's Liberation Army.

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11 of 38 CIO Unions Refuse to OK Truman

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The national CIO executive board has split 35 to 12 over the endorsement of President Harry S. Truman for reelection. Twelve board members, representing well over 1,000,000 unionists, voted against the Truman endorsement.

They backed a statement presented by Donald Henderson, president of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers.

The AFL's executive council, meeting a week earlier in Chicago, refrained from endorsing any presidential candidate when it developed that a number of powerful leaders either refused to back Truman or will support Dewey.

President George Harrison of Railway Clerks announced, however, that a committee with some 40 initial endorsements of heads of AFL unions, will conduct an independent campaign for Truman. The committee will also collect money to finance Truman's campaign. The funds of the AFL's Political Education League will be confined to congressional campaigns.

Murray conceded that CIO members cannot be forced to follow the "back Truman" decision. He told reporters after the board meeting that dissenting unions will not be bound by the majority decision to support Truman.

"There isn't any way under the CIO constitution that you can make a decision of this sort mandatory," he admitted. "Any union still may exercise its right to do what it wants."

Henderson called for "complete freedom of CIO unions, units and members to make their own election choice." He attacked Truman's use of the Taft-Hartley injunction procedure, and asked for joint Progressive Party-Democratic action wherever possible to elect a better Congress.

WON'T BACK TRUMAN

"Large sections of labor," Henderson predicted, will refuse to follow the CIO decision to back Truman. "President Truman has led the way in the anti-labor pattern that has developed since the death of Mr. Roosevelt," he charged.

The FTA leader quoted remarks by CIO President Philip Murray over the past three years condemning anti-labor actions by Truman. His statement charged that Truman "removed the Roosevelt liberals from his administration and replaced them consistently with men of big brass, big banks and big business."

11 UNIONS OPPOSE TRUMAN

Eleven of the 38 unions voting opposed the pro-Truman stand. Harry Bridges, pro-Wallace president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, in the midst of critical contract negotiations, was not present. The representative of the lithographers while present, did not vote, saying he had no authority to vote for his absent union president.

The 12 board members who voted against the resolution represented the following 11 unions:

United Electrical Workers (two votes); American Communications; Farm Equipment Workers; Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers; Fishermen and Allied Workers; Fur and Leather Workers; Furniture Workers; Marine Cooks and Stewards; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; United Office and Professional Workers; and the United Public Workers.

After nearly five hours of debate the board adopted a statement recommended by Murray hailing Truman's record and lauding the Democratic platform with "enthusiastic approval."

Murray and James Carey, CIO secretary, who sit on the 51-man board as ex-officio members, did not vote on the endorsement.

The resolution reiterated right-wing allegations that the Progressive Party has "created disunity."

—Fred Wright in UE News (United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers)

Leaves Akron CIO

AKRON, O.—The post of secretary-treasurer of the Akron CIO Council is vacant with the resignation of M. T. Abel who decided to leave the labor movement to "go into business."

Announce Bronx Rallies Against Cop Brutality

Two outdoor protest rallies against police brutality will be held next week in the 24th Congressional District it was announced by Leon Selderman, executive secretary of the Bronx Civil Rights Congress.

The meetings will be held Tuesday Sept. 7, at McKinley Square, 169th St. and Boston Rd; and Wednesday Sept. 8, at 161 St. and Prospect Ave.

Among the speakers will be Representative Leo Isaacson (ALP-NY) Myron Holtzman, candidate for State Senator in the 26th S. D.; Dorothy Langston, Civil Rights Congress; and Oliver Martin, State Commander of the United Negro and Allied Veterans.

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Booklet and 4-10 in. records. $3.75

ALBUM No. 461 — BALLADS BY RICHARD DYER-BENNET.
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Filipino Labor Charts Gains; Presses Organizing Campaign

MANILA (ALN)—Born three years ago, right after V-J day, the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations is today a lusty, growing body—a federation of 33 unions.

Included are oil, lumber, iron, printing, newspaper, transport and wood workers. Constantly joining up are members from many other industries. Right now an organizing campaign is under way in the movie industry, where stars and stagehands alike are signing up in the Cinema Workers Union.

The CLO has won much support for its program of nationalization of major industries, development of industry by Philippine capital, opposition to the Bell trade act, which allows U. S. big business to control Philippine resources, and nationwide land reform.

MILLIONS OF PESOS in wage increases have been won while such hitherto unknown benefits as sick leave and vacation pay are now beginning to be normal practice.

The CLO is opposed by the Natl. Confederation of Trade Unions (NACTU), a loose group of strike-breaking company unions which in many cases exist only on paper. Formed by the government to fight the CLO, its first acting chairman was the under-secretary of labor. One of the NACTU groups consists solely of union officials—a union of company union leaders.

The CLO is affiliated with the United Peasants & Labor Organizations (PUPLO). Last spring the government agreed to send two PUPLO and two NACTU delegates to the Intl. Labor Organization meeting in San Francisco. At the last minute, the government balked on its promise and sent only one delegate to speak for labor. He was Jose Muana, a vice chairman of the NACTU, a corporation lawyer who has never belonged to a genuine union.

Denounce U.S. Mine Wages in Peru

LIMA (ALN)).—The U. S.-owned Cerro de Pasco Copper Co. was denounced here by the Peruvian Metal Workers Union for refusing to grant wage boosts and sick pay benefits. Warning that a strike would erupt unless demands were met, the union pointed out that current wages are "absolutely insufficient to satisfy even the food needs of a worker and his family." The union attacked company claims of inability to lift wages, citing a statement by company president Frank Russell that "business and economic conditions are magnificent."

SOVIET CO-OPS AGAIN CUT FOOD PRICES

MOSCOW (ALN).—For the fourth time this year, cooperative societies have cut prices on meat, poultry, butter, honey, fruits and other foods. Expanding rapidly, the consumer groups have opened more than 30,000 new stores since V-J Day. Retail business done by cooperatives has doubled in that time.

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Japanese Rail Workers Defy MacArthur Rule

TOKYO (ALN).—Braving arrests and mass firings, government-employed Japanese rail and communications workers are continuing to strike at a number of key terminals.

They are walking out to protest the ban on strikes and collective bargaining imposed on government workers by Premier Hitoshi Ashida on orders from Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

In northern Honshu and Hokkaido, strikes by the railwaymen have been so completely effective that 95 daily runs have been cancelled. At the same time, sympathy strikes by workers in private industry are adding to the government's grief.

The MacArthur ruling, issued in late July, touched off a storm of criticism in Japanese labor circles with both left and right-wing groups assailing the ban. The U. S. occupation labor head, Vice Pres. James S. Killen of the Intl. Bro. of Pulp, Sulphite & Papermill Workers (AFL) quit his job in protest against the order.

Israeli Labor Asks Greater Production

TEL AVIC (ALN).—Calling for a boost in production generally and war production specifically, the general council of Histradut, the Jewish Labor Federation, urged labor-management plant committee to guarantee success of the program. At the same time it attacked employer groups for refusing to join in creation of the committees. Delegates representing 175,000 workers also hit zooming living costs and demanded speedy government action "to assure stable food rations for the people."

Prices Outstrip Wages

The average increase of 25 percent in farm workers wages since 1945 has been offset by a 38 percent increase in living costs.

Capture 3000 Nazi SS Trops In Arab Legion

PRAGUE (Telepress). — Israel Army intelligence has identified about 3,000 German S. S. men who volunteered for the Arab Legion and were taken prisoner during the Palestine fighting, according to a report in the newspaper **Svobodno Slovo.**

S. S. men held at the Chaub prisoner-of-war camp, near Tel Aviv, said that they volunteered for the Arab Legion as early as the winter of 1946, when British and Arab recruiting officers visited their internment camp near Hanover. One hundred and fifty S. S. men volunteered from the Hanover camp. They were taken o Italy, where they received uniforms, and then to Egypt for eight months' military training. Later, they joined regular units of the Arab Legion in Syrian garrisons.

Svobodno Slovo recounts the case of an Israel interrogator who identified one Arab Legion prisoner as the man who had hanged his parents. The "Arab" was Stefan Barabas, a Hungarian Nazi and former commander of a concentration camp near Budapest, and the interrogator was Tibor Kollmann, a lieutenant in the Israel Army and formerly an inmate of that concentration camp.

Special courts, says **Svobodno Slovo,** will be set up to try S. S. war criminals taken prisoner on the Palestine fronts.

U.S. BUSINESS INVADES ENGLAND

LONDON (ALN).—The British Board of Trade has approved a plan permitting U. S. big business interests to set up plants in England. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey is the first of the American companies to disclose details of its capital investment. The company expects to build an oil refinery at Fawley to handle petroleum from the Middle East.

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The Worker's Editor Again Exposes An Inquisition

(Continued from Page 8)

that Gates' act was simply his simultaneous membership in the AVC and the Communist Party.

Other trial board members also expressed their political opposition to Communists in the free-for-all discussion that developed after the committee's attempt to railroad the case broke down.

But no one cited any "facts" against the veterans' interests by Gates or any other Communists in the AVC.

Gates had the audience with him. Most of the 150 or more veterans in the ballroom of the Whitehall Hotel at 100th St. and Broadway kept applauding Gates throughout the evening.

Gates' supporters reflected the view of the New York Area Council of the AVC, which denounced the move by a 4,331 to 2,886 vote as "red-baiting" and "witchhunting."

★

THE CROWD aplauded but the trial board members kept quiet as Gates declared that he had been fighting for democracy all his life and would continue to fight for it whatever the AVC's national officers decided.

Six years of his life, he told his counsel in cross-examination, had been spent in armies in wars against fascism as a volunteer.

In the first war, against Franco, said Gates with a smile, he was a "premature fascist." He started as a volunteer private in that war, he told his lawyer in response to questions, and finished as a brigade commissar with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Clorety tried at one point to use a deserter from the Spanish Republican Army, a renegade Lincoln Brigade veteran named Morris Mickenberger, as a witness against Gates.

But when Attorney Pottish announced that he had some cross examination in store for Mickenberger (who had run away on the Ebro) the witness was withdrawn.

★

GATES also told under cross examination how he enlisted in the American Army nine days after Pearl Harbor and fought for the right to do combat duty. He got it in Europe as a paratrooper at last, and had reached the rank of first sergeant when the war ended.

The committee had expected to deal with Gates quickly. Clorety said at the start that he would hear evidence on only one point — that was about Gates' membership in the Communist Party, which wasn't any secret.

NEW THREE-CENT STAMP, the Fort Kearney Centennial, will go on sale at Minden, Nebraska, on Sept. 22.

Gates could have an hour for "argument," he said. But no "evidence" would be heard except on the one point.

★

BUT THAT RULING didn't stand. Pottish reminded the trial board that Gates had been given a written promise that he would be allowed to present other evidence that was merely relating to "membership" in the Communist Party. Clorety didn't like this. He stalled for a time. But the audience was with Gates and long before the session closed Gates was giving evidence to his attorney that Communists were fighting for the veterans' immediate interests, as well as for peace, civil rights and workers' progress with greater vigor than members of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

That was hard for the trial board members, who had been characterized by Gates as supporters of the Democratic Party — ADA line, to take.

Kenneth Birkhead, for instance, is a paid official of the Democratic Party.

Board member Bernie Bellush, a teacher of history at Hunter College, protested that he wasn't a Democrat or an ADA adherent. Gates accepted the correction.

Michael Straight, publisher of the **New Republican**, took the position that Communists could be ousted from a "voluntary association," without imperiling civil liberties. Gates wouldn't accept that.

★

STRAIGHT'S position on the question of expelling Communists seems to have veered from his declaration to the AVC in 1946 that the question of Communists' membership in the organization wasn't at stake.

Gates bluntly told the NAC that he not only believed in Socialism but would fight to win it with the help of the majority of the working people of the United States. It wouldn't come until the majority wanted it, he said, replying to the false charge that the Communists planned a minority revolution.

The discussion made it plain that the administrative committee's real objection to Gates was to his political ideas.

In question and answer Pottish and Gates made it abundantly clear again and again that the accused veteran was fighting for the AVC line against segregation in the armed forces, for housing for veterans and for a host of other issues without the brakes put on Republicans and Democrats by their reactionary leaders.

The fear of the administrative committee members of the charge of "red-baiting" and "witchhunting" kept coming out during the session.

They protested violently at any suggestion that they were acting like the House Un-American Committee.

The hall rocked with laughter, however, when Clorety protested in his opening statement that the NAC really wasn't "witchhunting" when it tried to expel Communists.

Clorety angrily threatened to "clear the hall of all but interested parties" if laughter should break out again.

"Well, we're interested," a voice replied; "we pay dues."

PERU SEIZES RAIL— THE OWNERS GAIN

LIMA (ALN).—Siding with the British-owned Ferrocarril Central del Peru railroad, the Peruvian government took over operation of the company where workers have been striking since Aug. 11. The road is a key that supplies many sections of Peru with food and industrial products.

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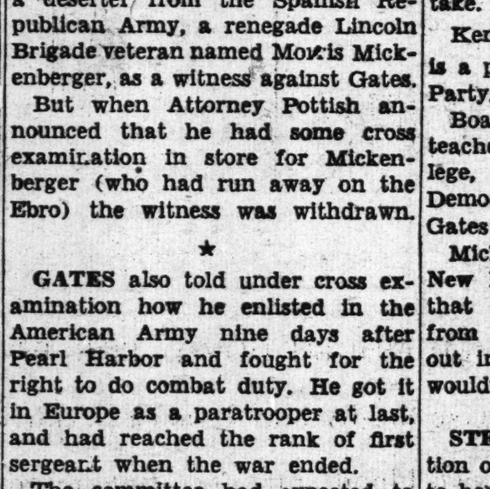
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How Attorney General Clark Picks Members of a Grand Jury

(Continued from Page 7)

Ave., Bronxville.

Visitors to the enormous Stock Exchange house of Shields & Co., at Wall Street may see **Milton Watkins**, high salaried accountant, and blue ribbon juror, if they get past the big reception room, with its deep red carpet.

Watkins commutes to a $25,000 house at 97 Broadview Ave., New Rochelle.

Chief Clerk **Huestis G. Sincerbeaux** of Western Union, another juror, commutes to 25 Albert Place, New Rochelle from the main office of the wire monopoly in New York.

Benjamin C. Brush, another one of Foreman Cocks's 23 jurors, has his own contracting business in Yonkers, and lives in his own house at 40 Maywood Road, New Rochelle.

Across the New York City line, in the rich Riverdale section lives Juror **Joseph Morris** at 474 W. 238th St. Morris is listed by Court Clerk O'Connell as a "banking consultant." Such men go on blue ribbon panels.

On upper Fifth Ave. lives **Charles P. Fenlon,** merchant and blue ribbon juror in that de luxe apartment house with the Indiana limestone facing at 1170. Fenlon's suite is equipped with three bath rooms. He runs a draperies business at 292 Fifth Ave.

In another expensive apartment at 9 E. 96th St. near by is Juror **Donald C. Webster,** a salesman for the Universal Atlas Cement Co. in the Chrysler Building.

Arthur S. Heiman, a tex(tile) convert, who is occupied with his own business at 1441 Broadway, when he isn't sitting on Foreman Cocks's jury, lives in a big apartment house at 103 Central Park W.

★

OTHER JURORS, who are being called back to witchhunting again after a short respite from their 13 months' stretch in the U. S. Court Building on Foley Square, are:

Carl M. Spero, insurance executive of 235 Fourth Ave., with a home in the expensive upper Yorkville neighborhood of 139 E. 94th St..

Andrew J. Coakley, Columbia University's baseball coach, who lives in a big apartment house at 325 E. 79th St.

Thomas Hill Clyde, listed as a "writer," of 139 E. 79th St.

Walter A. Colman, "mill agent," 116 E. 76th St.

Mrs. Pauline G. Charal, "housewife," 175 E. 93rd St.

Herbert C. Cantrell, retired, 10 Mansfield Road, S. Nyack.

Jerome S. Blumauer, sales manager, 205 W. 88th St.

Mrs. Adelaide E. Lowe, listed as "business woman," 144 W. 68th St.

George T. Hodell, personnel assistant, 43 North Drive, Dobbs Ferry, with offices at the Wesley Assn. of 31 Nassau St., New York.

Henry J. Hauck, secretary of the Van Tassel Apartments, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mrs. Helen R. Walsh, receptionist, of 101 Sherman Ave.

Gerson on Air With Fight For Council Seat

A series of five September broadcasts by Simon W. Gerson, Communist candidate for Councilman from Brooklyn, has been announced by the Brooklyn Communist Election Campaign Committee.

The first broadcast will be on Sept. 7 over WMCA from 9:05 to 9:15 p.m. Title of the first speech will be, "I Accuse the O'Dwyer Administration." Gerson is running for the seat made vacant by the death of the late Peter V. Cacchione, Communist leader in Brooklyn. The Communist Party designated Gerson to replace Cacchione, but the Council's Democratic majority refused to give Gerson the seat, despite the fact that Cacchione had been elected with the top vote in Brooklyn.

The four other broadcasts will all be over WMCA at the same hour. They will take place on Sept. 15, 22, 28 and 29. The Election Campaign Committee urged Gerson's supporters to arrange listening parties for the broadcasts.

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Layoffs Coming At Hanna Dorothy Mine

GLEN ROBIN, O.—One hundred to one hundred and fifty workers at the Dorothy mine here may be laid off shortly because of the introduction of new mechanized equipment.

The Dorothy mine is owned by the Hanna Coal Co. of Cleveland and is one of the big producers in this area.

Officers of the local union have been discussing the impending layoffs. There are not enough available jobs in the immediate vicinity to absorb the miners who are expected to lose out at the Dorothy mine.

Mechanization is going forward at an increased rate throughout the entire Ohio Valley and while production figures are hitting the highest level in history the unemployment problem is becoming worse.

Company Assets Double

Total assets of all corporations rose from $55,000,000,000 in 1939 to $108,000,000,000 in mid-1947.

Flogging Held 'SUITABLE' for Native Africans

Flogging is widely practiced in the British trustee territory of Tanganyika, examination of the British report for 1947 to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations disclosed.

Mr. John Lamb, Governor of Tanganyika, answering questions put by members of the Trusteeship Council, said that "flogging was quite a suitable method of punishment."

He said that imprisonment was not used, since, in prison, "the "Africans would be better off than at home." The reasons for this are obvious, for the report showed that that the wages of the African workers amount to a mere eight shillings per month.

★

THE INVESTIGATION has revealed that the African population of this territory, numbering about 5,500,000 has only three representatives in the Legislative Council. This Council is not elected, but appointed, and includes 20 Europeans, of whom 13 are administrative officials.

Although Britain would like to regard this council as "sovereign" the British Governor has the right to veto any of the council's decisions and his veto is not subject to any appeal.

Of children of school-going age, 91.3 percent are illiterate. Many of them work on plantations.

In the course of one year since Tanganyika was placed under British trusteeship by agreement with the United Nations (prior to that Britain had a League of Nations mandate over Tanganyika), not a single measure aimed at assuring self-government—one of the proclaimed final purposes of trusteeship—has been considered.

The biggest item in the territory's budget expenditure is the maintenance of the British administration. Only six percent of the budget is spent on education.

Britain Plans Huge Africa Colonial Army

LONDON (Telepress).—Confirmation of the existence of plans to link African strategically as well as economically to the Western Bloc and news that British preparations for a huge African colonial army under British officers are well advanced are given by Noel Monks, Daily Mail correspondent in Nairobi, Kenya.

"Plans for raising an army of Africans to take the place of the Indian Army have been drawn up for Field-Marshall Viscount Montgomery and are being considered by the War Office," he says.

"There are 17 million Africans available, of whom more than 200,000 saw service in the last war," he says.

Monks quotes the opinion of Major-General W. A. Dimoline, G.O.C. East African Command, that, given the best officer material, a "magnificent army" could be built in a few years.

★

GENERAL DIMOLINE, he continues, has been appointed Commander of the Aldershot District in southern England and is expected to supervise a drive to interest the "best type" of young officers in an African career.

It is considered extremely improbable here that Britain would consider this stop without obtaining prior approval of the U. S. War Department through the combined Chiefs of Staff at Washington.

This decision, in fact, is a logical stop in the trend to develop Kenya as Britain's Middle East base and reflects the continued weakening of Anglo-American imperialism in the Middle East.

A minor contributing factor has been the defection of South Africa from any combined African military alliance.

★

MONKS REPORTS that war material from Egypt and Palestine is being brought as fast as possible to Mackinnon Road, the military base south of Nairobi. He goes so far as to suggest that this will become the biggest base depot in the British Commonwealth.

The conception of Africa as an integral part of Western Union, providing cheap labor and cannon fodder for a future American-backed military alliance, is known to be supported not only strategically by certain sections of the British High Command, but politically by influences varying from right-wing Tories to certain sections of the Labor Party, and is also the key-point in the "foreign-policy" of Sir Oswald Mosley's neo-Fascist Union Movement.

So far as Britain is concerned, the cost of equipping, training and maintaining this colonial army will add a great further economic burden. Inevitably much of the cost will have to be met out of Britain's scanty supply of dollars.

The British people will, in fact, be presented with one more indication that the Marshall Plan and its corollary, the Truman Doctrine, as sponsored by Ernest Bevin, means "guns before butter."

Mayor Stops Fare Increase Moves

NEWARK, O. — Mayor Edwin J. Hanes of this city has done something in municipal affairs that has not been duplicated by any other Ohio mayor.

On two occasions he has vetoed an ordinance passed by city council seeking o authorize a fare increase by the City Rapit Transit lines.

The company wants to raise the fares from seven to ten cents but the mayor has blocked the move twice. The company has declared that it will discontinue two lines on Aug. 1 but the mayor is holding fast.

GREEK POST OFFICE STRIKE WON

ATHENS (ALN).—Refusing to bow to government force, Greek postal workers won a three-day strike for higher wages. During the walkout the government arrested leading officials of the union on charges of being "deserters" from war work.

Apartment Income Up

Operating income realized by 48,852 New York apartment house landlords was .7 percent higher in 1947 than in 1943.

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CP Leaders Indicted Under a Law Railroaded by Foes of Labor

(Continued from Page 6)

alien hysteria had reached new heights.

On June 15, 1940, Sen. Tom Connally (D-Tex.) chairman of the Judiciary Committee presented the bill, argued for its adoption, and pushed it through to passage in about two hours. Connally never gave up the floor while the bill was before the Senate, simply yielding for comment and questions to several other Senators. No one spoke in opposition and it was enacted by a voice vote with the record showing no negative voices.

★

THE TEXAS DEMOCRAT referred to the provisions of title one under which the Communists were since indicted as "probably the broadest provision of the bill."

"That," he said, "applied to such organization as those of the Communists and others who openly advocate the overthrow of the government by force or violence . . . that is probably one of the most stringent provisions of the bill, but it should not disturb anyone because it relates only to those who advocate not a change of the government under Constitutional processes . . . but the overthrow of the government by force or violence."

★

SEN. WARREN AUSTIN (R-Vt), acting minority leader, now U. S. delegate to the United Nations, announced that **the Republicans were unanimous in support of the bill.** A few minutes later the presiding officer put the bill to a vote and it passed.

Because the Senate had revised the wording of the measure, although leaving its contents substantially the same, it was necessary for the House to vote once more. After the conferees agreed, Rep. Hobbs brought it back to the lower chamber. He was elated.

"It is my joy to announce that this bill will do in a perfectly legal and Constitutional manner what the bill specifically aimed at the deportation of Harry Bridges seeks to do," he said. **"The bill changes the law so that the Department of Justice should now have little trouble in deporting Harry Bridges and all others of similar ilk."**

Although there had been 48 votes against the bill a year before, only one voice was now raised against it, that of Marcantonio.

WANET McNEIL, 13, will be examined by phychologists to determine why she set the "ghost fires" that destroyed the farmstead of her uncle, Charles Willey in Macomb, Ill. The girl was released in the custody of her aunt after she had confessed to starting 200 fires.

"It seems to me," the New Yorker said, "that in a period as trying as this, the test of democracy lies in the ability to maintain liberty, to have more freedom rather than less."

"I know that perhaps I am just a voice in the wilderness," he said, "but I believe my views reflect the traditional love of freedom on the part of the American people. I am fearful that with this type of legislation we are taking steps with seven league boots toward establishing in free America the slave-like institutions of Nazi Germany."
O. .t Wrtbm

The conference report was then adopted on a roll call vote of 382 to four. **With Marcantonio in opposition were the late Caroline O'Day (D-NY) T. V. Smith (D-Ill) and Martin Sweeney (D-O).**

Crippled Vets Too Speedy

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UP). — Paraplegics Walter Watson and Carl Cox were helped into city court in their wheel chairs and paid $62 in fines for speeding and reckless driving.

ALP: good government

(Continued from Page 9)

Fiorello LaGuardia, for example, must line up with Gov. Dewey on the one hand and Ed Flynn and Knewitz on the other, if they stay in the Republican Party. On the other hand, independent Roosevelt Democrats and themselves in the position of not only lining up with Flynn and O'Dwyer, but also with the Tammany crowd that takes its order from Frank Costello, the racket boss. Those who think they can get away from it all by supporting the Liberal Party find themselves in the position of hanging on the coattails of both gangs instead of just one.

Only in the ALP list is it possible to find clean-government candidates without any ties to the corruption dominating the old parties; is it possible to vote for a party that does not sell judgeships by the amount of contributions to a party war chest; that does not count as legitimate loot the estates of widows and orphans.

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What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

WRITING out-loud! Scripts produced by Wallace Caravan Workshop, read by the authors. At Contemporary Writers Studio, 37 East 19th Street, 9 p.m. Discussion, refreshments. Sub. 75c. 9 p.m.

DANCE under the Stars. Hotel Diplomat Roof Terrace, 108 West 43rd Street. Orchestra. $1.25 plus tax. Rain or shine. 8:30 p.m.

MARITIME Committee for Wallace. Party-dancing-refreshments. It's becoming a Saturday nite habit. 313 8th Ave., between 25th and 26th Streets. Donation 75c.

COME to pre-Labor Day festival, held by Yorkville Youth C.P. Meet your friends and join in the fun. Dancing, refreshments, 8:30 p.m., 404 E. 51st Street. Apt. 3-D. Sub. 75c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

DANCE under the Stars. Hotel Diplomat Roof Terrace. 108 West 43rd Street. Orchestra. $1.04 plus tax. Rain or shine.

Coming

PEOPLE'S Songs Labor Day Picnic Hootenanny. Singing, swimming, square dancing, baseball with Pete Seeger, Woody Guthrie, and others. Bring your own food, guitars, banjos, combs and meet us at the Picnic Grounds at Wolf Pond, Staten Island, 11 a.m. on IRT to South Ferry, BMT to Whitehall St. Ferry to Staten Island, No. 103 bus to Wolf Pond. No admission. September 6th.

THE BOB THOMPSON Club, Upper Chelsea C.P. madly presents annual bang-up "Red" Barn Dance and Carnival. Square dancing, "entertainment," trimmings, everything. Saturday nite. September 11th. 269 W. 25th Street.

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Wallace's Deeds Match His Words

Candidate Lives Progressive Party's Slogan: "Jimcrow Must Go!"

By Abner W. Berry

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Despite the organized booing and egg and fruit throwing which Henry Wallace faced in his tour through North Carolina, there were other occurances there that were more significant if less dramatic.

First to be recorded is the fact that the Jimcrow tradition of separate Negro and white seating was definitely broken. Wallace proved by his action that he means what he says when he declares that "Jimcrow Must Go."

In addition to keeping his pledge of not addressing segregated meetings, Wallace does not stop at Jimcrow hotels either. In Durham, on Sunday night Wallace spent the night with C. W. Logan, a Negro businessman. Monday the presidential candidate stopped at the beautiful modern home of another Negro, Carl Russell in Winston Salem.

No other presidential candidate has so dramatically challenged official and unofficial Jimcrow, a fact which has had telling effect in the Negro community.

WALLACE has also carried his anti-Jimcrow fight to restaurants and railroad dining cars. He refuses to eat in them as long as they are segregated.

Wallace established himself as the first candidate to speak in the little city of Suffolk, Va., last Sunday, when he addressed a meeting in the tobacco workers union hall there. And he is the first to travel through the South in a mixed party. Two Negroes, Louis Burnham, co-director of Wallace's Southern campaign, and Edith Roberts, a national office staff member, are members of the official party.

In addition there are two Negro reporters, Douglass Hall of the Baltimore Afro - American and this correspondent.

★

BY HIS COURAGEOUS STAND — missile throwing notwithstanding — Wallace is winning new adherents. In Winston-Salem a white Republican upon discovering that the Dixiecrats were recruiting young hecklers for Wallace meetings, warned the Progressive Party and offered his services to it.

In both Winston-Salem and Durham, where teen-age hoodlums disrupted Wallace meetings, the disorderly group made up less than 10 percent of the audience. There were 1500 persons attending the Durham meeting, and an estimated 2400 in Winston-Salem.

As for the egg and fruit throwing, Clark Foreman, the Progressive Party national treasurer now traveling with Wallace, noted that the most violent opposition to Wallace came from the textile towns or one-industry towns. This experience was duplicated in Alabama as well.

★

FOREMAN told reporters the indications are that textile interests who dominate local and state politics were behind the hostile demonstrations. He charged that David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and a North Carolina Dixiecrat leader **was "the chief goon of the textile industry of the South."**

The organized character of the disruption, Foreman declared showed signs of having been deliberately fomented by persons interested in **"maintaining low wages and reversing everything that Franklin D. Roosevelt did for the South."**

Clark, it was charged by Dr. Foreman, could very well have been responsible for the anti-Wallace disorders.

★

IN EVERY CASE where Wallace was prevented from speaking by the actions of organized young rowdies, local persons always came forward dramatically to express their disapproval. As Wallace stood courageously on the Greensboro Courthouse steps with Dixiecrat egg stains matting on the back of his hair, a well-dressed elderly white man affectionately wiped away the stains to the approval of many who stood around.

At High Point, where Wallace was shouted down by a youthful claque waving the Confederate flag, persons were heard by reporters expressing their regret of the incident.

Most dramatic of all expressions of support in the midst of Dixiecrat violence came from a young Negro in Charlotte. Wallace had been shouted down by a small group of hoodlums as he spoke before the historic Mecklenburg County Courthouse. One egg had been lobbed at him and he had walked away from the microphone waving greetings to the crowd in the park over the heads of the young rowdies who had surrounded him. Amidst the turmoil, a young Negro elbowed his way through the crowd and pressed a note into Wallace's hand. The note declared: **"You are a living example to American youth. . . . We will follow in your courageous foosteps."**

The significance of this is that not once has a Negro been a part of any actions against Wallace. This is important because many areas through which Wallace passed the Negroes, though presently disfranchised, are an important minority in the population. Vote or no vote, they will have a political say in pushing the program of the Progressive Party.

DAUGHTER of the late President Wilson, Mrs. Eleanor Wilson McAdoo boards a plane at La Guardia Field, N. Y., for Amsterdam, Holland. She will represent President Truman at the investiture of Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands.

Blind Woman Has Tent for Home

CLEVELAND, O. — A tent in a public park is the only housing that could be found by a blind woman, her husband, their 14-year-old son and nine-month-old baby.

The mother, Mrs. Lydia Nichols, is expecting another child in October.

The family had previously lived under a tarpaulin in Solon but were forced to move by authorities.

George Nichols, the head of the family, earns $13 a day and a substantial portion of this has gone for treatment for his wife's eyes.

WALLACE CALLS FOR NEGRO-WHITE UNITY

(Continued from Page 3)

ganism. But the reaction to these attacks reflected the strong sentiments of the Southern people against Klanism.

In the Municipal Armory at Durham, N. C., a meeting of 1,500 heard Wallace shouting to make himself heard over the jeers and rebel yells of a small claque in the rear of the hall.

The next day a crowd of close to 2,000 was on hand in front of Greensboro's County Courthouse when Wallace arrived at 1:30 p.m. A group of white men in the crowd began to jeer as Wallace emerged from his egg-spattered car. But Wallace delivered from the courthouse steps an address which was broadcast.

THE DURHAM MEETING, a final session of the Progressive Party's state nominating convention, was the first unsegregated mass meeting to be held in the tobacco and industrial center. At the scheduled time of the meeting, a group of nondescript youth set up a picket line around the armory carrying signs inscribed with Dixiecrat and Red-baiting slogans.

As Miss Mary Price, Progressive Party state chairman and candidate for governor, opened the meeting, a picket line entered the building, as if by prearranged cue. A claque of about 100 inside the hall yelled in support of the hoodlums while another group of young men, Progressive Party adherents, barred the pickets' way to the front of the hall.

Members of the audience, annoyed when the hoodlums yelled and jostled, ejected them at 9:20 p.m.

Speaking before a rain-drenched crowd of 2,500 in the Winston-Salem baseball park, Wallace again dramatically defied Dixiecrat hoodlum attacks and called for interracial unity in the South as the only way to lift that area's standard of living.

★

THE BIG CROWD came out to hear Wallace, despite the organized hooligalism which has followed Wallace through this state under the leadership of Klan-minded groups. The tomato-throwers and egg-tossers were outnumbered by about 25 to 1 by the honest working people who defied them and came to hear Wallace.

More than half the audience was composed of Negro tobacco workers who listened earnestly as Wallace expounded his program for aid to Southern agriculture. The jeering was carried on almost solely by a group of youths in the left field stands. A well-known Republican informed Progressive Party leaders that the hecklers were organized by older persons.

The pattern of disruption and violence that has trailed Wallace through North Carolina bears the earmarks of preparation. All the attacks followed the same procedure and the slogans were remarkable for their identity.

★

WALLACE mapped out a strenuous campaign swing jam-packed with speeches and informal talks in Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. He is travelling by plane, auto and train.

Wallace has proposed that his plan for the south be split evenly between industry and agriculture and be in addition to federal aid for schools, hospitals, homes, health and social security. "It is no handout I propose," he said. "There is a simple method to finance it and the returns in increased production, in health and happiness will repay the investment over a few years."

Wallace proposed that the half billion for southern industry be used to build factories planned, owned and controlled in the south and paying high wages, and to help build homes and machines. The half billion for agriculture, he said, should be used to help the "honest and industrious southern farmers establish a sound and solvent agriculture."

"Each year billions, literally billions of dollars of profits are drained from southern labor in field and factory by large corporations owned by wealthy and powerful men who reside elsewhere," Wallace declared. "We Progressives propose only that the Federal Government, through taxation of these riches, return to the people of the south a part of the stolen fruits of their toil and sweat."

Muskrat Gets Tough

LEBANON, Pa. (UP).—A muskrat got lost downtown and wasn't much interested in getting help from passersby. Huddled on a doorstep, the animal took a few swipes at pedestrians before a policeman threw a bag over its head and put it back in the creek.

IN CELEBRATION of the Golden Anniversary of New York City, Hallie Jackson, 22-year-old model, demonstrates what the girls will be wearing (they mean not wearing) in 1998.

UAW Striker Tarred And Feathered

HOLDEN, Mo. (FP). — A CIO striker was tarred and feathered after he was snatched off the picketline at the Holden Mills & Elevator Co. here.

The picket, Norman (Shorty) Bailey, is a leader of the strike being conducted at the plant by the United Auto Workers. Warrants were later issued against three men in connection with the attack.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Ke. WNBC—660 Ke. WOR—710 Ke. WJZ—770 Ke. WNYC—830 Ke. WINS—1600 Ke. WEVD—1120 Ke. WCBS—880 Ke. WNEW—1130 Ke. WLIB—1190 Ke. WHN—1050 Ke. WBNY—1480 Ke. WOV—1290 Ke. WQXR—1560 Ke.

SATURDAY

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News, Charles F. McCarthy
WOR—Hollywood Story
WJZ—Freedom Gardener
WCBS—Theatre of Today
WNYC—Midday Symphony
12:15-WNBC—The Kuhns, Comments
12:30-WNBC—Coffee in Washington
WOR—News; The Answer Man

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

6:30 p.m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra. WNBC.
9:00 p.m.—Morey Amsterdam show. WCBS.
10:30 p.m.—Sec. of Defense James Forrestal, at AMVETS Dinner, Chicago.

WJZ—The American Farmer
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Maggi McNellis—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Grand Central Station
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson
WOR—Movie Matinee
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—Give and Take
1:45-WNBC—Public Affairs
2:00-WNBC—Lopez Orchestra
WOR—Tex Beneke
WJZ—Fascinating Rhythm
WCBS—Bernie Cummins
WNYC—Great Operas
WQXR—News; North Cape Serenade
3:00-WNBC—Nature Sketches
WCBS—Cleveland Air Races
WQXR—Davis Cup Tennis Matches
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:25-WMCA—Giants vs. Cardinals
WHN—Dodgers vs. Cincinnati Reds
3:30-WCBS—Cross-Section U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Times
WJZ—Fascinating Rhythm
4:00-WNBC—Whitey Berquist
WCBS—Dave Stephens Orchestra
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
5:00-WNBC—Sports
WCBS—Don Reid Orchestra
WJZ—Treasury Band
WOR—Take a Number—Quiz
WQXR—News; Music
5:15-WNBC—Lassie Show
5:30-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—True or False—Quiz
WCBS—Make Way for Youth
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WJZ—Dorothy Fuldheim

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WJZ—News; Manhattan Close-Up
WCBS—Bob Hite
WNYC—Jazz Jubilee
WOR—Lyle Van
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—Hy Gardner
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—To Be Announced
6:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony
WOR—News Reports
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WCBS—Sports Talk
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WJZ—Jack Beall
WOR—Stan Lomax
WCBS—Larry LeSueur
WNYC—Weather, News
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WJZ—Treasury Bandstand
WCBS—To Be Announced
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Curtain Time
WOR—Grandstand Managers
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WCBS—Saturday Serenade
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
WCBS—Hoagy Carmichael
8:00-WNBC—George Olsen
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Ross Dolan
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Great Masters Music
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Stop Me If You've Heard This One
WJZ—The Amazing Mr. Malone
WQXR—New York Times News
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Three for the Money
WJZ—Gangbusters
WCBS—Morey Amsterdam Show
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Can You Top This?
WJZ—What's My Name
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:00-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
10:30-WCBS—James Forrestal at Amvets Dinner
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Musical Etchings
WCBS—Let's Dance America
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry
WQXR—Just Music
11:00-WOR—News—Music
WJZ—News; Music
WMCA—News; Mr. and Mrs. Music
WHN—America Back to God

SUNDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—News; Charles McCarthy
WJZ—Hour of Faith
WCBS—Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir and Organ
WHN—Calvary Baptist Church
WNEW—News; Bing Crosby Records
WLIB—Play House

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Leon Pearson, NBC Foreign Correspondent
WOR—The Show Shop
WJZ—George Carson Putnam
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WINS—Recorded Music
WLIB—News; Sunday Salon
WQXR—New York Times News
12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporters
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WHN—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—People's Platform
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WMCA—News Bulletins

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

12 M—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.
12:30 p.m.—People's Platform. WCBS.
1:15 p.m.—William S. Gailmor. WHN.
2:45 p.m.—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
4:35 p.m.—Living, 1948. WNBC.
5:00 p.m.—Author Meets the Critic. WNBC.
6:00 p.m.—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
7:30 p.m.—Summer Theatre. WNBC.
8:00 p.m.—Robert Shaw Chorale. WNBC.
11:30 p.m.—Chicago Round Table. WNBC.

WINS—Recorded Music
WHN—Hour of Champions
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Orchestra Melodies
12:45-WOR—Milton Rettenberg, Piano
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Young People's Concert
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—William L. Shirer
WJZ—Sam Pettengill
WCBS—Return Engagement
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WHN—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—New Voices
WLIB—Keyboard Interludes
WQXR—New York Times News
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WOR—Your Hymnal
WHN—William S. Gailmor
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC — International Council of Churches
WOR—Contemporary Music
WJZ—National Vespers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WCBS—Tell It Again
WHN—Recorded Music
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WCBS—You Are There
2:00-WOR—The Five Mysteries
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WNEW—Perfect Program
WLIB—Gypsy Music
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Footlight Echoes
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—RCA Victor Show
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Joseph C. Harsch
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WLIB—World Observer Forum
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Periscope
WCBS—Elmo Roper
2:55-WNYC—News
3:00-WNBC—Eddy Howard
WOR—Michael O'Duffy, Tenor
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—Hollywood Bowl Symphony Orchestra
WNEW—Maxine Sullivan Show
WLIB—Church of Christ
3:15-WJZ—The Almanac
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WNYC—Choral Masterpieces
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WJZ—Treasury Bond
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Cal Tinney
WLIB—News; Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Bob Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Favorite Story
WCBS—Make Mine Music
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
4:35-WNBC—Living 1948
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—Author Meets Critics
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Milton Cross' Opera Album
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe
WNEW—Hollywood Newsreel
WINS—Recorded Music
WLIB—News; Two on the Aisle
WQXR—News
5:05-WQXR—Melodies of Old Vienna
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Sunday at the Chase
WJZ—David Harding
WNBC—Joseph Gallicchio Orchestra
WNEW—News; Music
5:45-WMCA—Cecil Brown
WHN—Recorded Music
5:55-WNYC—News

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Al Capp
WCBS—Family Hour
WMCA—Bert Knapp, Sports
WHN—Recorded Music
WINS—Xavier Cugat
WNEW—Recorded Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theater
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Pause That Refreshes
WJZ—Earl Godwin
WNC—Story of Folklore
WINS—News; Meet Your Congress
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Let's Talk Hollywood
WOR—Mystery Playhouse
WJZ—Rev. Maupin Musicale
WCBS—Gene Autry
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WHN—Today's Baseball
WINS—Bible Hour
WNEW—Hour of St. Francis
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Summer Theatre
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Johnny Fletcher—Sketch
WCBS—Blondie
WMCA—Album of Favorites
WHN—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
7:45-WOR—Robert S. Allen
8:00-WNBC—Shaw Chorale
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMCA—News; My Best Records
WHN—Calvary Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—RFD America
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—Man Called X
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
8:45-WOR—Melvin Elliott
WEVD—Alexander Gabriel
8:55-WCBS—Ned Calmer
9:00-WNBC—Merry-Go-Round
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Winner Take All
WJZ—Jergen's Journal
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WEVD—Drama: In Your Name
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Melody Moments
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Box 13
WJZ—Superstition
WCBS—Strike It Rich
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WOR—What's the Name of That Song
WCBS—Mickey Rooney Showcase
WJZ—Comedy Writers Show
WMCA—News; Music
WINS—Message to Israel
WEVD—Melody Moments
WHN—Word of Life Program
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:15-WINS—Religious Program
WEVD—Michael Young
10:30-WNBC—Horace Heidt
WOR—Walker and Gardner
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WMCA—News Reports
WCBS—Escape
WEVD—Masterwork Music
WQXR—Just Music
10:45-WJZ—We Care
WOR—Fix It Yourself
WMCA—London Column
WEVD—Recorded Music
WQXR—News
WINS—Bethel Gospel Program
WNEW—News; Music Until Midnight

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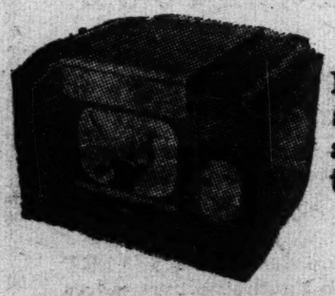

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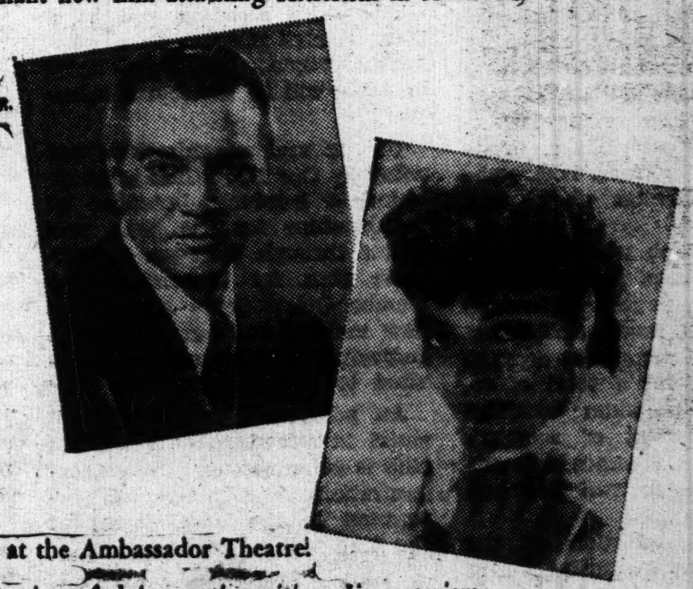

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Movies:

Month's Film Output And Technique of 'Rope'

By Herb Tank

LOOKING back over the August film output finds a pretty sad crop. The past month's native films have dealt with such vital topics as the trials and tribulations of a poor little rich girl and a poor little just-well-off girl (**Date With Judy**), a proper Boston gent who hooks a mermaid and becomes fond of her (**Mr. Peabody and the Mermaid**), a bookie who discovers, oddly enough, that crime doesn't pay. (**Race Street**), a comedy star who wants to go heavy and kills her producer (**The Velvet Touch**), an insurance claims adjuster who gets bored and has an affair, and gets kicked in the stomach and shot at for his pains (**Pitfall**), a boy and a girl whose conflict overshadows that of the other conflict between the North and the South (**Tap Roots**) and a couple of Harvard boys who experiment with murder for the kicks they get out of it (**Rope**).

OUT OF this crop two are bearable. **Pitfall** has its points because its characters behave in plausible fashion for about half of the film. After that it falls to pieces. Human behavior being often sinful, the characters in **Pitfall** pay heavily in the latter part of the film for having lapsed into plausible activity in the early reels. Their problems are solved Hollywood fashion. They get kicked in the stomach and shot in the back, and the ones who still alive in the last reel get lectured at, too.

The other bearable film is Hitchcock's melodramatic **Rope**. The characters in **Rope** raise some interesting questions but Hitchcock never attempts to answer them. What he does do, though, is use the material of the Patrick Hamilton play as a vehicle for the "Hitchcock touch."

WARNER BROTHERS sent me a slick little brochure that deals with some of the technical problems that Hitchcock tackled in this film. As you've probably read by now the film was shot in a very unusual fashion. Each reel was shot continuously without cuts, the camera steadily following the action. Quite a technical feat.

The first flickers, one reelers, were also shot continuously. They were, of course, static and stagey and the camera stood still. When Griffith discovered that he could piece short strips of film together and in that way change the relationship of camera to the action, creating the close up, medium shot and long shot, the art of film made great strides. Editing the strips of film (montage) became the language of film. It created an alphabet and punctuation. With editing the film maker was able to get the rhythm and emphasis he wanted when he wanted it. And more too. Pudovkin and Eisenstein discovered that often by piecing together seemingly unrelated shots that this created in the audience a synthesis, a meaning and eloquence, not apparent in either shot by itself.

Some critics have stated that by shooting continuously without cutting and editing Hitchcock has simply gone back to the old way. This is not entirely true. Hitchcock has substituted camera movement for cutting. His camera is almost always in motion in **Rope**. Through an extremely mobile lensing Hitchcock steadily changes the relationship of the audience to the action. Medium shots, long shots and modified close ups come into play as the camera weaves in and around the action. The emphasis is there. What is often lacking is the rhythm, the punctuation, of skillful cutting and editing.

IN HIS TWO previous films, **Nortorious** and **The Paradine Case**, Hitchcock had already begun playing with long sustained shots and an extremely mobile camera. But in **Rope** he went all out. I'm dubious about the pay - off in terms of effectiveness. It seems to me that what Hitchcock has achieved by this extraordinary technical feat is an effect that is almost as good as if he had, made use of the full vocabulary of film. **Almost!**

I suppose it's not surprising these days when film-makers are forced to avoid exploration of content and adult themes that a talented and skillful one like Hitchcock turns more and more towards technical stunts and tricky experiments. There is not much else that Hollywood talent can do and still stay on good terms with that fear-ridden monopoly.

• • •

THIS PAST MONTH hasn't seen much in the line of imports either. Best of the new foreign films is the German made **Murderers Among Us.** Its theme is one of German war guilt and like **Rope** it is a film of considerable technical interest. Unlike **Rope** it is interesting because of the adroit and eloquent cutting and editing.

The British film version of the Galsworthy play **Escape** was reasonably intelligent but unreasonably dull. Of the others from abroad the French sent us a stinker called **The Honorable Catherine** and Argentina sent us a conventional and not very interesting film called **Where Words Fail.**

• • •

BEST BET of the month's film openings is a revival. The grand daddy of documentary films, Flaherty's **Nanook of the North,** is now being exhibited at the Sutton and if you've never seen this 26-year-old film classic now is your chance.

On-The-Set shot of Alfred Hitchcock (center) directing a scene from his new film "The Rope" now playing at the Globe Theatre.

New Book Club Formed On Low-Priced Labor Books

OUR BOOK CLUB, Inc., has been organized to meet the need of labor or low-priced books concerned with the problems of the working man by having books specially written for the club on labor themes and distributing them to members at half the regular bookstore price, it is announced by Joseph Gaer, president of Boni & Gaer, book publishers, and director of the new book club.

Our Book Club will have four annual selections, including fiction and non-fiction. Members will receive four clothbound books, each a regular $3 or $3.50 trade edition, for a total of $6, plus a free premium book on joining. Payment of a year's subscription in advance will entitle members to two premium books.

The initial selection of the club will be the first collection of short stories about labor ever published in the United States. Entitled **Our Lives — American Labor Stories,** it was edited by Joseph Gaer. It will be issued to club members on Labor Day. The book has 30 stories and includes such authors as Sherwood Anderson, Erskine Caldwell, Dorothy Parker, O. Henry, Jack London, Hamlin Garland, Frank Norris, John Steinbeck, Thomas Wolfe, Upton Sinclair and John Reed.

The second selection of the club will be a book by Stetson Kennedy, author of **Southern Exposure.** Tentatively entitled **The Klan Unmasked,** the book will concentrate on the effect of the Ku Klux Klan on labor, and on the Negroes, Jews and Catholics. Kennedy is a nationally known authority on the Klan, which has lately sprung into renewed activity.

The third selection will be a book on civil liberties by a well-known author. An unusual novel on labor will be the fourth selection.

Unions and organizations are asked by Our Book Club to guarantee a minimum number of memberships for one year, and follow through with an agreed-upon plan for increasing that membership. Some unions are now making such arrangements. Individual union members are invited to join the club.

An advisory board which will assist in selecting books for the club is being set up. Unions, organizations and individuals interested in the development of the club will be represented.

• • •

Joseph Gaer, dirctor of the club, and head of the book publishing firm of Boni & Gaer, is the author of **The First Round,** the story of the CIO-PAC, and numerous labor pamphlets. He was formerly publications director of the CIO-PAC.

"There is general agreement among labor and progressive educators," Gaer said, "that a vast audience exists for books dealing with the problems of labor providing the prices are low enough and distribution can be properly arranged. Our Book Club was set up to fill this need."

Commissioning of writers to prepare books especially for a club membership is a departure from existing book club proceedures. The club will not have to wait for publishers to bring out something approximating its needs. After books have been prepared for the club, trade distribution will be obtained for them.

• • •

Club members are offered their choice of five premium books. These include **The People's Song Book,** a collection of 100 union, topical, freedom and political songs; **Six Seconds a Year,** a novel on contemporary life; **Skinny Angel,** a socially-conscious "I Remember Mama" about an unusual family; **The Horn and the Roses,** a novel on the colorful life of the painter Rubens, and for the whole family, **Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.**

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Around the Dial

Arthur Gaeth In On-The-Scene Report From Czechoslovakia

By Bob Lauter

UNITED ELECTRIC's commentator, Arthur Gaeth, now touring Europe, made his last broadcast from Prague. (WJZ-ABC, 10:00-10:15 p.m., Mondays).

Gaeth began by making a comment which can do much to enlighten the American people about Czechoslovakia. The Czechs, he said, are a "socialistic people." This truth, that many people in Europe and throughout the world, are "socialistic," is vital in an America where we are told that everyone wants "free enterprise" except Russian agents.

Gaeth said that Czechoslovakia today is in a state of flux, of steady change. Rumors are plentiful as they must be everywhere in a tense Europe. There is fear of war, and contrary to the propaganda of our State Department, that fear stems from the political and military actions of the Washington Administration. The question the Czech people ask is when will the United States start dropping bombs, changing the war from cold to hot?

• • •

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS of the UNRRA, which our State Department helped sabotage, have not been forgotten by the Czech people, and one of the Americans whose memory they revere is Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Shortly after the war, a severe drought rocked the economy of the Czech nation, and only the help of the Soviet Union, in dispatching grain, enabled the Czechs to weather the crisis.

Gaeth reported that the recent change in Government, in which Klement Gottwald became President, resulted from efforts to oust the Communists from the government, efforts which had previously been successful in Italy and France.

At present, Czech farmers are permitted private ownership of the land up to a generous limit. All owners of farm land, however, must work that land. There is no absentee ownership no tenant systems allowed.

Previously only larger industrial establishments were nationalized, but now all plants employing fifty or more workers have become government owned. In what Gaeth refers to as a great "redistribution of wealth," the Czechs have launched a widespread social and educational insurance plan to boost the levels of working class life. Consequently, most of the cries of distress emanate from people who enjoyed upper income levels.

• • •

THE HARDSHIPS inherited from the war, said Gaeth, are still vast. Bread and potatoes are plentiful, but milk and butter are scarce. The meat ration is low. And a severe gasoline shortage hampers industry. Yet there is little black marketeering, a strict control and rationing system, and the allocation of essential food items for children. Gaeth remarked that there are no homeless and uncared for children in Czechoslovakia, reduced to petty thievery as they have been in other European countries. Nor is there the same widespread prostitution that elsewhere came as the aftermath of the war.

In Gaeth's estimation, no force strong enough to challenge the present government exists in Czechoslovakia today. Gaeth thought it "unreasonable" that the Czech press should continue to berate American policy at such length. But it is also unreasonable that a people just emerged from a war, should be worrying when the United States will drop bombs.

Theatre

Despite the heat and humidity of the past week, the Cherry Lane Theatre, 38 Commerce St., with the New York Repertory Group's production of the dual bill, **Bury the Dead** by Irwin Shaw and **Hello, Out There** by William Saroyan, has enjoyed excellent attendance, according to the group. Now in its fourth week, the demand for seat reservations is so great that director Robert T. Eley is considering extending the run for a fifth week. Reservations are held until 8:20 the evening of performance.

Music

A missing symphony of Franz Josef Haydn, called Symphony No. 53 in D Major, has been discovered in Europe, it is announced by the Sam Fox music publishing company.

The publishers, who are offering the score to symphony orchestras in this country, report that the symphony was uncovered by Edvard Fendler, who before World War II was engaged by the French state radio to do research in old musical archives.

All trace of the work had been lost to the public since 1802 and it never has been heard in America, the announcement said. It is believed to have been composed about 1772, when Haydn was court composer to Prince Esterhazy. Its sub title, "l'Imperiale" would indicate it was written to commemorate a visit to the Esterhazy court of the Empress Maria Teresa.

• • •

The Palace of Fine Arts in Mexico City is planning a season of opera with Mexican singers, orchestra and conductors, to start Sept. 15

Three of Mexico's leading composers, Jose Pablo Moncayo, Luis Sandi and Eduardo Hernandez Moncada, have been commissioned by the institute to write three one-act operas which will be given their premiers. The season also wil feature all-Mexican presentations of Boito's **Mefistofele**. Verdi's **La Traviata** and Gluck's **Orpheus**.

• • •

Interest in symphonic music definitely is not waning, the directors of the Berkshire music festival at Tanglewood, Mass., report. This year the festival, whose chief feature is the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, attracted a record attendance of 170,300, more than 6,000 above the figure for 1947.

• • •

The Berkshire String Quartet has been engaged as a regular fixture of student musical activities at Indiana University. Formerly known as the Gordon String Quartet, the group will give concerts on the campus, lead the string selections of the student orchestra and give instructions in violin, viola and cello.

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Florida Progressives See Chance to Get on Ballot

ORLANDO, Fla.—Henry Wallace may be on the ballot in Florida after all!

The birth of the Dixiecrats has split Florida's Democratic electors. Four of the eight chosen in the Democratic May primaries have declared they will not vote for Truman. Some said they will cast their vote for States Righter J. Strom Thurmond for president, the Dixiecrat who walked out of the Democratic convention in Philadelphia with the Alabama and Mississippi delegations and was nominated by them in Birmingham.

Because no presidential candidates' names appear on Florida general election ballots, the voters, instead vote for presidential electors. Old line Democrats, sticking with Truman, want the ballots to provide a way for direct voting. The Thurmond states righters, generally, would prefer to leave things the way they are, although there are some among them who voice dissatisfaction with the status quo.

So the two factions on the Democratic side of the ballot want the electorate to have a clear understanding of how to designate their choice for president. Groups in both camps of Florida Democrats are in agreement that "there ought to be a law."

★

IN THIS ONE-PARTY STATE the Republican strength is negligible. But the Democratic politicians fear for the first time that the split will give Republicans an edge, since voters can cast unequivocal ballots for Thomas E. Dewey by marking a Republican straight ticket square. Worst of all, that also would cast votes for all Republican state and local candidates.

Florida voters are now greatly agitated by proposals from state politicians for a special session of the State Legislature to revise Florida's voting laws. Some want the new law to permit voters to cast ballots for their presidential choice directly rather than for presidential electors. The more practical, who meet in "smoke-filled rooms," in Florida hotels, want the law itself to name the electors of each candidate. That provision is intended to get around the doubtful constitutionality of taking discretion away from presidential electors named in the May primaries.

The law at present desired would expire after this year's general election. Then the Democrats and Dixiecrats would get together again and work the same side of the Democratic ballot once more.

But if the Dixiecrats get on the ballot, why not Wallace?

Recognizing the probability of union between the two factions after election, State Democratic Chairman Alex Littlefield, speaking for his committee, said he would take no part in the present agitation to get the Legislature into session. State Senate President S. D. Clarke, however, said he favored it because unless something is done to change the presidential law, the state might go Republican.

★

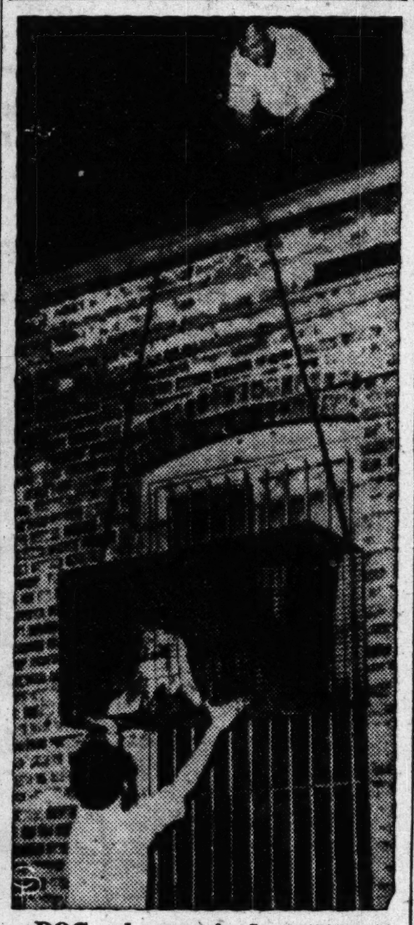
FROM MIAMI came a welcome note yesterday. R. B. Gautier, of the House, said: "I heartily favor legislation to let the people know whom they are voting for. I want to see listed the names of Truman, Dewey, Thurmond and even Wallace." Newman C. Brackin, who will be president of the 1949 Senate, said the special session proposal and suggested bills will be discussed at a meeting of Senators shortly.

Charles O. Andrews, son of the late U. S. Senator from this state, has a bill ready providing for a single column on a ballot for Truman and one for each for Dewey, Thurmond and Wallace and a fifth column for write-in votes. The name of the presidential candidate would be followed by the names of the electors pledged to that particular candidate.

Governor Caldwell said he would call a special session if a majority of the membership agreed.

At present the Progressive Party in this state is not recognized by Florida law and can get its candidate on the ballot only by the "stick-in" method, which Attorney General Watson only recently ruled is legal in this election.

The Progressive Party met here last weekend, and the 150 representatives from all parts of Florida voted unanimously to urge the governor to call the special session.



DOG who survived a 550-volt jolt is being lowered from a Chicago roof by two SPCA workers. The dog brushed against a live rail when he jumped from an elevated station on to the tracks, and then made a terrific leap to the nearest rooftop.

N.Y. Hotel Workers Win Wage Increases

Pay boosts of from $1.80 to $4 a week were won by 33,000 New York hotel workers in an arbitration commission award announced here Aug. 29 by Edward P. Mulrooney, impartial chairman of the industry. It was estimated the pay increases would total more than $5 million a year.

The other two members of the commission were president Jay Rubin of the New York Hotel Trades Council (AFL) and president Fred O. Cosgrove of the Hotel Assn. of New York City.

The award gives tipping employes—waiters, waitresses, most of the bellmen and others — an increase of $1.80 a week. Engineers, electricians and other maintenance workers will receive $4, maids get a $2.40 increase and most other workers get $3.

UAW Demands Jobs for Negroes In California Dodge Plant

OAKLAND, Cal.—A demand was raised that the new Dodge plant in East Oakland discontinue its discriminatory policy which has denied jobs to Negro auto workers.

Harry Whiteside, UAW-CIO international representative expressed confidence that a ocntract with the company would provide for fair employment practices.

Whiteside also denied the claims of the Machinists Union (Ind.) that they are making headway in organizing the workers. He declared that the UAW has signed up 238 out of 300 workers at the assembly plant. 900 will eventually be employed.

DUTCH FIRE ON BOY SCOUTS IN INDONESIA

JOGJAKARTA (ALN).—Firing wildly, Dutch-led police attacked a campfire meeting of Indonesian boy and girl scouts, killing one child and wounding six others. The youngsters were sitting outside Indonesian Republican headquarters celebrating the third anniversary of the founding of the republic when the brutal shooting began. Mass demonstrations and protest meetings throughout the land are assailing the assault on the children.

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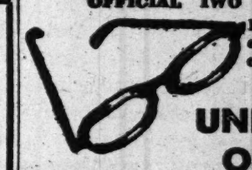
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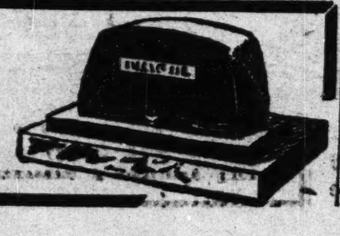

Say . . . I saw your ad in the Daily Worker

Chinese Not Deceived By False Peace Ruse

HONG KONG (Telepress).—It can be stated categorically that the various "peace proposals" now emanating from Kuomintang and American sources, stand no chance of being realized.

Peace rumors have taken several new forms recently. U. S. circles have fostered reports that Chiang Kai-shek will resign or travel abroad, and that the so-called "liberal" elements in the Kuomintang will start peace negotiations with the Communist-led People's Army.

There has also been the suggestion that the Northern militarist, Fu Tso-yi, Kuomintang C-in-C in North China, is ready to make a separate truce with the Communist armies. This rumor has also been designed to put fresh pressure on Chiang. The Americans are bitterly dissatisfied with his conduct of the civil war and are known to be constantly threatening him in order to bring larger and larger shares of direction of the civil war and government administration under their supervision.

★

THE SITUATION is complicated somewhat by the fact that some Kuomintang groups, seeing the inevitable defeat of the Chiang regime, are trying to make Chiang himself the scapegoat and win a favorable position for themselves as "peace-makers"—a role which they think will win popularity among the peace-hungry people.

There is, however, no likelihood that the liberated areas will accept peace proposals from any of those groups. Democratic sources here point out that, as before, all those proposals are only too obviously aimed to win a breathing space for the badly mauled Kuomintang forces.

The People's Army has no inducement to accept any "phony peace." It's successes are continuous on every front. The Harbin Congress of Trade Unions from all over China has given additional confirmation of the widespread and growing support which the Communist Party has inside the Kuomintang-held areas.

★

IT IS KNOWN that the present anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement led by Fu Tso-yi and by the vice president Li Chung-jen and his colleague, Central China C-in-C, Pai Chung-hsi, are really designed to "maintain the Chiang regime even without Chiang" and are fully backed by the U. S. interventionists.

Discussing the conference of political parties and groups which is being sponsored by the Communist Party, the Democratic League, the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and other democratic groups as a first step towards the convocation of a real national People's Assembly, the Communist New China News Agency makes it clear that the new Political Consultative Council must be a revolutionary democratic meeting and resolutely exclude "all reactionaries and agents of American imperialism."

Japan Communists Tell Hope for People's Front

TOKYO (Telepress). — "Conditions in Japan now favor the building of a broad people's front representing workers, farmers, middle-class groups and even small and medium industrialists," Kyuichi Tokuda, General Secretary of the Communist Party, told Telepress in an exclusive interview.

"This popular unity, attainment of which is the first goal of the Communist Party, will fight in defense of national independence, democracy, civil rights and the economic interests of the majority of the people."

Tokuda, a 54-year-old lawyer who spent 18 years in prison for his political beliefs, declared that the attempt on his life last month by a Fascist youth symbolized the present situation in Japan.

"The Japanese ruling class can no longer govern, within the framework of bourgeois democracy, and has adopted a policy of reaction characterized by force and violence.

"The action of the government, taking advantage of MacArthur's letter to Premier Ashida, in depriving two and a half million government workers of their collective bargaining and strike rights is the first phase of a general offensive against the organizations of the working class. The government is resting its hopes on obtaining American capital. So desperate is the situation of Japanese capitalism that it cannot rule for long without foreign capital."

★

TOKUDA said that the Communists will participate in the organization of a nation-wide network of committees representing groups which have a stake in freedom and national independence — political parties, trade unions, farmers' unions and other organizations.

The Communist program consists of five principal points, he declared:

First, opposition to the introduction of foreign capital for the benefit of Japanese monopoly capitalism. A rehabilitation program based on popular effort and and under popular control.

Second, resistance to political suppression and violation of the constitution. Complete realization of democratic reforms.

Third, support for the world-wide struggle for a lasting peace. Advocacy of an early peace treaty for Japan, as called for in the United States by Henry Wallace.

Fourth, support for the demand of government workers for an upward revision of the 3,700 yen wage level. Support for an increase in the price paid by the givernment to the farmers for rice. Support for the efforts of the small and medium industrialists to obtain materials and capital.

Fifth, opposition to the present income tax levied on workers, farmers and small merchants. Substitution of a progressive tax system.

Analyzing the factors which have created favorable conditions for the building of a people's front, Tokuda said that Japanese workers today are earning in wages only about half of the cost of living. Since this spring it has been increasingly difficult for them to gain the difference by black market operations or by theft, and the threat of unemployment hangs over them.

★

POOR AND MIDDLE peasants are experiencing great difficulties because of the increased delivery quotas set by the government and because of the low official prices. Last year the total of farmers' deposits in banks and postal savings accounts amounted to 35 billion yen. This year, despite continued inflation, the total is only about 10 billion, indicating a severe shortage of agrarian capital.

Small and medium industrialists, operating about 90 percent of all industry and producing about 35 percent of total production, are also facing grave problems, the Communist leader said.

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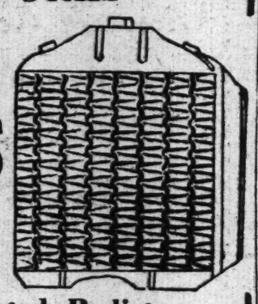

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For Wednesday ..Tuesday Noon
For Thursday ....Wednesday noon
For Friday ....Thursday noon
For Weekend ....Wednesday 4 p.m.

Last of Scottsboro Victims Tells:

'WHY I FLED PRISON'

Haywood Patterson, writer of the letter in the adjoining columns, has spent 17 of his 34 years behind prison bars. He escaped last July from Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala., where half of his life was spent.

He was one of nine Negro boys who were dragged from an Alabama freight train on March 25, 1931, and charged with "rape." Ranging in ages from 13 to 18 years, the boys were saved from a mob by a sheriff who wanted the court to handle the case. The court sentenced eight of them, including Haywood Patterson, to the electric chair.

Six years of legal and mass campaigning resulted in the freedom for four of the defendants. Olen Montgomery, Roy Wright, Willie Roberson and Eugene Williams were the freed boys. The then Governor of Alabama, Bibb Graves, promised a defense committee delegation that the other five boys would be pardoned in a compromise offer.

One by one the Scottsboro boys were let out of Kilby Prison on parole. Andy Wright, Clarence Norris, Charlie Weems and Ozzie Powell. Powell was released only in September, 1946.

Patterson, who had shown the most advanced understanding of his case, was serving a sentence of 99 years for an act charged against him while in prison. Last year he was known to have been one of the prisoners flogged by prison authorities.

Patterson's story, and the story of other Negro prisoners whose crimes could never equal those committed against them by the state, is told in his letter. Patterson is asking, in the only way he knows how to ask, that the people who once saved his life, now act to guarantee him a sanctuary. Quick death, it is understandable, would be far more preferable than a return to the conditions he describes in his letter.

The Daily Worker can vouch for the authenticity of the letter and has the assurance of some individuals and organizations — especially the leaders of the Civil Rights Congress —that everything will be done to win Patterson's right to live out his life as a free man.

THE TEXT OF HAYWOOD PATTERSON'S LETTER

EXPOSES SLAVE CONDITIONS AT ATMORE, ALABAMA PENAL FARM, AS 'LIVING HELL'

Yes, I am the Scottsboro boy, namely, Haywood Patterson, and am not a refugee from justice.

I am only a victim of circumstances over which I have had no control. And I do want the people of America to realize that I am not trying to hide from justice but what I have done was just and right. The only unjust thing I did in Alabama was the killing of two state dogs in order to make my escape clear. Now I can't begin to say how sorry I am about this, but it had to be done or else!

Now I ask that the people who are really interested be not deceived by the state of Alabama because they will have you to believe that I am a bad character, the meanest Negro in all the world if you allow them to tell it.

Now I can scarcely describe all the evil and mean things that happened to me. Some I shall call to remembrance of the people of the state of Alabama. How many a time they have been bitter and torn my heart out with their venomous tongues. They have placed many a foul accusation against me. They have disgraced my life and caused me to suffer in prison 18 years under false circumstances. They also have forgotten how they cheated me with their justice.

How cruelly and brutally they have treated me for many gloomy years. And so many years I have slaved, exposed to all sort of weather by the slave drivers. Why, the bosses have made me pull plows, they have used me and others like mules. I got proof for this. One Willie Colman pulled the plow until he gave completely out. The boss in turn whipped the boy with heavy sticks unmercifully on the state farm in Atmore, Ala.

I have seen Negroes' heads rolled up in the doors of cars and beaten. One boss sits in the car whipping him in the face and another boss on the outside of the car whipping the hind part.

Now I was faced with a tough problem. The whole five years I spent in Atmore. I was put on the spot the very first day I was there. The fact is that the bookkeeper, Fenchie Home, being in Scottsboro, he bent over backward trying to get the inmates to put me out saying that I had caused the state a lot of trouble, that I had caused to state to put n-----s on the jury roll to serve as jury.

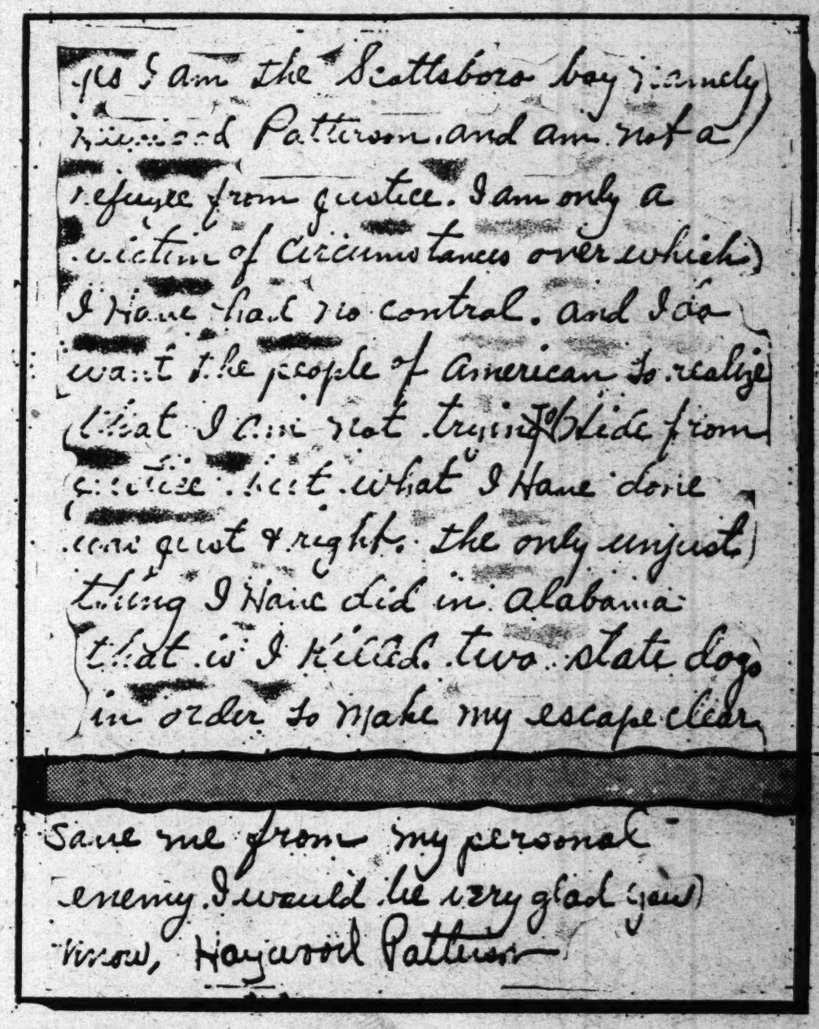
But I was wise. Nobody could play up to me except a friend. But once I got careless and came pretty near getting put out. You see the bosses tried all they could to get the Negroes against me. One of the bosses, Charlie Sidmore, put a weak Negro up to "steal" me [to knife.—Editor] one night. He stole me of course. I got it in the lung, over the heart and arms. But after all I wasn't afraid. I fought him off with my hands until my friends came to my rescue.

Now as far as the Alabama pardons and parole board system are concerned, it is nothing but a slave racket. There is no justice or right in the pardons and parole board of Alabama. You no doubt remember the case of I. B. Berry, who was sent back to Alabama by the state of New York a while ago. The parole board then tried to show that they meant right. Within a short time they paroled Berry, but it was only for a short while, long enough for the public to forget. Then they reached back and got Berry, who is now in prison. They bawled him out, saying, "We will teach you a lesson about going to New York," and they are really teaching him a lesson.

Now it is a terrible shame how Negroes are treated once they become a prisoner. Why they are considered no more as human beings.. Something should be done immediately to prevent the outrageous attacks on the Negro prisoners of the South.

Now as for myself, I have never had a proper chance in life. Of course, since I am restored to freedom and life, I am begging society to please allow me a chance to do good since I have never had a chance. Do not vote for me to go back into a living hell. Please give me the assistance of every possible kind. Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad, you know.

—HAYWOOD PATTERSON.



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Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad you know, Haywood Patterson

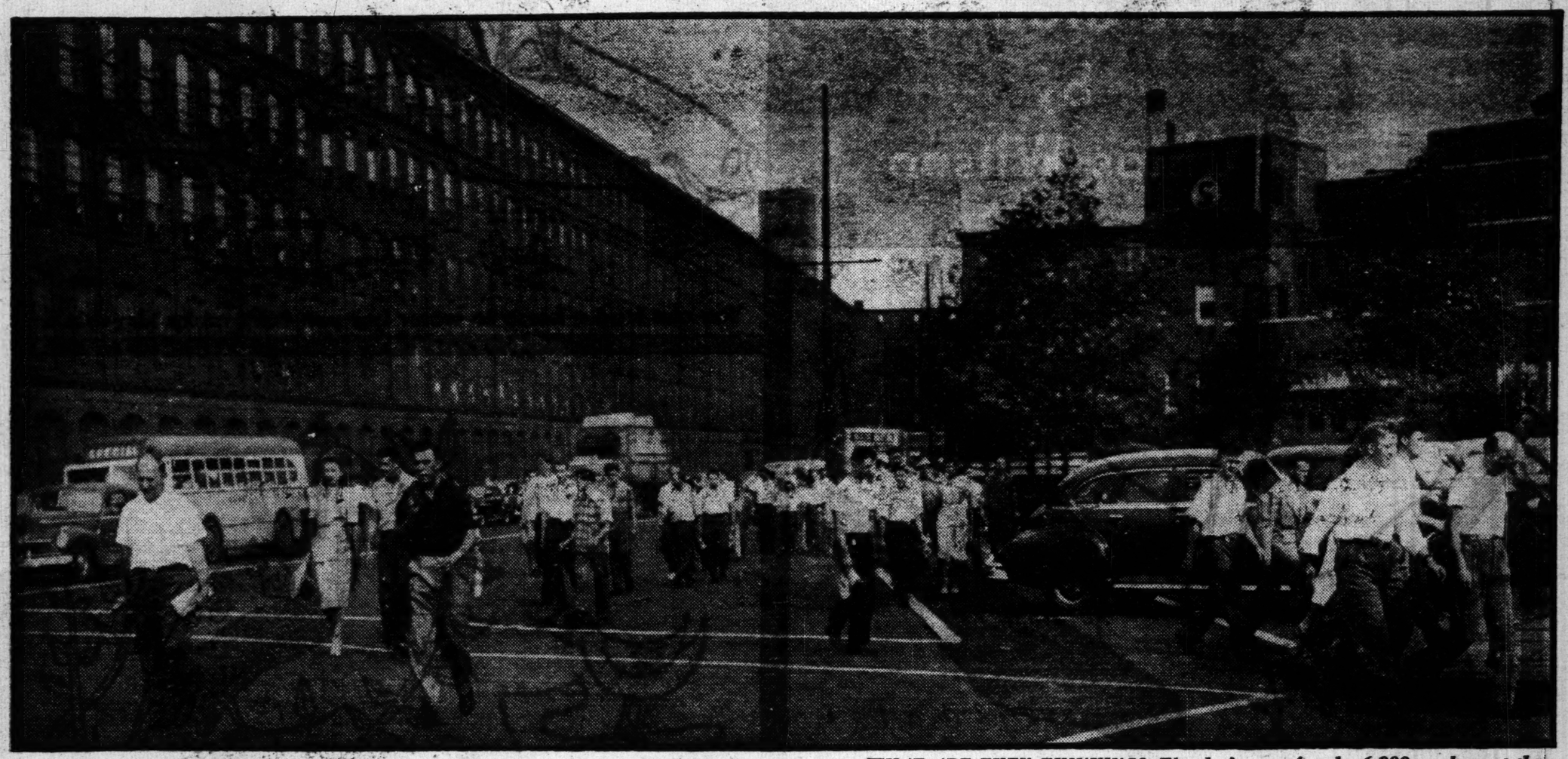
The Letter and Signature

THE ORIGINAL SCOTTSBORO DEFENDANTS—Shown at the time of one of their retrials are the nine Scottsboro Boys (left to right): Clarence Norris, Olen Montgomery, Andy Wright, Willie Roberson, Ozie Powell, Roy Wright, Charlie Weems, Eugene Williams and Haywood Patterson. Patterson and his mother are shown in the inset.

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1948 SECTION 2

America's Talking Prices



WHAT ARE THEY THINKING? The day's over for the 6,000 workers at the Singer Sewing Machine plant at Elizabeth, N. J. (pop. 130,000), a typical industrial town. —The Worker photo by Peter

In New Jersey, it's the cost-of-living. For despite the relatively high money wages and the appearance of full employment, Mr. and Mrs. America are slowly sinking into debt and malnutrition. And they're beginning to ask why. Must it be so?

By JOSEPH NORTH

ELIZABETH, New Jersey.

WALK through the winding streets of this old Colonial town now transformed into a city of smokestacks, meet the people at the Singer Sewing Machine works or Phelps Dodge brass, and you will get the drift of America's talk nowadays. It's the talk of angry men, angry women.

Elizabeth (Pop. 130,000) is a fairly representative industrial center, not much different from a thousand others coast to coast. You'll hear something like a great, national groan: "Good God, the cost of living!"

This is not to say they don't talk about many things: baseball, local politics, scandal, and yes—the spy-scares. But popping like fire-crackers in every chain-store where the housewives do the twice-a-week shopping, you'll hear it: "What's happened to that dollar?" As one harassed woman told me: "I always like my long green long."

Let the people of Elizabeth tell their own story. Talking with scores of workers outside the Singer plant, I ran into Eugene Gaddy, moulder, who's been making sewing machines since he was able to vote. That's 19 years ago.

Not all, I regret, have as clear a head on things as Mr. Gaddy who lives in a frame, three-story house at 349 Port Avenue, hard by the sputtering Jersey Central railway. I learned from the stocky, alert Negro mechanic that he is a round-the-clock plugger for the Wallace-for-President club at Singer's which numbers some 250.

"I'm the father of six," he said humorously. "I got some tall thinking to do. His work as moulder is hard, and requires much skill. He is in the "upper brackets" so far as pay goes.

Before UE organized his plant, $1 an hour was mighty good back in 1940. Since then his wages have nearly doubled, the average in the plant, he estimates, runs about $60-$65 a week. "Relatively high scales," he said, "and due entirely to the splendid work UE has done here. I give them the credit."

He drew a picture of a pay envelope that dwindles to zero at week's end. Most men he knows are sinking into debt, their few hundred dollars in war-bonds gone long ago, their savings eaten up.

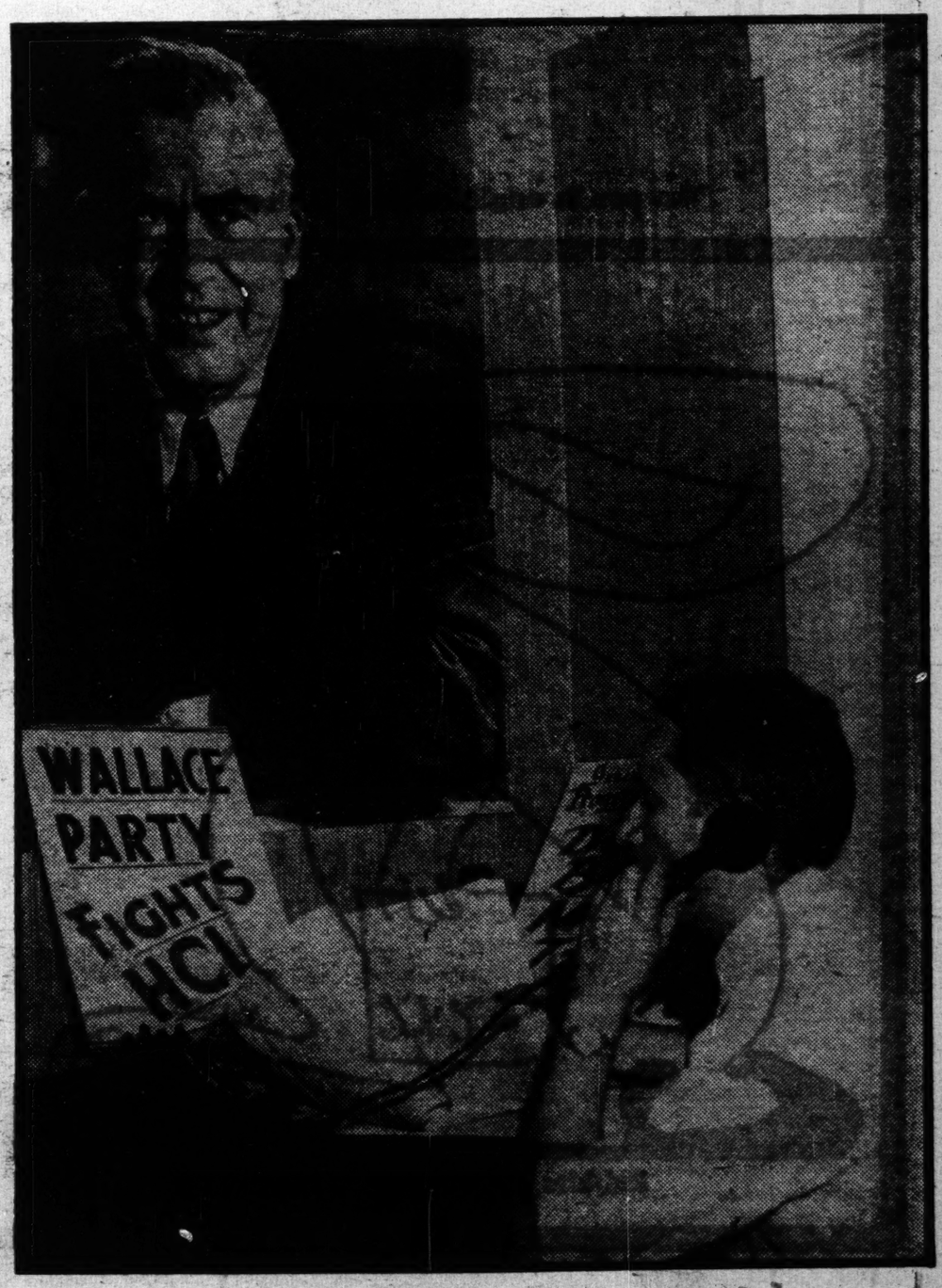
"When I say eaten up," he smiled wryly, "I mean eaten up." More than half the week's pay goes into victuals—meat, bread, milk, vegetables. This is typical, I discovered here. It's the national picture.

He asked his wife to come in from the kitchen where she was preparing supper. "This is the department that spends it," Gaddy said. "I only make it. She's got the tough job."

Mrs. Gaddy, a matronly woman of 35, was typical of the many others with whom I spoke. "My kids are like corn," she said. "It's nine cents an ear. Milk this week jumped a cent and a half, to 26 cents

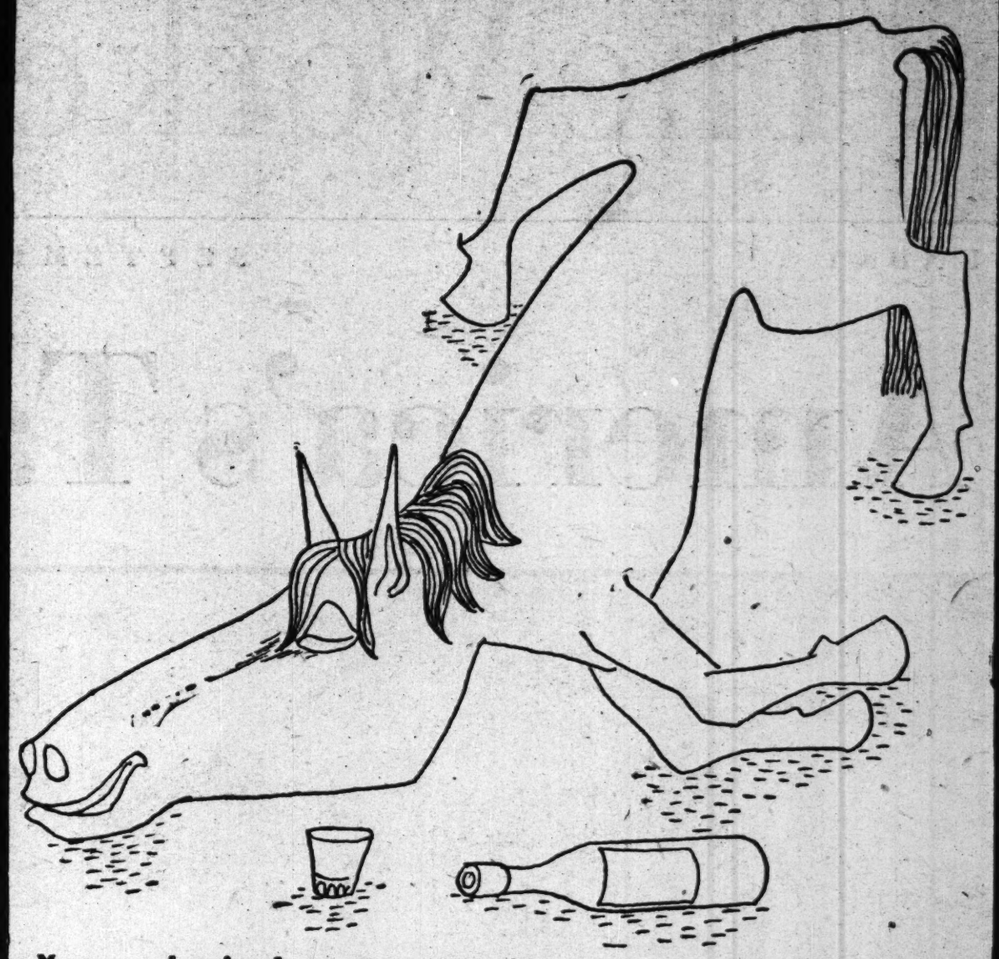
(Continued on Page 4)

"HELP US FIGHT THE HIGH COST OF LIVING." Everybody in the phone book is invited. A typical scene at Progressive Party headquarters in Elizabeth, N. J.

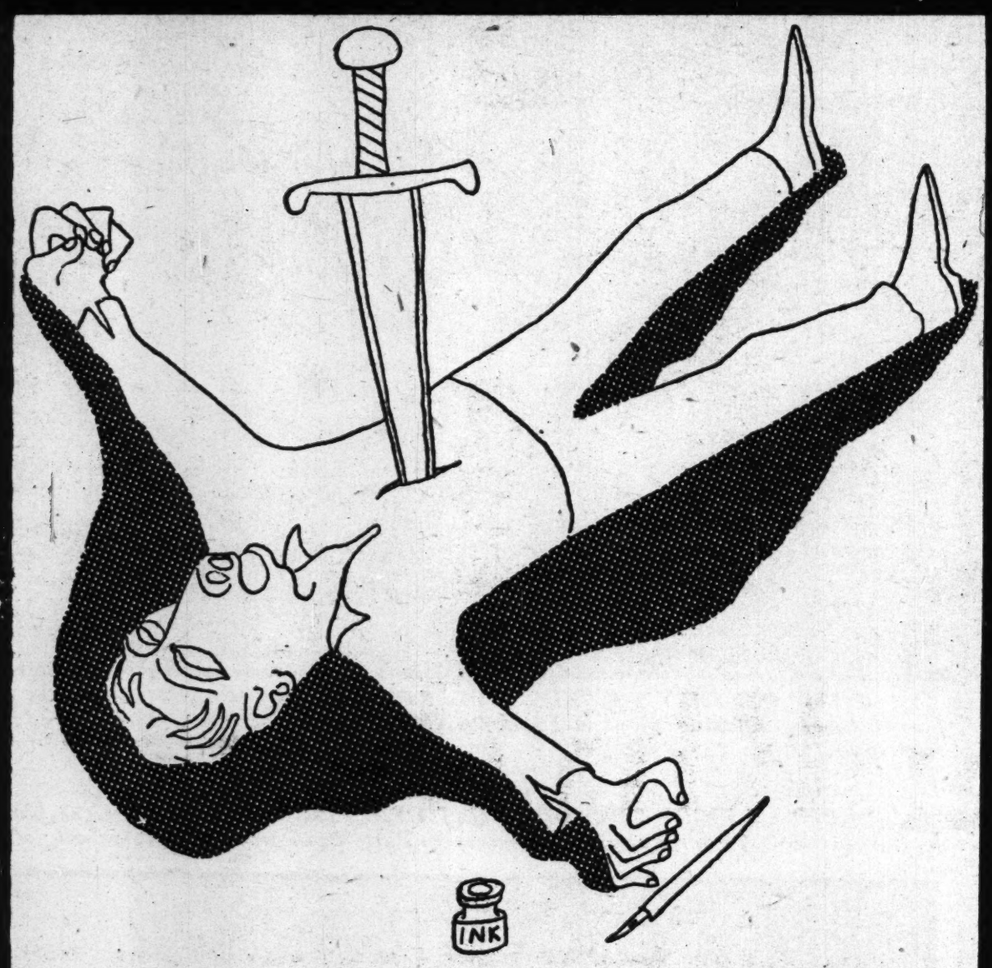


Popular Misconceptions

Five drawings by Chips Wilson

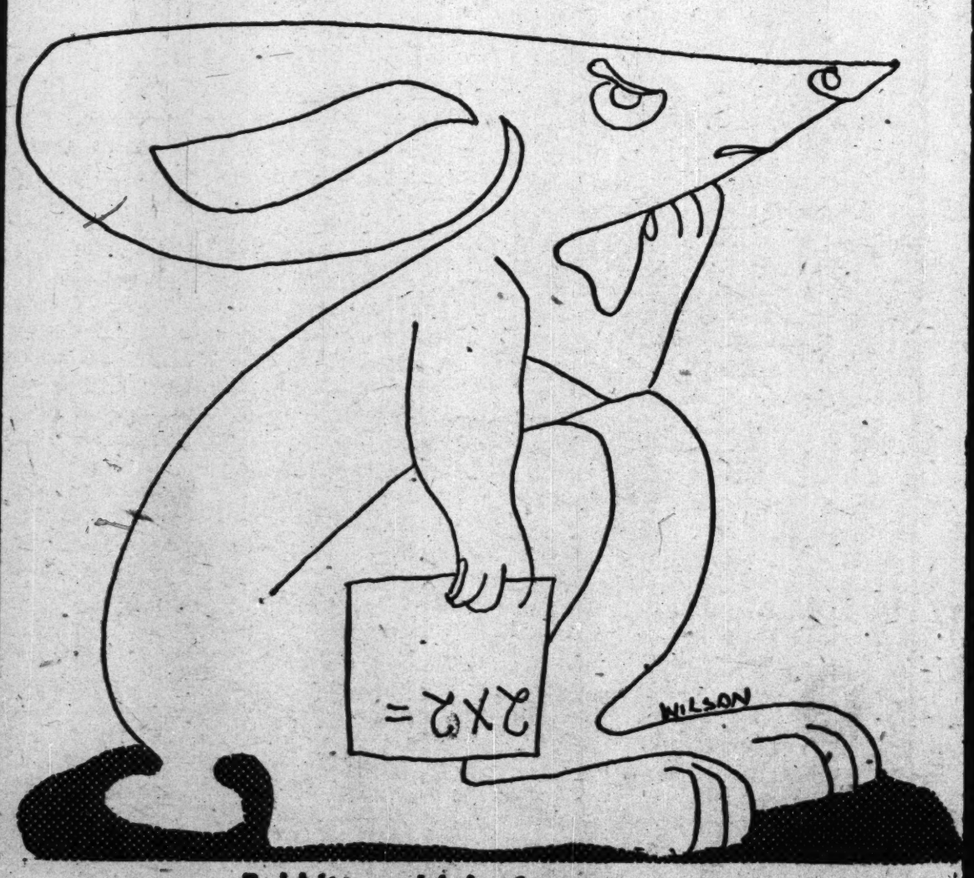


You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink.

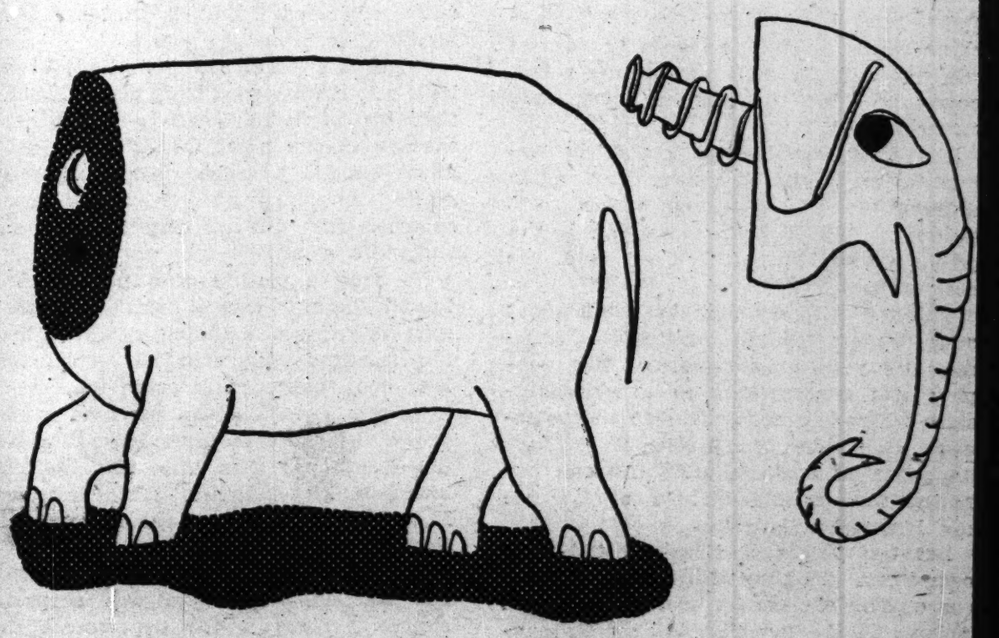


The pen is mightier than the sword.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.



Rabbits multiply fast.



Elephants never forget.

a short stosy
by
Paul David

After the years of concentration camps, the terror and hunger of war, the agonized flight across the face of Europe, the lights of Israel's chief port were in sight. A man slipped to the water from the ship stopped by the British and chanced death rather than Cyprus and another concentration camp.

In panic he knew the tide was changing. With but a few yards to go, he was being pulled out to sea.

Wrong Rhythms

THE BLINKING night lights of the Port of Haifa did not seem different from the lights of any other port to the man swimming in the water. The swimmer judged he had been in the water for about an hour now. Haifa was still discouragingly far. About two miles at the very least, he thought. Just one hour more and he'd be there! What were two hours of swimming when his present 30 years and the uncountable years of the promising future were involved? He was cold but he did not mind it very much. He was an old hand at swimming. Would he have dared, otherwise, to slip off a ship so many miles from shore. Oh yes, he thought bitterly in the past he had been a good swimmer. But then he had also been a man—a human—in the past. Then suddenly, before his past could crowd his memory, like the snapping of an electric light switch darkens a brightened room, he voluntarily blacked out his thoughts. That was a trick his old miseries and his innate verve for living had developed for him.

It was a little less than two miles now, and he had the tide with him. More important, he had also the rhythm with him for a change. He believed in rhythms. He had a theory that life was a series of rhythms, right and wrong. If events and episodes in your life were in proper sequence and meshed to a happy conclusion, you had a good rhythm. It was a right rhythm.

• • •

HE changed his stroke. It was hard for him to believe that in about an hour his 3,000 mile underground migration would come to an end. Did he have the right rhythm this time? Suddenly his outstretched arm encountered something and he became momentarily entangled with some slimy flotsam. He shivered and freed himself. This incident, the cold and the water, and the desire to have the next hour over with harassed his mind. Gradually as he swam a little chamber in his blacked out mind came alive. It released a rhythmic inner voice that kept pace with his stroking. "It's futile—futile—give up—give up"—was what it seemed to be saying. As he labored through the water his whole mind brightened and embraced his past. The images of old scenes crowded in. He saw the wheezy groaning old tub the "Moledet" approaching Haifa. It was foundering—calling loudly with its young radio voice for help. The arrival of the British destroyer—its heaving to and confusion of the transfer. That was when he slipped over the side, again. He and his people victims of the fates scrambling the rhythms.

Caught!

And instead of freedom in Haifa they would be put in delousing tents, and herded aboard another ship and sailed to Cyprus. God! Didn't they have enough in their short lives of concentration camps.

• • •

THE lights of Haifa blinked foreboding.

He was very cold and growing a little tired. He knew that his strength was not good. How could it be? He hadn't had a good meal or a real night's sleep for years. Again he thought of his people. There was a study in bad rhythms. After so many tribulations couldn't they be allowed to settle down to living out their wrecked lives and die like freemen. There were, for most, only a few years left. Is there no blessed rhythm for an oppressed people to work out a free destiny of peace?

Now he was tiring fast and the movements of his arms perceptibly slowed. He fancied the warning inner voice returned. Now it was stronger, more urging. "It's futile—futile—give up—give up." He stopped swimming then and treaded water. He was breathing too hard and needed to rest a bit.

"Damn," he hadn't jumped from the "Modelet" to die in the Mediterranean, he reflected savagely. The blue Mare Internum of antiquity wasn't going to contain the pale specter of his floating corpse.

Then in the east he saw a faint light. Dawn, he reasoned. "I've got to get in before dawn."

A chill took possession of him. He shook violently in the water. Desperately he started swimming again. He was about one-quarter of a mile from shore now. His arms were heay, oh, so heavy, and his legs were numb with cold. His breath came in rapid, short gasps. He was swallowing a lot of water and seemed to have lost the timing, or was it the rhythm of breathing and stroking. Haifa was close now. The dim outlines of boats and ships and the dear piers of Haifa could be seen. He'd have to slip in between these low, smaller boats.

Suddenly his heart sickened and a great fear came upon him. He felt rather than saw that his swimming was getting him nowhere. In panic he knew the tide was changing! The ebb was slowly defeating him, carrying him back out to sea. His arms were weighted with agony. Breathing was extremely painful. With but a few hundred yards to go, he was being pulled out to sea. He gave an air-gaspy sigh and relaxed; his body turned and floated westward with the tide and the raiding dawn.

• • •

SLOWLY an image came to him, that of his people, pacifistic, loving peace. They were all floating out to sea. "No!" The monosyllable escaped him. "No!" They have been doing just that for centuries. The time was now for them to buck the tides, create their rhythms and change their destinies. A curious feeling of elation sprung within him. He felt deep within him the fomenting of the frustrations of age-old idealists who had never died despairing. It seemed that within him they all writhed and contorted threatening upheaval.

• • •

ONCE more he turned. The light of dawn spread full over the far eastern sky. He was about three hundred yards away from a sloop. It was low in the water. He determined to swim to that sloop. Slowly, his breath choking him, he made progress. His eyes were fixed on the sloop. Then even as he stared he thought he saw a bearded man at its prow. The man had a vaguely familiar look, almost holy. The swimmer struggled nearer. No longer did he feel chilled, only ineffably weary! The bearded man seemed to smile encouragement to him. It was a sad smile, an ageless smile. In amazement he saw the bearded stranger was not dressed in European clothes. He appeared to be wearing a shawl or kind of robe around his shoulders. Slowly the bearded man raised his two hands over the prow of the boat. He seemed to have cast something to the swimmer.

In a short while the swimmer's weak, clutching fingers found a floating rope. The swimmer pulled it tightly to him and closed his eyes. For a long time he held on to that rope. When he opened his eyes the night was a grey light in the west. He looked up at the sloop. There in the prow was a tarpaulined bundle. A taut rope hung from the railing to his hands. There was no one aboard the sloop.

America's Talking Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

a quart. They drink about 20 quarts a week. Figure that up for yourself. Once in a while I'd like to give the young ones some sweet cream: this week it jumped 10 cents a pint, to 46. So sweet cream's out. Tomatoes. Two pounds for 35 this week: last week, two for 29."

Meat? The cow has jumped over the moon. "When I have to pay $6 for a roast, a piece of beef, I say 'Good Lord, what shall I do?'"

Mrs. Gaddy, like evrybody else you meet, finds the cost of meat most burdensome of all high prices. "You want to give a bread-winner meat," she said. "What do they expect us to do, prices going the way they are?"

So, unless you begin to eat less (and many have begun) you must stint drastically on everything else. Clothes? "We haven't bought a suit or dress in two years. I do my own sewing and mending." Recreation? "You have to cut out the movies, the picnics."

The gouge isn't restricted to food, by any means. The big utilities are horning in in a big way. Electric hits $6 a month: "Even though we sit in one room in the evenings, and turn out all the other electric lights."

"We're behind the eight-ball," she said. "If it's not the food bill, it's the rent, if it's not rent, its electric, or its oil, or its a new pair of shoes for one of the kids." Averting her glance from her husband, she said shyly: "I often wait till Eugene's gone to sleep, then I cry to myself. The way things are going." She excused herself to return to the kitchen to fix supper.

Mr. Gaddy lit a cigarette. "There you have it," he said. "You'll find the story the same everywhere." I did.

Wages Walk Backwards, Prices Run Forward

For instance, Mrs. Catherine Jaekel, of Simmons, that makes the famous mattress, lives in a wooden house at 659 Brunswick avenue. She earns $54 a week, good pay for a woman worker, she said. "But it goes I don't know where. I swear I don't." Her neighbor, Mrs. Rose Phillipsky, whose husband also works at Simmons, has two children. Her comments were more vehement tharr Mrs. Jaekel's. "The Big Boys don't want to hear a thing," she said. "They just don't give a damn; wages walk backward and prices run forward."

John Melia, a plumber's helper, who lives in a federal housing project at Clark Place and First Street, was completely at a loss. Veteran of this war, he returned with a young British bride from Manchester: they have two kids tumbling around the house. "When you pay the rent, pay for heat, pay for lights, you've paid $90 a month." That's supposed to be low-cost housing for vets. The home is a tiny, four-room proposition. Wood. "I don't know the answer," he murmured.

I talked a long time with Mr. Gaddy about "the answer."

The active union men, he said, know the score. They know that the big corporations have made higher profits this year than ever in history. They know too, that Dewey isn't for them: "He means Wall Street, he means Taft-Hartley. He means war."

Most clear-sighted unionists at Singer's feel Wallace is the answer. "But not a few of the newer people and a lot outside the UE still have illusions about Truman," he said. "Don't underestimate that"

I asked Gaddy about the current hysterics in Washington about spies, the whole, lurid red-baiting splurge. "Are they succeeding in diverting the people's attention?"

"It depends," he replied. "As a Negro," he said, "It doesn't mean a damn to me. I know what they're up to. Smear the progressives of the country and take the people's eye off the ball. So it just irritates me. I'd say that goes overwhelmingly for the Negroes in my plant. They know the score. They know that the engineers of the spy-scare are advocates of Jim Crow, lynching, union-smashing. Many of the white unionists see that, too."

Wallace People Have a Program

He sensed more red-baiting around here before the Progressive Party convention than since, he said. "Shibe Park and Convention Hall changed a lot of minds."

But, he indicated, "the hysteria has an effect on some. They seem to forget what the UE has done in this plant, doubling wages, making life a lot better."

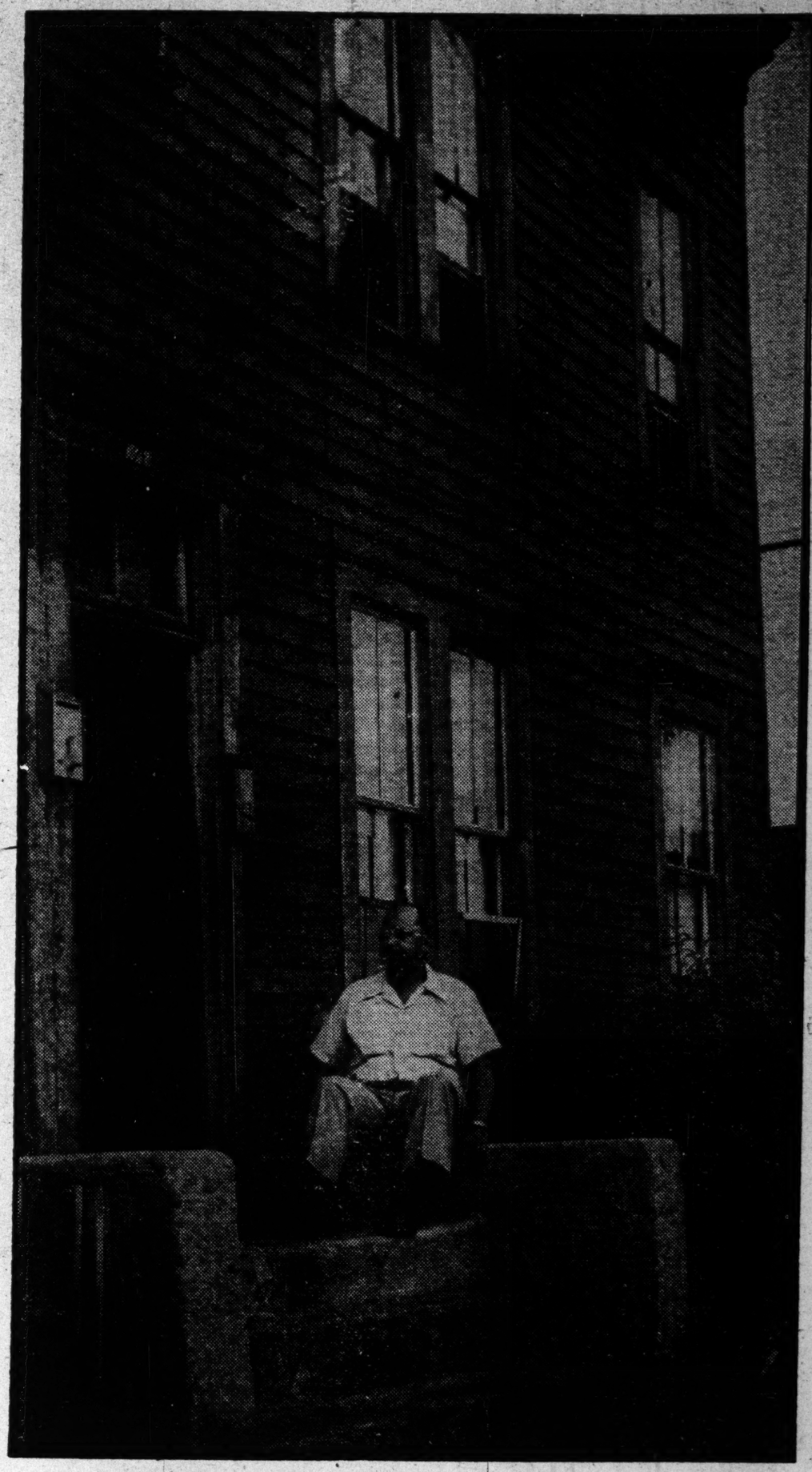
He spoke of a scurrilous sheet called Common-Sense peddled by one Pat White, a local leader of the Catholic War Veterans. I saw a copy. It ran a dirty smear story on Jim Lustig, a prominent UE leader in District 4. This fascist journal is published by a storm-trooper setup here called the American Emergency Force—operated behind the scenes by the local big industrialists. The AEF sought to smash a Wallace meeting here recently where Councilman Eugene Connolly of New York spoke. They failed.

Gaddy made one other significant point which I feel demands the telling. "I run into many people searching for the reasons for high prices and they omit one major thing. They don't see the connection between inflation and the billions spent for armaments and for war purposes. I think that's got to be made clear and the finger put on the bipartisan war policy. If they see that they'll know why their dollar's vanishing."

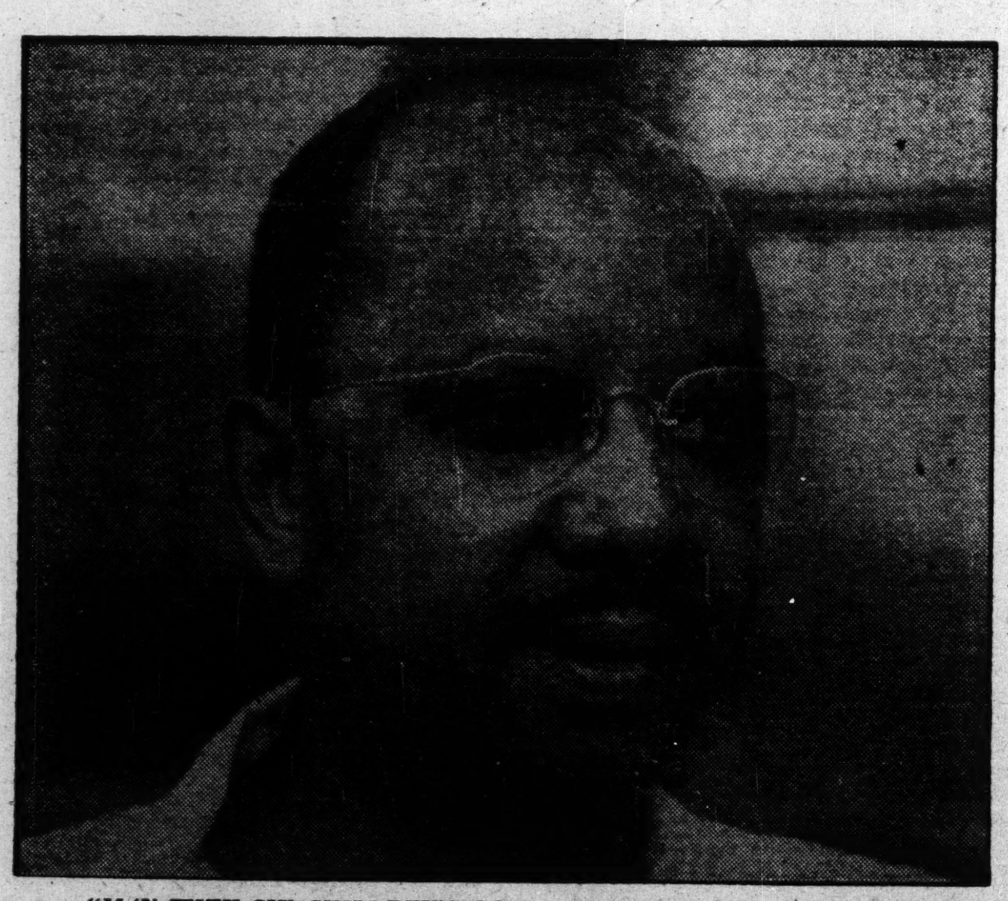
He was telling me, in his own words, that the corporations running this government have adopted Goering's policy: "Guns, not Butter."

So much for that. Here's the other side of the picture: the Wallace people are not asleep at the switch, not by a long shot.

I went down to their headquarters for Union County, at 22 Rahway Street, Elizabeth, and found busy preparations for the meat strike that week. A telephone campaign was in full swing, housewives were volunteering to call up everybody they knew and everybody they didn't know in the phone book, asking support of the meat strike.



A MAN'S HOME IS HIS CASTLE—The Jersey Central railroad is in Mr. Gaddy's back yard. "Fifty percent of the paycheck goes for food, the rest for rent, gas, electric."



"MAN WITH SIX CHILDREN'S GOT A LOT OF THINKING TO DO." Eugene Gaddy, one of the leaders of the Wallace-for-President Club at Singers. "I've been here for 19 years, ever since I was old enough to vote."

This was proceeding on a state-wide scale. They were preparing to greet the opening session of the state legislature at Trenton with massed delegations to present a six point cost-of-living program.

It includes the following: that milk prices be rolled back to the June, 1946, level . . . that a price ceiling be established to prevent further increases, and that the State request Federal subsidies to maintain prices to farmers. Also:

- An immediate cash State bonus for vets and their families.
- A graduated state income tax to cover the program, with full exemption for incomes of $5,000 and under.
- Rigid rent control and a State appropriation of $100,000,000 for slum clearance and new low-cost housing.
- The reduction of bus fares.
- And finally, the elimination of the recent 3c State tax on cigarettes.

They're using every time-honored way to get to the people with their program: petitions, leaflets, open air meetings, newspaper ads, radio broadcasts, everything you can imagine.

There's the picture. That's what capitalism in the U. S. A. is offering in 1948. Here at Singer's wages are "relatively high. "But it's fictitious. Realwages—what you can buy with money—are on the skids. The standard of living is going down, down.

People are beginning to eat less; already they've begun to cut down on other necessities beside food; clothes, shoes, medical care, recreation. As Marx forecast in his epochal work "Capital," the profit system can only result in an absolute deterioration in the workers' living standards. All this, in the midst of the "boom."

Perhaps most effective of all are the roving squadrons picketing the big food markets like Acme, A and P, Universal, Food Fair, Safeway. Young, old, housewives, students, trade-unionists, people who voted for both old parties, Communists, Negro, white, many are carrying placards for the first time.

I talked to one middle-aged woman who spoke ardently of the response they get from the shoppers. "They keep giving us advice, offer to help, urge us 'to keep up the good work.'"

While we talked a woman got out of a car at the curb, and asked for a picket sign. "I want to carry it on top of my car all day long," she said. "I'm going to ride around town and let everybody see this banner."

It read: "Bring HCL Down. Come with Wallace."

The picket handed over her placard. She turned to me: "We never saw that woman before and now she's part of our roving squad. That's the way it's going."

Yes, that's the way things are in Elizabeth, N. J., and I'll wager the last cent of a shrinking dollar that millions throughout the land, like this woman they "never saw before," are looking for a "banner."

The Progressive Party has that banner.

Which is one of the most heartening things in America this turbulent Labor Day of 1948.

SET A COAL MINING RECORD—The medals worn by these two Soviet coal miners were awarded for production. Alexander Tyurenkov (right) was leader of a shift which mined 213 tons per member when individual production goals had been set at 13 tons. On the left is Ivan Valegura, another record-breaking shift leader.

'Help Wanted: *Openings Here Forever*'

That's the employment situation in the socialist world—no haunting fear of depression and joblessness. Always the chance for improvement—the unskilled are trained at government expense.

By I. BACHELIS

Soviet writer, Stalin Prize Winner

MOSCOW.

LOCAL newspapers in the cities and towns of the Soviet Union often print notiees from different factories and offices calling for workers, engineers and other employes. Experienced, skilled men are needed. But unskilled workers are also needed; these are trained at special courses for various trades and vocations at the expense of the enterprise.

On the streets of Moscow there are many notice boards, hung there by the City Information Bureau. All kinds of notices from "flat wanted" to "bicycle for sale," are pasted on these boards and changed every so often. But these small private communications are almost drowned out by large leaflets which begin with the familiar words: "Help wanted."

Today I stopped in front of several of these boards to copy down some of the notices.

Here is a typical one:

"The All-Union Trust "Stalkonstruktsia" will hire workers of the following trades for work in Moscow and in various other towns and cities:

"Steel structure mounters,

"Riveters,

"Drilling machine operators,

"Blacksmiths, etc. (a list of 24 trades follows)

"Wages—by progressive piece-work system (i.e., additional pay for overfulfillment of production norms). Traveling expenses paid if hired for work in other towns and cities. Lodgings provided if desired. Meals in special dining hall.

"Apply: 1a Chaplygin St."

Next to this notice hangs another, from the State "Zarya Svobody" Shoe Factory. This factory is in urgent need of workers, engineers and technicians in 21 trades and professions, from economists to stokers and stenographers. The address is Razgulyai, 4 Aptekarsky Pereulok.

The Ministry of Railways announces that it will hire workers of all trades for work on the railways.

"Those hired," says the notice, "are provided with: (1) lodging; (2) working clothes; (3) free railway tickets and traveling expenses; (4) immediate grant of money (not to be returned); (5) besides this, those who wish to remain on the railways indefinitely, are given a loan for house-building and for the purchase of livestock.

"Applicants who wish to acquire a trade are accepted in special courses and paid stipends during the training period at the expense of the enterprise.

"Apply: 17 hukovsky St."

"The 'Tsentroenergomontazh' Trust requires engineers, technicians, foremen, brigade leaders, construction superintendents, riggers, welders, etc. for work outside of Moscow: in Andizhan, Bobruisk, Krasnoyarsk and in the Irkutsk, Archangelsk and Sverdlovsk Regions."

In its notice the Moscow Low-Powered Automobile factory names the wages of the workers.

The factory requires:

Metal workers—general wages up to 1,500 rubles.

Metal workers — fitters — wages up to 1,700 rubles.

Turners, polishers, milling machine operators—wages up to 1,200 rubles.

Setters-up—wages up to 1,500 rubles—and so on, for 18 different trades.

Further on the notice says:

"Technical training courses organized at the factory. Workers may learn any trade. Apply daily: 82 Ostapovsky Highway."

Since 1930, when during the First Five-Year Plan unemployment was abolished in the Soviet Union, such notices have become very common.

As if in mockery of ill-wishers in other countries who put into circulation the lie about "forced labor in the USSR," such notices can be seen hanging in the most conspicuous places; they look out at you every day from the pages of newspapers. . . .

Of course, these notices are but a supplementary form of individual hiring of workers and specialists.

The Soviet Union has a planned system of organized hiring and training. The state planning and economic organs see to it that the leading branches of the national economy be provided with workers. The Ministry of Labor Reserves, organized especially for this purpose, trains young highly-skilled workers in a ramified network of industrial training, trade and railway schools. In the course of the postwar Five-Year Plan these schools will give the national economy of the USSR four and a half million workers.

Besides this, each Soviet enterprise has elementary technical training courses, advanced training courses, foreman's courses, Stakhanovite schools, technical display rooms. All this makes it possible to train large numbers of workers on a planned basis, and to raise the proficiency of those already working.

According to the Five-Year Plan 7,700,000 new skilled workers are to be trained right at the industrial enterprises, by individual and group apprenticeship and at various courses. At the same time the state takes measures constantly to raise the proficiency of the workers already engaged in industry. Almost 14,000,000 workers of the mass trades will increase their skill in this manner.

The constant growth of industry in the USSR, however, calls for more and more hands every day. This is why you see notices everywhere beginning with the words: "Help Wanted. . . ."

"Help Wanted . . ."—this means that the economy of the Soviet Union is developing according to plan, that it is growing constantly, incessantly and unwaveringly, that the country and the people are progressing to greater prosperity and wealth.

Adventures of Richard

By Michael Singer

THE Prospect Park Zoo is a crowded place on Sundays but with the kids there it's more of a zoo outside the cages than inside. At least that's what most of the visitors thought last week.

Flekel stood before the lion cage and made faces. "Give him that 'bring 'em back alive look'" No-Nose suggested. So Flekel stretched his arms out menacingly toward the cage, grimaced like a mad hunter and growled.

The lion blinked at him, licked his whiskers and went to sleep. "Boy, you sure scared him," Menash sneered.

The screeching of the monkeys next took up their attention. A woman was telling her little girl that the orangoutang was the smartest animal. "It's almost human like a man," she was saying.

"Like papa, huh?" No-Nose squeaked trying to sound as much like the girl as possible.

The lady looked at her daughter. "Did you say that?" she snapped.

"Say what, mama?" the girl asked in return.

"Never mind, I thought I heard you say something about daddy," the mother said.

A chimpanzee took a fancy to Menash and kept pointing his finger at him. "Mr. Livingston, I presume," Menash said with a bow. The crowd roared. Menash kept pointing back at the ape. "Hey, you're the one in the cage, not me," he said, "stop pointing."

"It's not nice to point in public," Richard told the animal.

The chimpanzee waddled around the cage scratching his chest and occasionally stopping to point at Menash. The spectators roared each time it happened and the crowd grew bigger around the cage.

Then Menash and Flekel put their arms around each other's shoulders, stooped like apes and walked off down the path, their arms hanging loosely and their legs making the peculiar waddling motions of the beast in the cage. The Sunday zoo crowd threw them peanuts and one man offered Flekel a peeled banana which he took and shared with his monkey-companion.

After some 50 yards, Flekel straightened up. "You know, my chest itches," he said and scratched it.

"No use, even when he wants to act human, he's still a monkey," No-Nose said.

The Heiress Never Met the Miner . . .

They never saw each other. They lived in two separate worlds. They never met in life and the gulf between them has been widened by death. Yet their lives crossed and were woven together.

By WALTER LOWENFELS

DEATH has taken two more lives at the Glen Alden Coal Company. One of the victims never saw a coal mine. The other spent his life in them.

Consider the first victim. She was Miss Mary Powers. She died in a $30-a-day New York hotel suite. She had lived there as a recluse for the past 25 years. She was in her late sixties but she never applied for an old age pension. Her fortune was estimated at $15 million.

In March, 1947, the enormous wealth of this lone woman was disclosed. She had failed to cash a $25,000 eight-year accumulation of dividend checks from the Glen Alden Coal Company, a Morgan concern, largest in coal deposits and mortality rates throughout the Anthracite domain. The money was due her from the estate of a sister.

The Way They Met in Life

Miss Powers showed her mettle and converted the accumulated dividends only when the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania tried to take the unclaimed funds.

Sixteen months later, on the same day Miss Powers died, Philip Milleski was struck by a string of empty coal cars in the Wilkes-Barre colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Company. He was killed instantly.

Philip Milleski spent his life making dividend checks for Miss Powers. They never met in life except on the calendar.

These two deceased affiliates of the Glen Alden Coal Company are known to us only through their simultaneous deaths. It is therefore only through this aspect that we are able to balance the books between them.

This, after all, is not an inconsiderable duty. If human death is to remain unobserved, uncommemorated, unweighed, then we are all doomed to be as insects or plants that come and go and leave only fossils behind.

The swan song of Philip Milleski and Miss Powers is to be sung, though they will never hear it. For it is not the dead who inherit the dead, but we who live on in our own way.

We examine, first, their calendric coincidence. There, on the statistical scale, all men and women who die the same day appear alike. They weigh the same, being pure number.

The general mortuary tables alone carry them as equals. Take away the same accidental day, and what have you?

The Eternal Void Between Them

The moment one scrutinizes these two deaths, they differ even statistically. Philip Milleski enters the Bulletin of Mine Bureau fatalities for July, 1948, where Miss Powers can never obtain a foothold.

It is only in the Glen Alden dividend books that certain mine fatalities were for years inscribed under her name, duly credited to her account, checks drawn and eventually cashed.

So even on the statistical level we find that throughout the whole kingdom of death Miss Powers and Philip Milleski lie interred in two separate worlds. It is only in the inhumanity of the clay which dissolves them that they appear, to worms and such stuff, the same.

Now as to the dividends through which they met in life. Here we find that Miss Powers appears immortal, whereas Philip Milleski has completely vanished from the scene.

The checks that went to Miss Powers now go to another name, as when Miss Powers herself inherited her sister's riches like an immortal thing.

Man has only one life and dies only once. But the gold vein which permeates the Powers name pushes its red thread of life and death through the complex system she and her forbears and her descendants helped to maintain.

In the dividend books the Powers name appears eternal.

And tomorrow some other death is inscribed in the dividend books for the inheritor of Miss Powers' golden fame.

But not Philip Milleski. An eternal void separates him from Miss Powers now, as when they lived together, unknowingly, in the Glen Alden mine.

Some other Philip Milleski, with a different face and a different body, contributes to the 1000 deaths a year the mine owners claim. The men whose lives are essential to the golden chain of coal persevere in the Mine Bureau fatalities, not as flesh and blood individuals, but as abtract numbers alone.

Whereas each Miss Powers maintains and inherits a unique identity through a specific dividend form, each check being payable to one specific man or woman for the general share of coal they own.

If in America we are unable to see the elemental, basic, earthbound difference that forever separates Miss Powers and Philip Milleski in life, can we not see through death that these two and their similars will never in all the world be the same?

Milleski's Last Testament

What lies ahead for men and women in the U. S. A.? Fifty million years ago the earth laid down its great store of carboniferous deposits, and now the coal has culminated in the separate lives and deaths of Miss Powers and Philip Milleski.

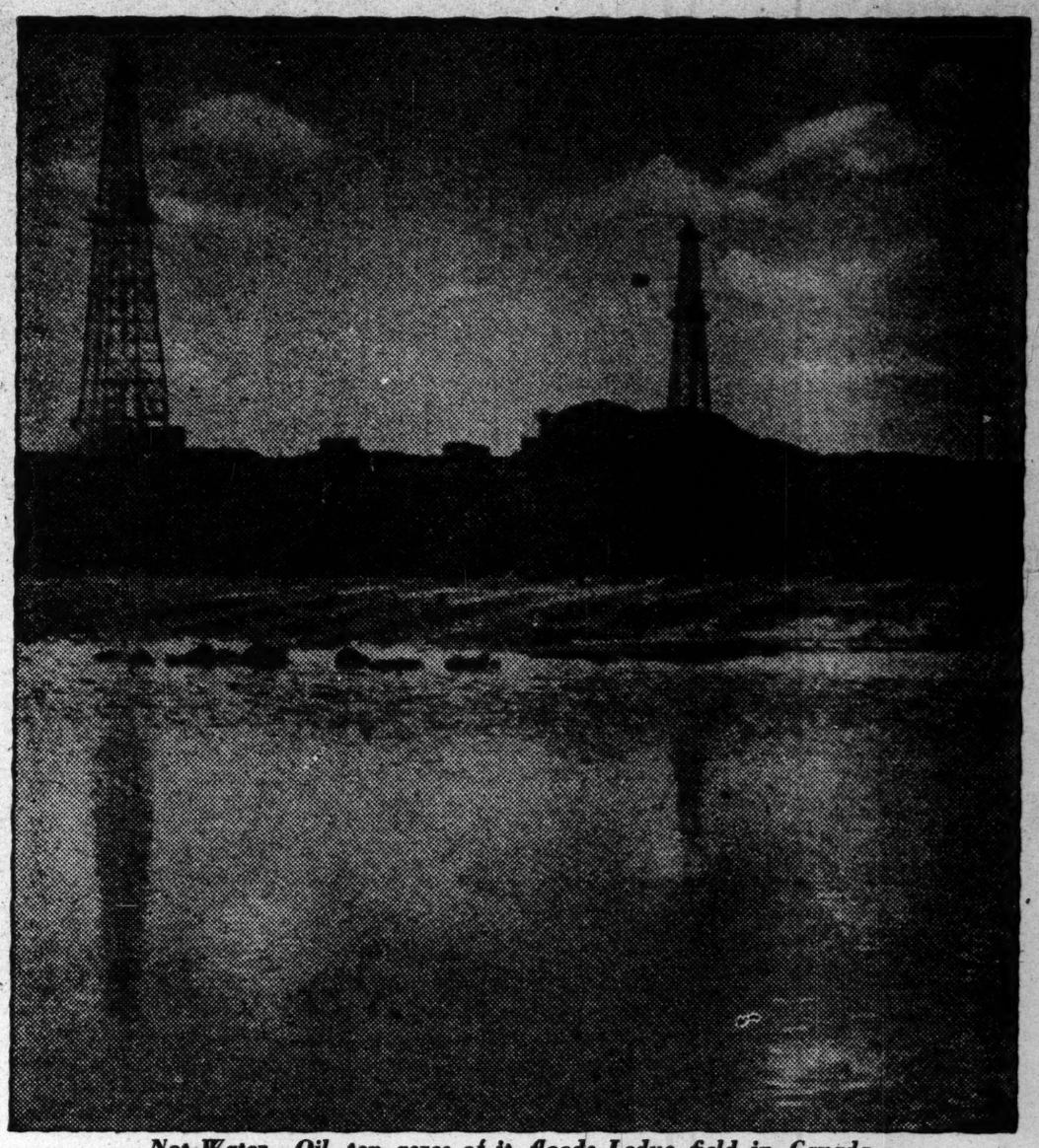
Who can say that man is less mortal than this basic stuff that has outlived the outrageous elements through all the ice ages of time?

It is not through death that men and women become masters of wind and snow. But take any patch of history to come. As long as men have spades and machines and eyes to see, someone will know that Philip Milleski was here and changed the configuration of the earth's strata through the sweat and labor of his arms and brain.

A vast geologic future beckons us to come. And some will march on with the slow evolution of the earth's crust and be forever human in somebody else's name. But when the last star spills over the Milky Way, Miss Powers will still be dead to astronomy, as she was a dead weight and a free rider on this spinning globe.

Some take their chance on prayer. Some on good deeds they perform. Philip Milleski staked his all on coal. He is destined to be transformed independent of his will into magical shapes that nobody can foresee.

That is his last testament and incontestable song, guaranteed, not by banks and dividends, but by the deeds to come which all mankind must perform to live on any scale at all.



Not Water—Oil, ten acres of it floods Leduc field in Canada.

An Oil Well 'Blows In'

FOR five months engineers have been striving desperately to control a runaway oil well that already has inundated an area of Leduc field, Alberta, Canada, with $5,000,000 worth of liquid gold. The well has flooded 10 acres. More than 60 tons of oats, red wood pulp, chicken feathers and cement have been poured into the runaway well in an attempt to choke off its flow. However, since March it has been gushing 14,000 barrels a day. Two other wells have been drilled to relieve the pressure on the runaway, known as Atlantic No. 3, but $40,000 worth of oil a day still comes pouring out.

Feathers, cement and wood pulp fail to stop the flow.

Two years ago this area was a wheat field.

Available: *A Crusading Councilman*

Brooklyn's vacant seat in the New York City Council is costing the borough plenty. Because there's no one to replace the late Pete Cacchione —except youthful Simon Gerson, whom the people want for many a down-to-earth reasón.

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE young man in the seersucker suit, standing at the feet of the Benjamin Franklin statue outside City Hall, held the large crowd spellbound. His brown, wavy hair was matted with perspiration and the hot sun wilted his collar, but he looked fresh, clean, vigorously youthful. His words were sharp and his accusing finger, as it pointed to City Hall where he had just led a delegation demanding justice in the brutal police murder of William Milton, Negro Communist, seemed to probe, to compel action.

"This is a struggle," he was saying, "not only for William Milton, a struggle not alone for justice and retribution—this is a crusade to bring democracy back to New York City. This is New York, not Mississippi. We won't stand for Ku Kluxism here!"

The words, punched out with piston-like rhythm, held the audience rigid. Cars sped by on all sides, trucks lumbered past and the heavy, muffled sounds of Brooklyn Bridge traffic seemed far off as the speaker's voice enveloped the square, rode above the noise of City Hall and merged with the sharp applause of his listeners.

A young woman had crept up to the rim of the crowd. "Who is he?" she asked of a placard-bearer. "He's Si Gerson," said the demonstrator.

"Who?"

"Simon W. Gerson, Communist candidate for the City Council."

Someone close by interjected: "He doesn't look like what the papers say Communists look like, does he?"

"No," said he young lady, "and he doesn't look like a politician either. Not the kind I'm used to seeing."

Down-to-Earth Approach to People

Simon W. Gerson, Communist and American Labor Party candidate for City Council, is a different kind of 'politician.' He doesn't talk like one, look like one, act like one. People are always expressing surprise on meeting him. They know of his long years in Communist activity and people's struggles and they expect to see an older man, a face lined from conflict and eyes stern with pressure.

Instead they see a good-looking young man of 39, full of laughter, with a bouyant bounce to his movement, a continuous chuckle in his conversation, a flexibility of mood and temper.

"People don't operate their lives on massive concepts," Gerson told us. "By that I mean they don't live from day to day by sweeping issues. People think in small, homely terms. Their job, the rent they must pay on the first, money for an operation, things like that take up most of their time, their thinking. You can't talk to them only of worldwide issues and ignore the vital factors that affect their everyday life. You've got to think of people in down-to-earth fashion, have contact with their problems, emotions, their concerns and their jobs. If we can't be personal, at least we must be human."

It is such an approach to people that led his grief-stricken neighborhood tailor to call on Si—as thousands know him—when his son's body came back from the war. He wanted Gerson to say a few words—"you'll know what to say"—in the funeral home, over the coffin of his dead boy.

Like that great son of the people Peter V. Cacchione whose vacant seat in the City Council has been denied Gerson by the politicians of both parties and for which he is now campaigning, Si knows what to say for the people, he knows how to feel for the people. And they respond to his warmth as they did to Cacchione's.

A corner traffic light to ward off death for children in a playground-less community carries as much impact for Gerson as the broader issue of return of the nickel fare and the fight against police brutality. To campaign workers his ability to link local issues with national and global headlines is always striking.

He makes things simple. Take the speech he gave recently to a jammed community rally in Brooklyn. Why weren't we getting more schools? Why wasn't there more Federal aid to education? Because "our money, your money is going instead for huge armaments" he told the listeners and he proved it. There was little steel for schools, housing, hospitals "because the market has been cornered for tanks, planes, battleships and cannon."

"If there were no 'cold war,' there would be more schools, more housing, more hospitals. If there were no cold war economy, no Truman Doctrine, no Marshall Plan, there would be lower prices. And if there were lower prices the New York City budget could better afford the schools, the hospitals, the housing," Gerson said.

'Ambassador From Union Square'

Not that he doesn't know the duplicity and the political quackery of the city administration and the political hijinks in this town. There are few—if any—politicians, city officials or legislative experts who know more of city government than S. W. Gerson.

City Hall reporters still call him the "good will ambassador from Union Square" and his six years of newspaper experience in that ancient arena of local politics as well as his years of correspondence for the **Daily Worker** in Albany not only gave him a reputation as an ace reporter but as an outstanding legislative student. This knowledge he has combined with a happy wit that delights his friends as it discomfits his foes.

It was outside the State Capitol in Albany incidentally, that Gerson made one of his many widely-quoted quips. Pointing to the Capitol's impossible architecture Gerson told a group of newspapermen and legislators that it could best be classified into "two schools of architecture."

A chorus of "what schools?" arose.

"Moorish and garish," Gerson replied.

City Hall veterans still recall a famous Board of Estimate budget hearing in April, 1942, which brought forth press headlines, a **Herald-Tribune** editorial and stamped Gerson not only as a wit, but a profound and pungent one.

It was right after the public scandal involving Bronx Boss Ed Flynn's use of workmen and materials from Borough President James J. Lyons' office. It seemed that Flynn, in his typical high-handed manner, had "borrowed" city personnel to mosaic the courtyard of his swank Lake Mahopec estate with Belgian paving blocks and the hue and cry over this touching devotion to city property and labor, had embarrassed Mr. Lyons mightily.

Still sensitive over the public lambasting he had taken, Lyons frothed at the mouth as Gerson took his place before the Board and quietly announced himself as "a representative of the Communist Party." The dapper Bronx Borough President shouted: "There's nothing the Communists can say that I want to listen to" and turned his back. As Gerson began to speak Lyons rose and started to walk away.

There are many things that could have been said at the moment but probably nothing that so sizzled Lyons as what followed.

Pointing his finger at the retreating Bronx Borough President, Gerson uttered the by now classic words:

"Let him who is without sin cast the first Belgian paving block."

For the next ten minutes the stately Board chamber was a bedlam of apoplectic politicians and side-splitting laughter from the spectators. The afternoon papers ran full stories and pictures and the **Herald-Tribune** the next morning editorialized gleefully at Lyons' discomfiture, terming the bon mot "the classic political epigram of the year."

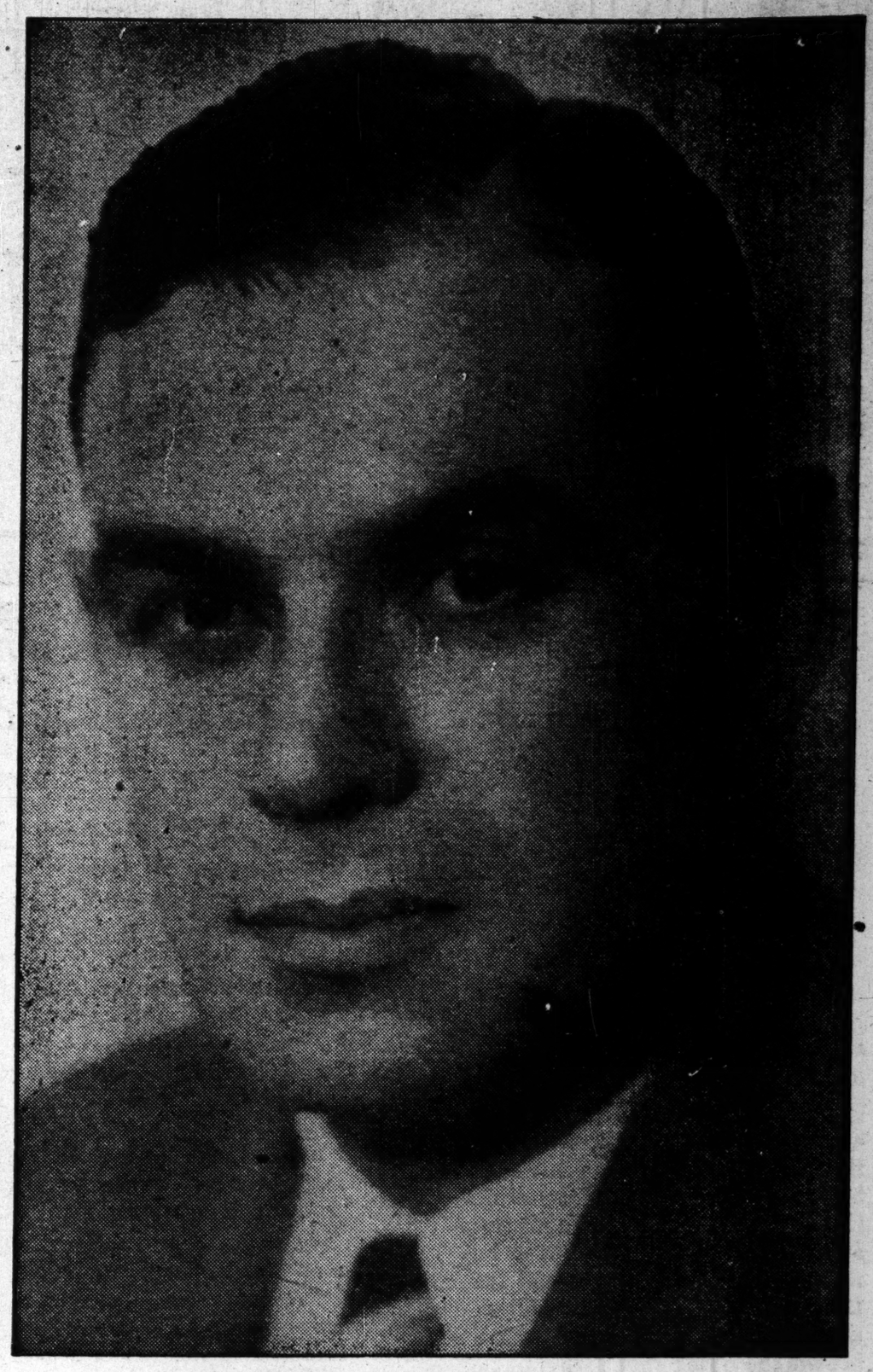
Serious Campaigner

Gerson is a deadly serious campaigner. He knows when to laugh and how to punctuate his activity with lightness but when he's at grips with a struggle, it's to the finish. It was during the bitter campaign to seat Gerson as designee of the Kings County Communist Party that the political hacks and red-baiting Democrats and Republicans realized what a formidable antagonist Gerson would be in Council debate.

During a hearing on a resolution to urge Congress to outlaw the Communist party, Councilman Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat and political stooge of the Christian Front, charged Gerson and the Communist Party with advocating force and violence. With contempt in his voice, Si retorted:

"The only force and violence I ever used was against the Japanese in the Philippines. The only bombs I ever threw

(Continued on Page 10)



SIMON W. GERSON

American Labor and Communist Party Candidate for City Council

ALREADY CAMPAIGNING FOR THE FIVE-CENT FARE, Gerson's empaign headquarters, 863 Fulton St., Brooklyn, issues leaflets such as the "$3 Bill" reproduced above. "Yessir, that's what the higher fare is costing you—$3 a month, or $36 a year," Gerson says in a message on the back. "That's the same as a 10 percent rent increase."

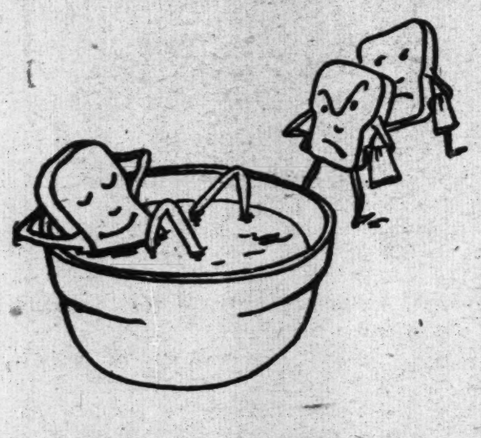
JUST FOR US

Try this one

FRENCH TOAST

An egg, milk, three slices of bread and sugar when put together in the proper way make a fine main dish.

Beat one egg in a good sized bowl until the white is thoroughly mixed with the yellow. Add ⅓ of a cup of milk and one level tea-



spoon of sugar and stir it all together.

Dip each slice of bread into the egg mixture and keep it there until it's wet to the crust. Melt some butter (a piece as big as a marble) in a large frying pan over a medium sized flame. After the butter has melted put the dipped bread into the pan. When the undersides are a golden brown turn them and brown the other side. Then out of the pan and right onto the plates they go.

There are a lot of things that taste fine on top of French toast. Try jelly, maple syrup or sugar and cinnamon and see which you like best.

[From the Young Folks' Cook Book, by Harriet and Laurence Lustig, by permission of Citadel Press, New York City.]

QUESTIONS

1. What has nothing outside and nothing inside and yet has a cover?

2. What has a thousand eyes but cannot see?

3. What is it that smells most?

4. If your uncle's sister is not your aunt, just what relation is she to you?

5. What does everyone always take off when going to bed?

ANSWERS

5. His feet from the floor.
4. Your mother.
3. Your nose.
2. A thousand needles.
1. A bubble.

[Reprinted from Corky by Eric Lucas, with the permission of International Publishers.]

PART TWO

(Continued from last week)

LOW, lumbering clouds bolted across the evening sky as Tiger Shark rolled into the harbor. The wharves were deserted. Salty, mooring the boat, turned as a shadow whisked past. His gasp was stifled by a clammy palm. From behind the heap of lobster pots rose a dozen hooded figures—rose like poisonous toad-stools in the night. On all their purple cloth fronts was lettered "CV."

Pop, his back toward Salty, was pulling off his boots. The figures swept a quiet, close semi-circle. Salty tore from the heavy hands and stumbled to his father's side with a cry. Like a gathering wave, Pop straightened, one arm about Salty.

"Listen, you wharf-rats, I warn ye—the first to tetch my son gets his cowardly skull bust open.

The figures were closing in. Pop grew tense. "Who are you to threaten me for askin' what's comin' to us?"

Only the thunder of sea and shuffle of feet were heard. "Then let's have you one at a time, you hidin' cowards. You need yer shroud to make you brave. Come show your scurvy faces."

With a frightened yell the figures closed in. Pop's fists sent one screaming over the crates into the sea, another staggering back gripping his belly. Pop matched every attack as Salty struck out wildly. Then one, crawling around back of Pop, jumped up and with a belaying-pin struck his head full force. Pop dropped like a ton of sail-cloth.

As Salty fell to his father's side they closed in like a pack of coyotes about a fallen grizzly. Salty tried to stem the swinging fists and legs until a booted foot caught him under the chin sending him tumbling headlong into the mooring pole.

When at dawn lank old Mark pushed his way through the chill fog to his lobster pots, he almost tripped over Salty.

Groggily, slowly Salty came to, sat bolt upright and cried, "Pop!"

Not ten yards off they found him half-buried under a heap of rocks. He lay face down; a nail jammed through a note and into his shirt. **"Let this be a warning to all trouble-makers and reds. The Crawfish Vigilantes."**

When, at home, the doctor looked down at Pop, he frowned and shook his head. Salty's Mom and Sis, tense with fear, stared into the doctor's face. Eyes glazed and jaws tightened, Salty caught his Pop's hand and clung to it like it was a thread to life. Then he looked up at the doctor.

"I don't know, son, but you can bet your boots Pop and I will do all we kin." And the doctor rolled up his sleeves and got to work.

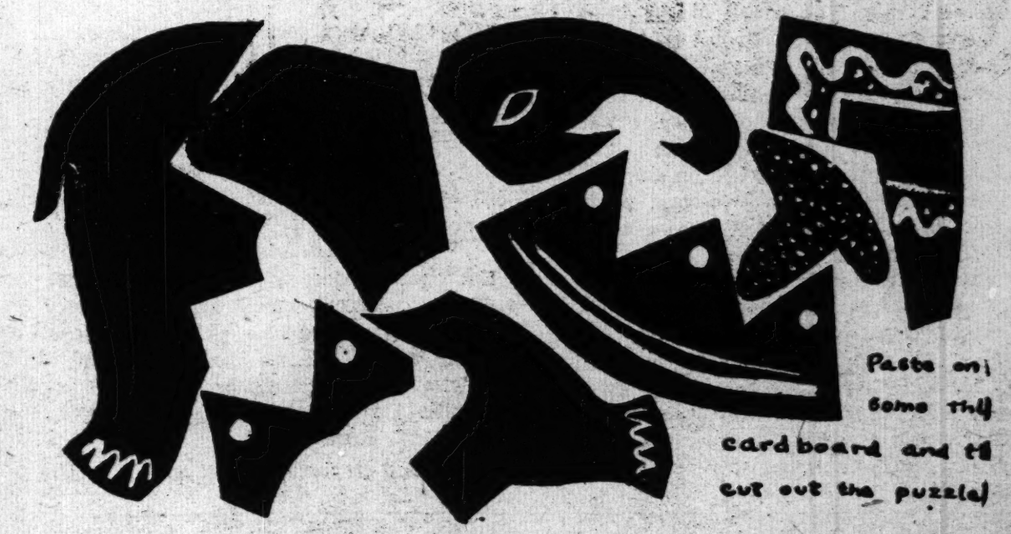
Crawfish Harbor was angry. Why, right here among them was a mob ready to jump on any one of them—if he were alone and outnumbered. Right here on his own dock anyone of them might be murdered—for what? Demanding his right!

"Crawfish Vigilantes!" Mark spit the words out. Vigilantes in Crawfish Harbor?. Who could believe it? And when they asked Mr. Balfour if he knew their whereabouts, he just shrugged his shoulders and looked as surprised as the rest of the folk.

That night Salty, with his fists jammed into his jeens, moved like a lost shadow through the fog. He shambled over to the steps of the long deserted Opera House, sat down, his head in his hands thinking of Pop and last night's fight.

All at once Salty raised his head. Were those voices he heard? A slender line of yellow showed a light inside at the stage end of the building. It also revealed a crack large enough to see through. Salty peered inside. The footlights reflected brightly against the heavy, closed curtains. About the stage, seated in a half circle, was a mob of men in long, purple robes, some with their heads uncovered. Facing them was one dressed in street clothes. It was Balfour.

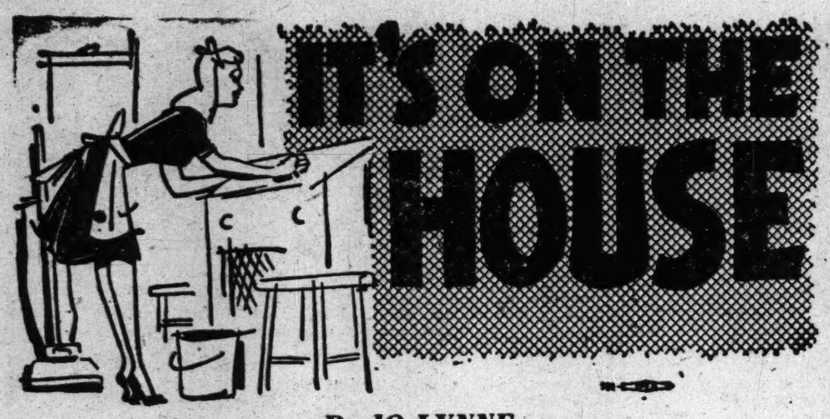
(Continued next week)



OUR NEW YORK

By Jerry Goodisman, age 9

New York, great city, with skyscrapers high,
And the Empire State Building that reaches the sky.
With avenues and streets and thousands of blocks,
And Herald Square, with one of the famous clocks.
The George Washington Bridge, with piers so tall,
And liners so enormous, and tugboats so small.
It has changed a lot since Henry Hudson came,
And discovered the river that now bears his name.



IT'S ON THE HOUSE

By JO LYNNE

By Federated Press

TOMATOES

TOMATOES ripening on the vine are now brightening the family table. Most versatile of all vegetables, the red fruit is as good plain with a bit of salt or sugar for savor as it is prepared for the most sophisticated palate.

You can fry them, especially in the green state, dipping in seasoned flour and browning in bacon fat or butter. You can stuff them for salad or fill with corn, meat, creamed vegetables, macaroni, noodles or dice, and bake for amain dish. They are also good with eggplant or turned into soup—and even a novice can put up creditable jars of canned tomatoes to liven up a winter menu.

Whether cooking or canning, you should remember a few things about tomato preparation to make sure that you keep as much of the rich red color as possible. Never prepare tomatoes in iron or steel pots because the acid in the tomatoes combines with the iron to darken the product.

Stir with a wooden spoon to keep the tomatoes from scorching on the bottom because this also turns the color brown. The faster the cooking, the better the color is kept, so when you cook down tomatoes for sauce use a wide shallow pot to make for quick evaporation.

Seasoning, Canning

Seasonings have their own part to play in the preservation or loss of color. Cayenne pepper and paprika increase redness. Cinnamon, mustard and celery seed make little difference either way. Allspice, black pepper and cloves darken the tomatoes.

When making chili sauce, for instance, you will be wise to use whole spices tied in cheesecloth and remove them before you put the relish in jars.

And always store tomatoes after canning in a dark, dry place.

Incidentally, the Department of Agriculture recently reported that research in methods of preparing tomatoes for home canning showed an overwhelmingly preference in flavor for tomatoes prepared by the coldpack method to say nothing of better color, texture, odor and general acceptability.

The only thing that could be said for the hot pack method—boiling the tomatoes before putting them into jars—is that more tomatoes can be put into each jar.

But if space is not a problem, the best way to put up tomatoes in a water bath canner is to peel and pack them whole or cut, to within one-half inch of the top of the jar. Add no water but a half teaspoon salt to each pint. Then adjust lids, place in hot water and boil 35 minutes for pint jars and 45 minutes for quart jars.

As easy as that.

HANDSOME PEPLUM FROCKS

There's nothing like the peplum frock to give a waist-whittling look, or to add soft fulness if you are on the too-slender side. Two charming versions are illustrated above. At right is a buttoned back frock with shaped peplum that flares beautifully. At left, a neat peplum gives a two-piece air to a dressy one-piece frock.

• • •

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1729 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14, short sleeves, requires 4¼ yards of 35 or 39-inch material.

• • •

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1815 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40 and 42. Size 14, short sleeve, requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch fabric.

Two separate patterns, 25 cents each. For these patterns, send 25 cents for each in coins, your name, address, pattern number and size wanted to Barbara Bell, The Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N.Y. 3.

helping the timid child

THE child that shows negative symptoms of anxiety—fear of new faces and things, of new activities, refusal to leave mother, or be out of her sight, nail biting, twitching, stammering, excessive thumb or finger sucking—requires a great deal of encouragement.

This child has not dared to give expression to such feelings as rage or hatred but has been overwhelmed by anxiety.

Children who show these behavior symptoms are nearly always those whose parents are themselves so prone to anxiety that they have surrounded their children with the most anxious care from birth.

Each step the baby was prepared to take in finding its own feet was forestalled by the adults.

This smothering of initiative in the child leads to his withdrawal from life itself.

However the negative anxiety symptoms are not always due to over- protective parents. They may leads to the same cause which leads to aggressive habits, but are found in children of less strong character.

In many ways it is easier to help the overtimid because there is no negative side to treatment as with the bullying child.

Here again the parents must change their behavior if any improvement is to be brought about.

The children should on no account be criticized or reprimanded for "bad habits."

The bed wetting, nail biting and thumb sucking should be ignored—unless they have decreased so that child can be praised for having giving them up a little bit.

Concentration should be on encouraging initiative and activity. The child should be given every opportunity of taking a little responsibility and doing things which show results.

Parents should deliberately encourage and help in physical acts of courage, such as climbing, jumping, swinging.

Play with all kinds of messy things, such as mud, water, sand clay, paints should be encouraged.

It should never be forgotten that all children have stages and phases of difficult behavior of the same kind as has been described.

This is quite understandable since there are no "perfect" parents and life presents dangers and difficulties to all children.

The difference between "neurotic" and "normal" is that in the

former case the behavior has become fixedly compulsive, is more violent, covers a wide field of the child's activities, and has usually lasted for a long period of time or appeared at an age when the child should have outgrown such behavior.

Above all, neurotic behavior almost always has its root behavior in wrong adult behavior toward the child's responses to life.. Whereas the normal phases of difficult behavior are due far more to avoidable or unavoidable events and misfortunes in the external world.

So it would not be out of place to note some of the circumstances apart from wrong treatment and behavior on the part of adults which are liable to rouse anxiety and fear in a young child.

It is not surprising that children find change in routine and familiar environment difficult to tolerate particularly when they are very young.

Change in the "mother" who feeds, nurses and cares for them is particularly intolerable.

If on each occasion that a baby establishes itself in its own familiar field with its own mother, this all changes, he feels insecure and lost.

So the responsibility of parents is to see that in the early years as little change as possible occurs in a child's life.

Gradually the healthy child becomes more and more confident and independent and can tolerate an ever increasing change in his world.

Since failure leads to anxiety, illness and accidents—particularly such an experience as being suddenly swept into a hospital will have disastrous effects on a child's security and happiness.

Above all, changes in family relationships, occasioned by the loss or departure of a loved member or the arrival of a new one (new baby or stepmother or father) may lead to very serious distress, which shows itself in "difficult" behavior.

So wise parents are always aware of these possibilities and give their children a great deal of extra loving, encouragement and help and specially patient and sympathetic understand when life deals them such hard blows.

NOTES ON NUTRITION

FRENCHING WASTE

FRENCHING snap beans, or cutting them into narrow strips for cooking is a favorite way of preparing these vegetables in many homes in spite of the fact that it takes considerable time. Frenched beans often are regarded as more tender and delicate than those cooked whole or in larger pieces.

An argument against Frenching now comes from the Minnesota Experiment Station which reports that it wastes vitamin C. Recent tests there show that Frenched beans hold only half as much of the vitamin as beans cooked whole or in inch lengths. The whole beans and the inch pieces had half of their original vitamin C after cooking but the Frenched beans had only a fourth.

Much of the vitamin C in Frenched beans is dissolved in the water in which they cook. The tests showed that 36 percent of the vitamin C lost by the Frenched beans hold only half as much of the vitamin as beans cooked whole or in larger pieces.

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EASY WAYS

SOME easy ways to do odd jobs around the house are suggested by extension specialists from several states:

When putting new elastic in a garment, pin the end of the new to the worn elastic. Then as the worn elastic pulls out, the new elastic will pull in.

Keep a stiff brush near the laundry tubs. Before putting garments into the wash, turn any pockets inside out and brush thoroughly. The brush will be ahndy also for brushing soapsuds on especially soiled places, such as neckbands, collars and cuffs.

The finger of an old glove or a thimble, placed over the end of a curtain rod, helps the curtain slip onto the rod easily without catching or tearing.

To paint a stairway which must be used while the paint is drying, paint every other step. Then when the first set of steps is dry, the alternate steps may be painted.

When packing cake in waxed paper, sprinkle the paper with powdered sugar first. This helps the frosting to stick to the cake and not to the paper.

Stick a piece of adhesive tape on the wall before putting in tacks to hold pictures. This helps prevent the tack from cracking the plaster.

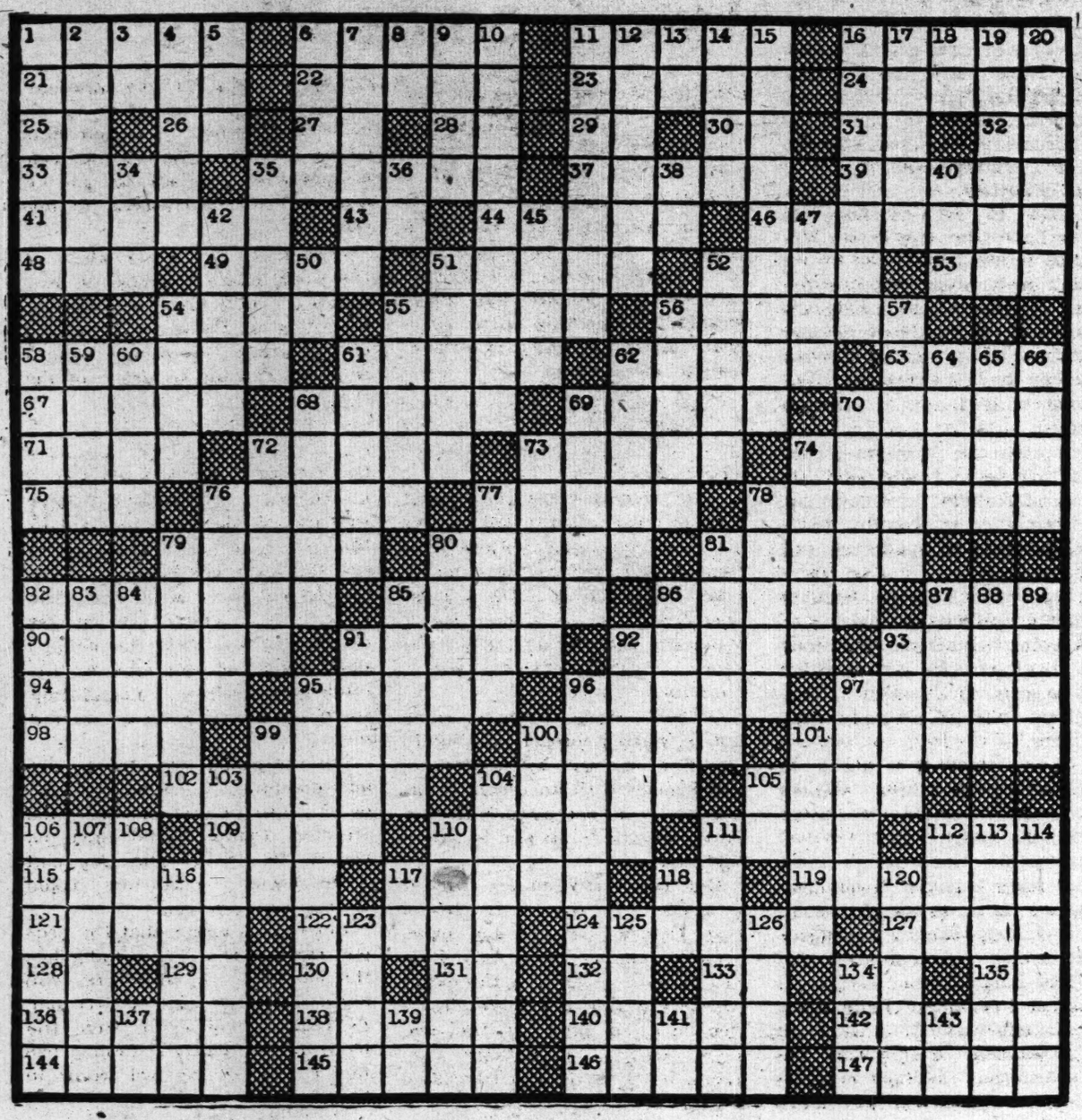
Wax applied to the dust pan helps dust slide off easily; to the tops and bottoms of drawers, helps prevent sticking; to the painted surface of washing machines, helps prevent rust.

THE PRACTICAL COVER

The practical ironing board cover is the sort that one can remove easily to launder and return to the board with no more troubel. Be sure to ask for this sort when purchasing a new one. The material is a durable unbleached muslin which is readily washed and kept in order.

The Worker Crossword Puzzle

1-Pitcher's plate
5-Pore
10-Two-faced animal
15-Fellow
19-Small flatfish
20-Principal
21-To escape
22-Author of the "Illiad"

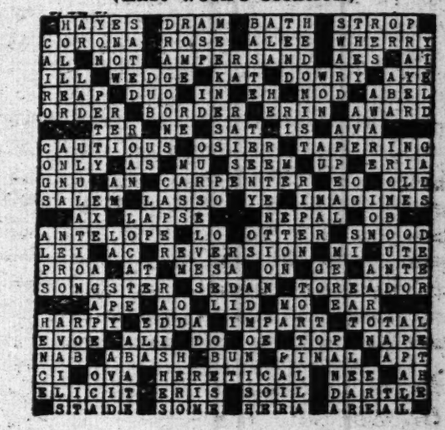


26-Composed in runes
25-Unit of reluctance
26-Brimless red felt cap
28-Edge
29-Unaccompanied
30-Place of
31-Cry of sorrow
32-Unyielding
34-Reclines
36-To cut away
38-Bizarre
40-To droop
42-Ceremonious
46-Bulb-shaped stem
47-One
49-Lincoln's Secretary of State
54-Otherwise
55-Inventor of the sewing machine
56-Scoffed
58-Networks
59-For fear that
60-Linden tree
61-Colloquial: father
62-Means of egress
64-Oaf
65-Youngster
66-Shaded walk
67-To happen again
70-Neat
72-Edible seed
73-Balsam
74-American Confederate general
76-6080.2 feet
78-Sideways
81-To request
82-Son of Telamon
84-Genus of mollusks
88-Scottish title
89-To tip
91-Roman poet
93-Sultan's decree
94-Thespians
96-Weblike membrane
98-To hasten
99-Asserted
101-Inert gaseous element
103-To lose courage
105-Savage
106-Complicated scheme
109-Jungle beast
111Claude ..... cinema actor
112-Girl's name
113-To exhaust
116-Roman highway
118-Plunder
120-Compass points
121-Sound accompanying breathing
122-Tax
123-Gibe
126-Zero
126-Had on
129-Inventor of the telegraph
130-German composed
132-Leg joint
133-Sea in Russian Turkestan
134-Riches
135-Rotating mechanism on a wheel
137-Mixture of quicksilver and another metal
139-Drinking cup
140-To apportion
144-What?
146-Slumber
147-You and I
146-To abscond
153-Stringed instruments
154-Head covering
156-Light brown
157-Sweet potato
158-At no time
159-Male singing voice
160-Conflict
162-To long for
164-Rips
165-To disown
166-Mixture of metals
167-Bumpkin
168-Husband of Gudrun

VERTICAL

1-Aspersion
2-Crescent-shaped figure
3-Related
4-Renders quiet
5-Squabble
6-Pronoun
7-To lubricate
9-To declare confidently
10-Card game
11-Four
12-Equality
14-Citizens collectively
15-War horse
16-Excavation
17-Minor prophet
18-Closely shut in
19-Monk's title
23-Law: things
27-The self
32-Unusual
33-Ridge of drifted sand
37-Upon
38-Basin
39-European country
41-While
42-Butter substitute
44-Role
45-To consume
46-To wind cylindrically
48-Theme
50-To marry
51-On the summit of
52-Colloquial: to annoy
53-Facts
55-Head armor
56-Playing card
57-Dagger
60-Soft, whitish mineral
61-Eight quarts
63-Hue
66-Iron bar used
67-Cattle thief in drilling
68-Feminine name
69-Replies to
71-Manlike ape
rank
74-Made up into a large bundle
75-Ranted
77-Worn out
78-Wing
79-Pouch
80-Workman's tools
83-Eleven
85-Appendage
86-Poem
87-Man's nickname
90-Pronoun
92-To waste time
95-Earth
97-King of Judah
98-To sharpen
100-Thread
102-Midday
104-Eighth of a gallon
106-Desire
107-Sicilian volcano
108-Part of "to be"
110-Cranny
112-Nobleman
113-Shape
114-Likewise
115-Narrow valley
117-Color
119-Food-fish
121-To wander
122-Male cat
124-Manse
126-Jewels
127-Vigorous
128-To cover completely
129-Bluish-red color
131-Note of scale
133-Instrumentality
134-Cat's cry
136-Holy city of Mohammedans
138-Meadow
139-Baltic seaport
140-Likely
141-Prevaricated
142-Path
143-Siberian river
145-Room for meetings
147-Undulation
149-Ancient English court
150-Elliptical
151-Elf
152-Bitter vetch
155-Chum
157-Beast of burden
161-Therefore
163-Artificial language

(Last week's solution)



Available: *A Crusading Councilman*

(Continued from Page 7)

were given me by my supply sergeant."

It was a red-faced and subdued Quinn who sank into his chair, quiet for the rest of the hearing.

Devotion to Public Service

The only Communist—the first one—to be given a Third Party designation, Gerson is taking the Council vacancy fight and the issues of the election to the people with a vigor and a sweep reminiscent of Cacchione in his victorious years. Gerson, who was the closest legislative advisor to the late Cacchione, worked actively with him to save the five cent fare, to provide more housing, to build more schools and hospitals, to end discrimination and housing covenants, to raise relief allotments and construct more playgrounds, nurseries, child care centers.

When he was chosen by then Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs of Manhattan, an official elected by a coalition of Republicans, Laborites and Fusionists, as his assistant in 1938, Gerson set a precedent for Communist conduct in city office that brought high praise from colleagues, respect from other executives and acknowledgment of a sterling job done from reporters. In Cacchione, and later in Manhattan Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, this Communist devotion to public service for the good of the people was carried into the Council.

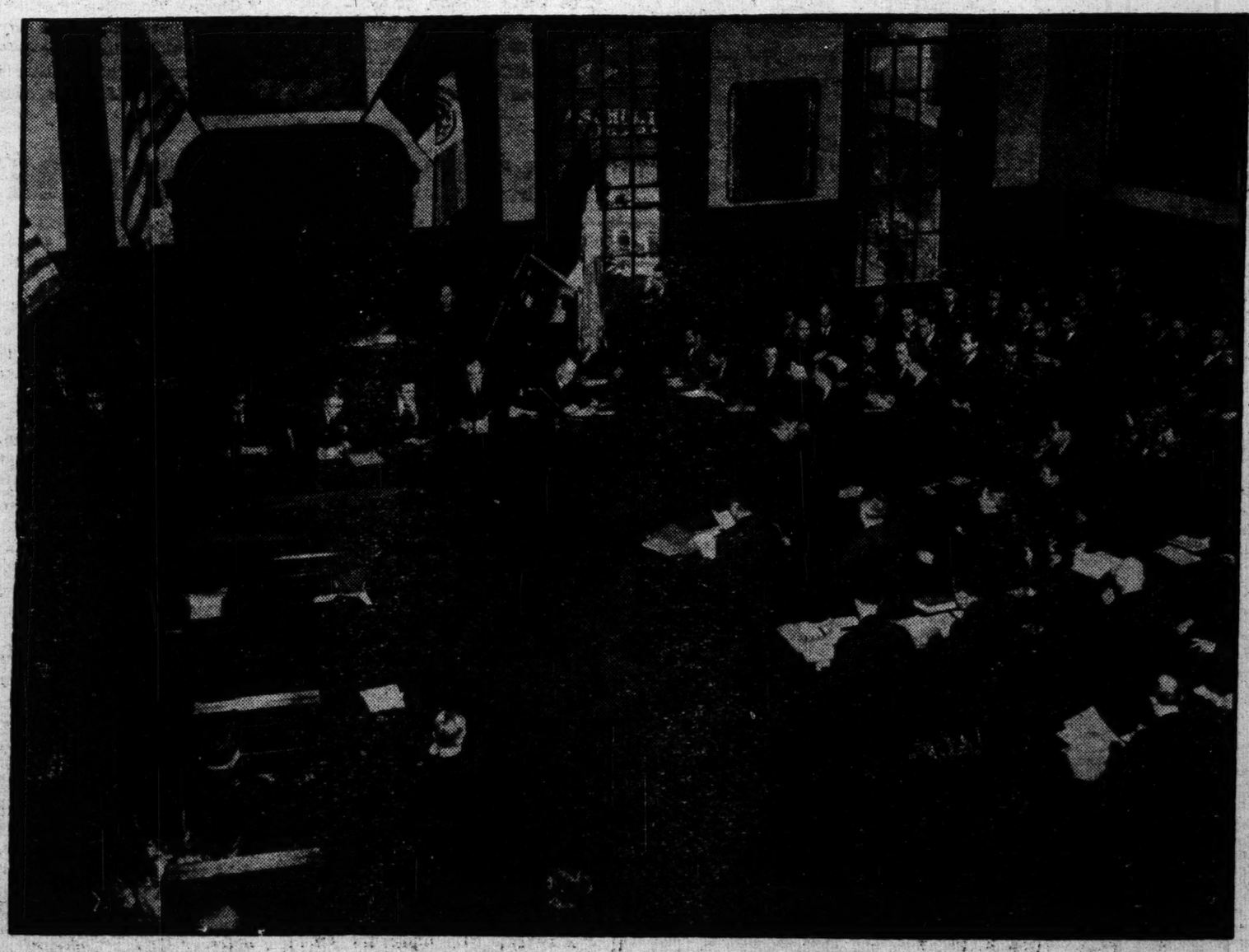
The bi-partisan Council obstructors abetted by the O'Dwyer administration have reason to fear a Gerson in the Council. They have had their experiences with Cacchione and Davis and like them the quick-witted, give-and-take, legislative-minded Gerson would be an opponent they could neither silence nor escape.

Throughout Brooklyn, in every one of its teeming communities and on all issues, Gerson is making a hard-driving campaign. In a Zion Baptist Church in Williamsburg before a Negro congregation he says that "Cacchione was a man who practiced in life the tenets of Christ" and that he too "will not walk on the other side of the road." The Negro congregation understands, so much so, that at the end of his talk, they stamp their feet in enthusiasm and the church is filled with fervor.

On a street corner in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Gerson calls out to the Negro people to fight back against police clubs and guns, to stand with their white brothers in a common fight "for decency, for justice, for the rights of man." The street is filled with cheers, "amens" and new soldiers gain in the fight for peace and progress.

In Flatbush, in Brighton Beach where he is actively part of the community fight for city action to end the pollution menace, in Bensonhurst—Pete's home town'—in Brownsville, in Red Hook—everywhere in Brooklyn realization grows that Gerson is the only people's candidate for the City Council.

"Like Pete he is," one worker said, "he belongs there."



A meeting of the New York City Council

Books:

Stefan Heym's 'Crusaders' Outstanding War Novel

THE CRUSADERS, by Stefan Heym. Little, Brown. Boston. 642 pp. $3.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

THE CRUSADERS by Stefan Heym is, in the opinion of this reviewer, the best American novel thus far about World War II. If phase of World War II. If that that seems limited praise, it can also be described as one of the most adult and memorable novels on any theme to be published in a long, long time.

The Clausewitz aphorism "war is a continuation of politics by other means," is a familiar phrase. It would be equally true to say, despite the paradox implied in war's death and destruction, that it is also a continuation of life.

Most novels of war—and that is true of the products of World War II—emphasize the **differences** between war and civilian pursuits. Their soldiers are a different breed of men. Their lives, their thoughts, their desires are of a strange, new mold.

It is the primary distinction of Stefan Heym's **Crusaders** that he shows, in their dialectical relationships, both the continuity of civilian ideas, influences and struggles in the midst of war and the changes wrought by the military conflict and existence.

Large Canvas On Men at Work

The ironically-titled **Crusaders** is the story of a comparably few American soldiers, mainly officers, in an outfit engaged in "psychological warfare." But across the 642 pages of this also qualitatively substantial novel there sweeps a broad canvas of combat troops: French Maquis, German Nazis and German concentration camp prisoners, white Russian cartelists and Soviet Russian soldiers—a canvas as large as the war map of Europe.

But dealt with most fully are the members of this psychological warfare outfit, its soldier-neighbors and the brass hats whose work it does.

There is Gen. Farrish, the epitome of the militarist, who orders wounded men to recover, who finds it easy, in the lush atmosphere of Caesarean rule of an occupied Germany, to dream of an equally suppliant America at his feet.

There is Major Willoughby, junior partner of a big corporation law firm, who pursues with a relentless zeal never brought to the prosecution of the war the objective of control for a U.S.-French cartel of a German steel trust.

There is Lt. Yates, college professor who breaks his own ivory tower; who grows from the man who refuses to sign petitions for Loyalist Spain because they might jeopardize his little sanctuary into a determined fighter against those who would steal the fruits of victory in order to remake the world in the enemy's image.

STEFAN HEYM

There is Sgt. Bing, German-born anti-fascist, who prods, begs and demands to have spelled out what it is the war is being fought for.

And there are many more.

Stefan Heym could have chosen no better channel than to tell his story through a group of articulate American soldiers whose job it was to tell the Germans, through leaflets and radio, what the American program was, what the German people were offered as a substitute for Hitler.

Thus **The Crusaders** outlines progressively the confusion, the rhetoric and then the cynical betrayal of the fine promises and sacred pledges. If the **Crusaders** is an ironical title it is because this novel deals with the war mainly—although not in exclusion of the GI—with those Americans and Europeans to whom the "crusade" was one to save old privileges or carve new ones.

Stefan Heym writes with powerful understatement. At first a reader may almost be irritated at what seems to be a prosaic restraint on anger and on all feeling.

But such restraint serves only to convince, with hammer-blow effect, of the validity of the author's portrayal of the war. And it is completely absent as when the GIs capture the charnel house of Paula concentration camp; in the rape of French woman Therese by the conquering hero, Lt. Loomis; in the tender scenes between Therese and Yates; in the brief, dramatic meeting of the escaped German prisoner, the stalwart Russian Kavalov and Willoughby's staff.

The Crusaders admirably fulfills the requirements of a genuine historical novel. It does no violence to historical truth; it illuminates basic truths of a historical period, and it does this not in a tableau in which great names strut mechanically, but through the words and actions of characters both artistically and historically valid.

Heym's people — Yates, Willoughby, Farrish and Bing—are memorable both because they are typical, representative, symbolic if you will, yet individuals in their own right, brought to life as distinct personalities with all the different facets shaped by a complex society.

The plot of **The Crusaders** centers around the efforts of Willoughby to get his clutches on the rintelen steel works; the determination of Nazi leader Pettinger to regroup the scattered German forces for a future essay at world conquest, and the determination of Yates and others to break up, in this one occupied German town, the cozy honeymoon between American brass and the old German order.

In the end, Willoughby is exposed as a black marketeer and befriender of Nazis and is tossed out by Farrish. The Rintelen estate, on which Pettinger and Willoughby's mistress luxuriated, is turned over to the homeless graduates of Paula camp.

Undoubtedly, this "happy ending" is a far cry from the realities of official American policy of bolstering former Nazi officials and reconstitution of the Farben and other trusts under German auspices.

Yet Heym's entire novel demonstrates that he is under no illusions. And even his conclusion shows the unregenerate Willoughby cheerily shouldering his "disgrace," bound for Paris where he can renew his efforts in behalf of his law firm. Nothing basic has changed. Thus the final chapters of **The Crusaders** can be viewed as artistic climax and a prophetic vision of reaction's defeat rather than as reportage.

'I have every intention to live," says Willoughby at one point. "Yes," agrees his commanding officer, Col. DeWitt, . "but how?"

Stefan Heym's mature and distinguished novel is not only a vivid story of what happened "only yesterday," it is also a contribution toward the answering of that laconic "but how?" which is the central question for our time.

'Birds Island' Swell Story For Children

WHITE BIRDS ISLAND, by Georgi Skrebitsky. Translated from the Russian by Zina Voynow. Illustrated by H. C. Pitz. Knopf. New York. 84 pp. $2.

WHITE BIRDS ISLAND is an unusually-written story about two boys, brothers, who voyage on a home-made raft to a little island inhabited only by birds and little forest animals. The island is only a short distance from Peter's and Jack's summer home, but when their raft slips away from shore they are marooned for a sleepless night and until the following day when elder brother Peter figures out how to pull the raft back to shore.

What is most memorable about **White Birds Island** is the author's ability to transmit the excitement of adventure, the exploration of new places and the discovery of strange beasts in this simple tale of two boys and their encounter with owls, ducks, squirrels and eagles of White Bird Island.

The author writes with descriptive beauty of the island and he steers a straight and sensible course in encouraging youthful courage and initiative while at the same time noting the folly of careless rashness.

White Birds Island has sufficient excitement in its 84 pages, including Peter's near mishap in the swamp, the nighttime swoop of a predatory eagle hawk and, of course, the boys' loss of their raft.

Existentialism In Two Camus Plays

CALIGULA and **CROSS PURPOSE**. Two plays. By Albert Camus. 168 pp. Norfolk, Conn. New Directions. $3.

By DAVID CARPENTER

THE CRITICS who dominate our journals have set up a special type of literary judgment for Albert Camus, the French existentialist novelist and playwright. For him they throw overboard all the accepted criteria of artistic merit.

For example, Stephen Spender, the ex-diletante leftist poet and critic, declared of Camus' novel, **The Plague:**

"The message is not the highest form of creative art, but it may be of such importance for our time that to dismiss it in the name of artistic criticism would be to blaspheme against the human spirit. What we have to judge is the urgency, for us, of M. Camus' morality."

Oddly enough, these same critics, when approaching a literary work written by a Marxist, which deals with an urgent question of the day, are quick to find all the artistic faults and to ignore the message.

One can easily discern why it is necessary for these critics to excuse Camus. Because his naive sketchy manner of writing does not possess much artistic merit. Nowhere is this lack more clearly demonstrated than in the two plays, **Caligula** and **Cross Purposes**, which have been translated for us by Stuart Gilbert.

As drama, neither of these plays deserves much attention. But as expositions of the existentialist "philosophy," they do merit our examination. Particularly is this true of **Caligula**, which presents the existentialist view of life in probably its clearest form.

Camus has chosen as the spokesman for existentialism the insane emperor Caligula, who, in an orgy of murders and moral and physical corruption, terrorized the people of Rome. Caligula, according to Camus, was not a madman. The emperor, for him, was a man who saw the world with blazing clarity and sought to assert his freedom from that world.

"This world of ours, the scheme of things as they call it, is quite intolerable," declares Caligula. "That's why I want the moon, or happiness, or eternal life—something, in fact which may sound crazy, but which isn't of this world."

When his aide objects that this is impractical, Caligula answers:

"You're wrong there. It's just because no one DARES to follow up his ideas to the end and that nothing is achieved. All that's needed, I should say, is to be logical right through, at all costs."

Caligula decides that the trouble with the world is that people live by lies and deception. He will change that, force them to live by the truth. The people believe in the paramountcy of money. He will prove it by forcing everybody with money to make a will leaving it to the state, meaning himself. Then he will have all these people executed so the state can inherit the money.

After promulgating this decree, Caligula comes to realize what his power really means:

"Ah, my dears, at last I've come to see the uses of supremacy. It gives impossibilities a run. From this day on, so long as life is mine. My freedom has no frontier."

According to Camus, then, freedom can be achieved only by the few, through dictatorship over the rest of the people.

So Caligula goes his merry way to freedom, betraying his friends, sending their wives and daughters into prostitution, murdering. He explains why he does so:

"When I don't kill, I feel alone. The living won't suffice to people my world and dispel my boredom I have an impression of an enormous void when you and the others are here, and my eyes see nothing but empty air. No, I'm at ease only in the company of my dead."

Destruction — destruction of the world and the people in it—that's the only road to freedom, according to Camus. The climax of Caligula's destroying comes with his choking to death of his mistress Caesonia:

"Happiness it is, Caesonia; I know what I am saying. But for this freedom I'd have been a contented man. Thanks to it, I have won the godlike enlightenment of the solitary. I live, I kill, I exercise the rapturous power of a destroyer, compared with which the power of a creator is merest child's play. And this, **this** is happiness; this and nothing else—this intolerable release, devastating scorn, blood and hatred all around me. . . ."

But the people, who live by lies and deception, won't let the emperor, the dictator, achieve his freedom. Camus would have us believe. So he has the play end with armed conspirtors come in to murder Caligula.

But Camus insists that the people can't destroy the Caligulas, the emperors, the dictators, who know the only road to freedom. As Caligula lies dying from the blows of the plotters, Camus has him shriek, as the last words in the play:

"I'm still alive!"

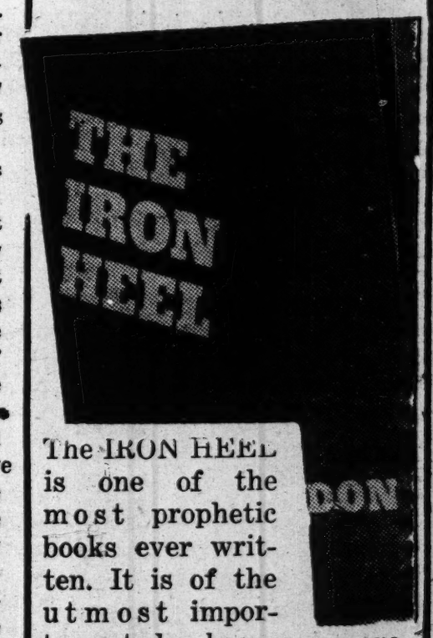
And this philosopher of destruction, of hate, of evil, this decadent, hopeless propounder of chaos, who can see no meaning in life, has become the hopeful leader for the middle-class intellectuals who are frightened by the past, present and future and seek a timeless, spaceless, matterless refuge for themselves.

The book that foretold the fascist trend

THE IRON HEEL

BY

JACK LONDON



The IRON HEEL is one of the most prophetic books ever written. It is of the utmost importance today because it foretold the rise of fascism, and outlined in an amazing fashion the path a fascist dictatorship would follow in destroying democracy. 354 pages, $1.98.

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REG'LAR FELLERS—Honk! Honk! By Gene Byrnes

Chess Chatter

By JESSE

ONE of the greatest masters of attack in the history of chess was Rudolf Spielmann. Unfortunately, his zest for the attack prevented him from moderating his play for the requirements of positional chess. Had he played as soundly as he played brilliantly, he might have become world champion.

The following game, played at San Sebastian in 1912, shows the skill and artistry of Spielmann in building up an attacking position and then smashing all resistance with a brilliant sacrifice.

DUTCH DEFENSE

A. Rubinstein White	R. Spielmann Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-QB4	P-KB4
3 N-QB3	B-N5
4 B-Q2	N-KB3
5 P-KN3	O-O
6 B-N2	P-Q3
7 P-QR3	BxN
8 BxB	QN-Q2
9 Q-B2	P-B4
10 PxP	NxP!
11 N-B3	QN-K5
12 O-O	B-Q2
13 KR-Q	R-B
14 BxN	QxB
15 Q-N3	R-QB2
16 N-K	N-B4
17 Q-N4	P-B5!
18 N-Q3	PxP
19 BPxP	NxN
20 RxN	Q-B7ch
21 K-R	B-B3!
22 P-K4	QR-B2
23 R-K	P-QR4
24 Q-B3	Q-QB4
25 P-QN4	BxP!!
26 RxB	....

And not 26 PxQ, R-B8ch; 27 RxR, RxR mate. If 26 BxB,-R-B6ch; 27 RxR, RxRch, 28 K-N2, Q-N8ch; 29 K-R, R-B7; with a continuation similar to the text.

26	R-B8ch
27 BxR	RxBch
28 K-N2	Q-B7ch
29 K-R3	R-KR8
30 R-B3	QxRPch
31 K-N4	Q-R4ch
32 K-B4	Q-R3ch
33 K-N4	P-KN4
34 RxP	....

To stop the mate at KR4.

34	QxRch
35 R-B5	P-R3
36 Q-Q3	K-N2!
37 K-B3	R-B8ch
38 QxR	QxRch
39 K-N2	QxQch
40 KxQ	PxP
41 PxP	K-B3
42 K-B2	P-R4

Resigns

A positional combination of the highest order.

* * *

Another example of Spielmann's brilliant attacking play is found in the following game, played in a match with J. Mieses in 1910.

QUEENS GAMBIT DECLINED

R. Spielmann White	J. Mieses Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	N-KB3
4 B-N5	QN-Q2
5 N-B3	....

Not 5 PxP, PxP; 6 NxP??, NxN!; 7 BxQ, B-N5ch; 8 Q-Q2, BxQch; 9 KxB, KxB and wins. An old trap that still claims victims.

5	P-B3
6 P-K3	....

6 P-K4 can be played with the continuation 6....PxKP; 7 NxP, B-K2 (7....Q-N3; 8 NxNch (8 B-Q3! gives White a dangerous attack), PxN; 9 B-B, P-K4; 10 B-Q3, PxP; 11 O-O, B-K2; 12 R-K, N-B; 13 N-R4, B-K3; 14 N-B5, B-N5; 15 N-N7ch. Alekhin-Bogoljuboff, 11th match game, 1929; 8 N-B3, O-O; 9 Q-B2, P-K4 (9....P-QN3; 10 O-O-O, B-N2; 11 P-KR4, Q-B2; 12 B-Q3 with a slight edge in position. Alekhine-Bogoljuboff, 19th match game, 1929); 10 O-O-O, PxP; 11 NxP, Q-R4; 12 B-K3, N-B4. Alekhine-Lundin, Orebro, 1935. White stands better. **Modern Chess Openings**, 6th Ed.

6	Q-R4
7 N-Q2	B-N5
8Q-B2	PxP
9 BxN	NxB
10 NxP	Q-B2
11 B-Q3	B-Q2
12 P-QR3	B-Q3?
13 P-K4	P-K4
14 P-B4!	B-xQP
15 P-K5	B-KB
16 PxN	PxN
17 Q-K2ch!	K-Q
18 O-O-O!	QxPch
19 K-N	K-B3
20 KR-B	Q-N4
21 P-KR4!	Q-QB4

Not 21....QxRP; 22 Q-K5ch and 23 PxP.

22 PxP	BxP
23 RxP	B-Q5
24 RxBch!	KxR
25 Q-N4ch	K-B2
26 Q-B4ch	B-K4

The piece cannot be saved. If 26....Q-Q; 27 B-K2 gets the B and the better game. If 26.... K-B or K-Q2; 27 B-B5ch regains the Bishop with a superior game.

27 NxB	QR-KB
28 Q-R2!	Q-B7!
29 B-B2	KR-N
30 R-Q7ch	K-N3
31 N-B4	K-R3

Now the brilliant finish.

32 Q-B7!!	QxNch
33 K-B2	Q-N4
34 P-N3	Q-N3
35 P-R4!	Q-N3
36 B-Q3ch	K-R4
37 Q-K5ch!	P-B4
38 RxNP!!	RxPch
39 K-R3	R-N5
Q-B8ch	

Of course, not 39....QxR; 40 QxPch with mate next.

40 RxQ	PxR
41 Q-B7	Resigns

THE WORLD AT ITS WORST — BY GLUYAS WILLIAMS

VIRGIL—Flying High

Ted Tinsley Says

Sir Sullivan and Sir Hoover Sally Forth From Ye Stock Exchange

THE MOST TOUCHING piece of literature to have dribbled from an American pen in this century, comes to us by way of Mark Sullivan's column in the N. Y. Herald Tribune. The column is a tribute to Herbert Hoover, who "dug and refined gold in Australia, tin in Burma, iron in Russia, coal in China." (He also picked apples in America.) Sullivan quotes Emerson: "Heartily know, when the half-gods go, the gods arrive."

Don't cheer, boys, the poor devils are dying! Hoover is one of Sullivan's gods, now taking over for the half-gods. Sullivan thinks of Hoover is an American Epic, a Lancelot, no less, riding forth to Anacostia Flats with a machine-gun in one hand, and building Hoovervilles as he goes. In language as lush as it is ridiculous, Sullivan cries, "If some one with poetic imagination were to narrate Mr. Hoover's career, it might be done in a series of stanzas, each picturing him as setting out upon one of his far-ranging enterprises and high adventures, and each stanza picturing him as saying, "Saddle my horse and call my men.'"

Zounds!

I will have you know that Sullivan also considers Hoover's activities "romantic." Just as women writhe in blissful agony under the whip lashes of James Mason, so do nations, their lips parted, come to Hoover, crying ecstatically, "Beat me, Herbie, you great big romantic humanitarian engineer, you!!!"

But where is the poetic imagination which will narrate bank crash by bank crash, the career of Herbert Hoover? Since Shelley is dead, and Shakespeare gone, I can do naught else but fill the gap:

SIR HERBBERT, THE GREENBACK KNIGHT

Hark ye, the Hoover, knight of old,
Strictly on deeds of mercy bent,
Who gave relief with lavish hand,
(Whate'er he lent, got 10 percent).
Hark to his battle-cry again,
"SADDLE MY HORSE AND CALL MY MEN!"

Sokolsky from the N. Y. Sun
Crawls forth, and Hensen bold,
And Sullivan from the Herald-Trib
Follow this moldy knight of old,
And shout as they hear that cry again,
"SADDLE MY HORSE AND CALL MY MEN!"

When Hoovervilles spring up once more,
And apples bloom in every street,
Surely you'll hear that clarion voice,
And hear the beat of right-wing feet
As Herbie rallies them once again:
Egad! Two cars in each garage,

"SADDLE MY HORSE AND CALL MY MEN!"
And still more wondrous yet, God wot,
Th egrass is growing in the streets,
Two chickens, hot, in every pot,
"SADDLE MY HORSE AND CALL MY MEN!"
As Hoover lifts his voice again:

But those who mined the Burma tin,
And those who dug Australia's ore,
See no romance in Hoover's pants
As they remember Herb of Yore,
Shouting in Stock Exchange and Bourse,
"SADDLE MY HORSE AND CALL MY MEN!"

The Worker

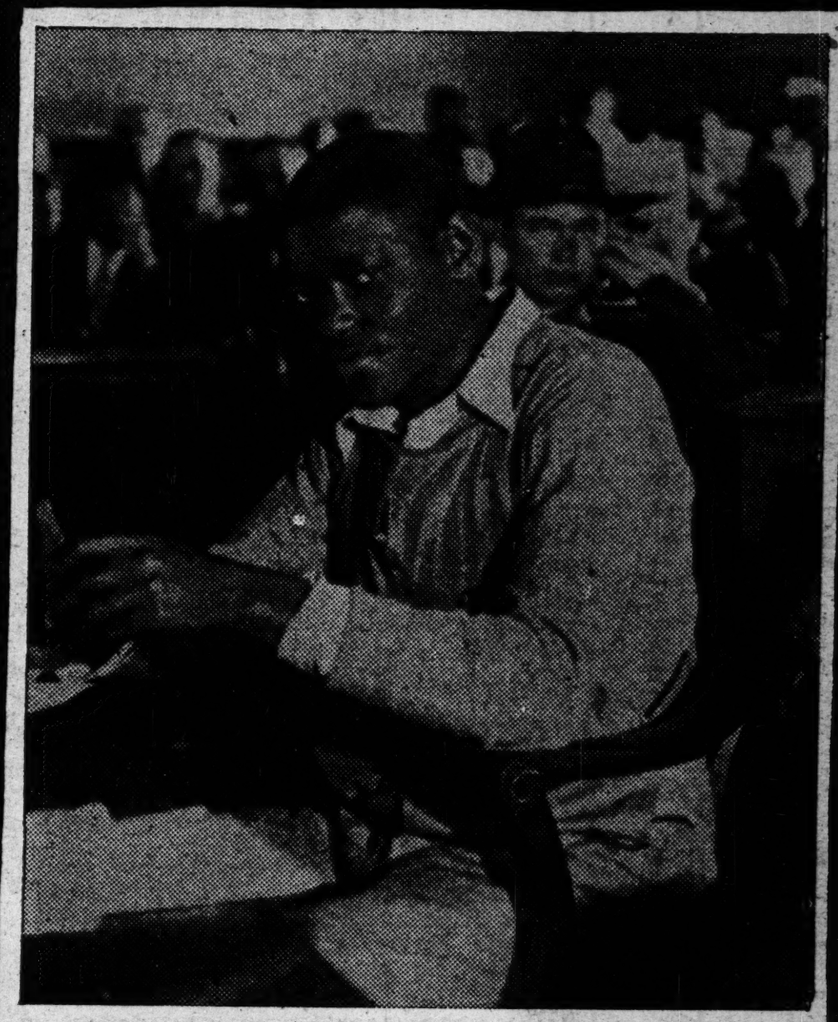
Labor Day

This Labor Day edition of The Worker is published in 3 sections — a 28-page news section, a 12-page magazine, and an 8-page Labor Day supplement.

Vol. XIII, No. 35 | September 5, 1948 | In 3 Sections, Section 1 | 48 Pages; Price 10 Cents

Scottsboro Victim Tells:

'WHY I FLED FROM JAIL IN ALABAMA'



—See Back Page—

TRUCK DRIVERS STRIKE SPREADS

See Page 2

Wallace Returns to Biggest Rally Ever

One of the greatest political rallies in U. S. history is expected to greet Henry Wallace on Thursday, Sept. 9, when he returns to New York from his courageous tour of the South to address a meeting in Yankee Stadium.

With a seating capacity of 70,000, the Stadium rally will be the biggest rally of its kind ever held. Speaking with Wallace at the meeting will be his running mate, Sen. Glen H. Taylor, now campaigning in the Rocky Mountain region. Other speakers will be Paul Robeson, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, Rep. Leo Isacson and O. John Rogge, ALP candidate for N. Y. County Surrogate.

A fine program of entertainment has also been prepared, featuring Dinah Washington, noted blues singer, Avon Long, Richard Huey and his quartet, Pete Seeger and a hot jazz band with Cozy Cole and Bill Coleman. The entertainment will begin promptly at 7:30 p. m. Tickets range from 50 cents to $3.60.

Labor Must Chart a New Course

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

One of the articles on Labor Day in this edition. See Section 2

Truck Strike Spreads; Owners Stall

By Robert Friedman

The truck strike continued to spread Friday. Officials of the striking Local 807 of the AFL Teamsters at noon submitted to employers the "rock bottom" demands unanimously approved by the drivers the day before. The demands center around a 25-cent hourly increase and a welfare fund of 5 percent of the payroll.

With the Labor Day weekend on, there appeared little possibility of any progress before Tuesday at the earliest. Employers are expected at that time to give the union their reply to the driver's proposals. The employers, who met in closed session at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Friday, were reported as determined not to go beyond their 15-cent raise offer. It was that offer which, accepted by the union's area negotiators, was turned down by Local 807's membership.

OTHER LOCALS JOINING

Members of Local 282 were joining the 10,000 men already on strike. In Newark, members of Local 478, largest Jersey local, were meeting late Friday to approve counter-proposals to the employers' offer which they have rejected. Local 478 mets again Sunday to determine whether to join the walkout.

Striking members of Local 807 were bitter at Local 816, whose president, Martin Lacey, announced that his local was not joining the walkout.

But hundreds of the 807 men were hailing working trucks and convincing the drivers to support the strike. A tour of usually truck-jammed thoroughfares showed comparatively few vehicles rolling.

Meanwhile the prospect of the 11 other teamster locals in the metropolitan area joining 807 continued unclear.

FAMINE SCARE PHONY

Newspapers played up with scare headlines Mayor O'Dwyer's fear that the strike might cause food chains to close.

But independent stores were still getting supplies delivered by Local 202 members, whose contract does not expire until late in 1949. Markets Commissioner Eugene Schultz had informed O'Dwyer that food stores continue to be well-stocked.

Schultz also reported that there was no evidence of price-gouging. But some striking teamsters gave different evidence, one telling the

(Continued on Page 16)

Soviets Back Big 4 Meet on Italy Colonies

LONDON. — Radio Moscow reported Friday that the Soviet Union favors a meeting of the big four Foreign ministers within the next two weeks to rule on the future of Italy's pre-war colonies.

Deputy Foreign Ministers of the big four submitted a divided report on the Italian question last Tuesday. Unless the big four can agree by Sept. 15, the Italian peace treaty requires that the question be referred to the United Nations General Assembly.

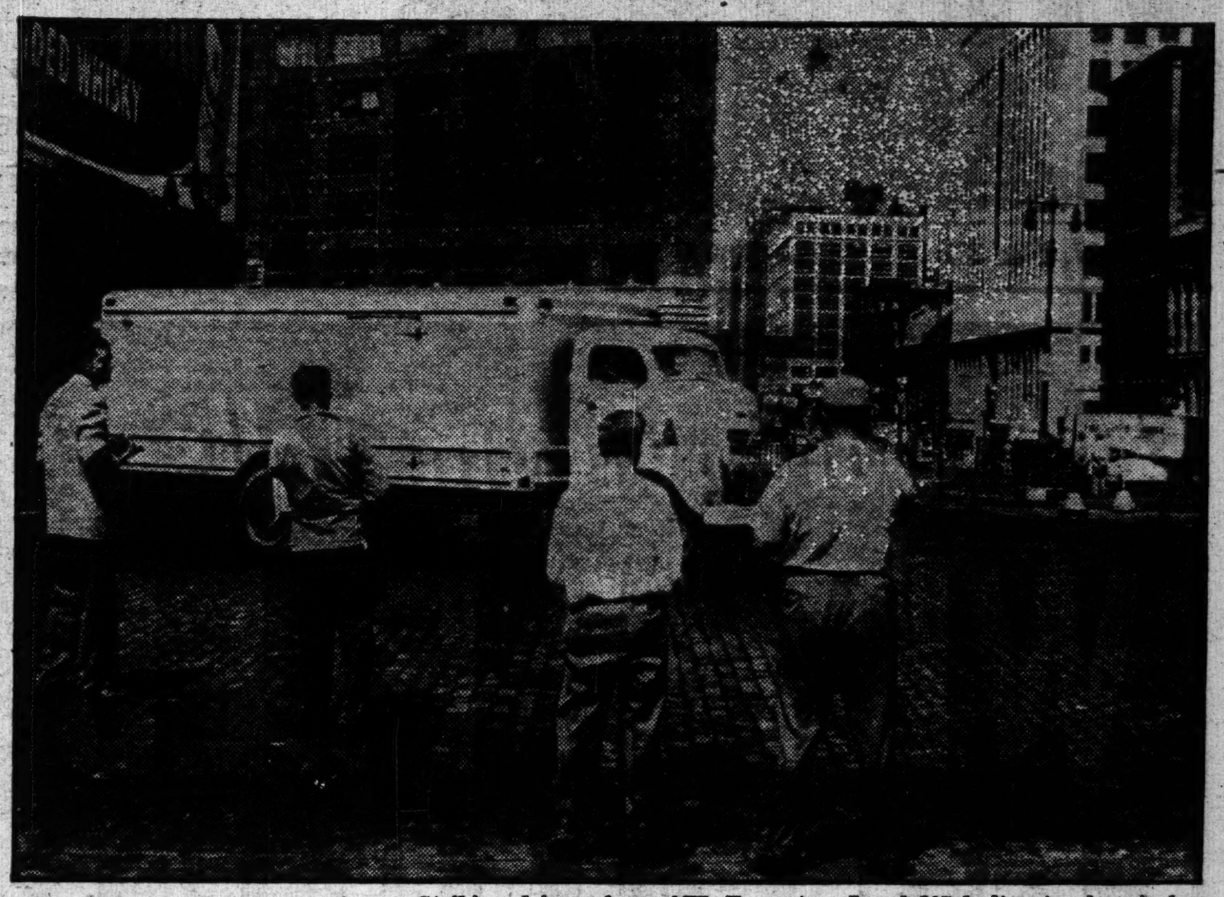
The Moscow broadcast, quoting a dispatch by the London correspondent of the Soviet official Tass new agency, said that Soviet Deputy Georgi N. Zarubin proposed a big four session at the last meeting of the deputies here Aug. 31.

The Tass report, accusing American, British and French representatives of "evading the implementation of the Italian peace treaty decisions" on the colonies, indicated that the western deputies had voted against Russia.

According to the Tass dispatch, the British Deputy asked Zarubin what action he proposed and he replied that "the Soviet Government . . . considered that the Foreign Ministers . . . should discuss this question before Sept. 15, 1948."

The UN Assembly is scheduled to meet in Paris, Sept. 21.

WASHINGTON. — American and British officials conferred on the future of Italy's pre-war African empire Friday in an effort to reach agreement before the issue is raised at the forthcoming Paris meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.



Spreading The Word: Striking drivers from AFL Teamsters Local 807 halt a truck entering the city, just outside the Holland Tunnel exit. The strike for wage increases, welfare fund and other demands has spread rapidly to members of other teamster locals since it began Wednesday. —The Worker photo by Peter

Czechoslovakia Sorrows As Eduard Benes Dies

Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakia's leader through many difficult years, died Friday afternoon of hardening of the arteries at his villa 60 miles south of Prague, where he has been living since ill health forced his retirement. The 64-year-old former President had been in a coma for 85 hours, partially paralyzed.

Klement Gottwald, Communist President who succeeded Benes on June 7, sent a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Benes. "Our people will never forget his services to our country," it stated. "I hope your sorrow as one of the few who remained with him to the end will be alleviated by the fact that we share it with you.

The Prague radio interrupted a broadcast to announce Benes' death. It had been expected hourly, and the news swiftly spread throughout the country. The small groups of people waiting outside the villa quietly swelled to a tremendous crowd.

Farmers on loaded haywagons took off their hats as they passed. Peasants who had gathered at a nearby inn for their evening beer left their glasses untouched and stood with bowed heads outside the villa. Many silently wept.

No funeral arrangements had been announced Friday. Benes' personal secretary said plans will be made by the government, which announced an extraordinary cabinet session for Saturday morning.

The Credo of Eduard Benes

By Olive Sutton

They will write harsh words about Eduard Benes, even now that he is dead. They will say that he died because he was broken by the tremendous advances of his people in February. They will persist in dismissing the fact that he resigned the Czechoslovak presidency because of ill health, which had harassed him ever since the shameful days of Munich, in favor of the claim that he could not bring himself to sign the new constitution. With such distortions, they will try to claim Eduard Benes for their own ends—the promotion of World War III.

But Benes has left a record which shatters their diatribes and shows that since he first became Foreign Minister in 1918 he recognized that the peace and democratic future of the world depended on friendship with the Soviet Union.

This record is set forth in the **Memoirs of Eduard Benes**, published in part in the **Nation** in six articles from June 19, to July 24. It will soon appear in book form.

CONCERNED ABOUT CONFLICT

In the closing passages, Benes expressed his deep concern—not for Czechoslovakia under its democratic coalition—but for the worsening conflict between East and West.

Early in his Memoirs, Benes recalls that Czechoslovakia established contact with the Soviet Union in 1922, and declares: "I never agreed with the policy of the western democracies which isolated the Soviet Union for a long time and excluded it from European and world cooperation."

BACKED SOVIET ALLIANCE

Benes sought to avert the catastrophic growth of Nazism in Germany and to persuade the western European countries that alliance with the Soviet Union was their only hope, because without the U.S.S.R. they would all be crushed by Hitler.

He turned down a Nazi pact proposal in 1936.

He knew even before the rest of the world shrieked "purge," that Hitler was seeking negotiations with the anti-Soviet conspirators, Tukhachevsky, Rykov, etc. "The whole European situation would truly have been altered had he succeeded in overturning the Soviet regime," he wrote. "But Stalin acted in time."

"Yet until the day of Munich I never gave up hope," Benes reflected. " . . . At Munich . . . our state and people were clubbed on the head." He described himself as he awaited the moment to go into exile "completely exhausted mentally and physically, my heart filled with indescribable emotions, my mind with dark thoughts of the terrible political and moral catastrophe that had engulfed Europe and might eventually destroy it."

When Daladier formed the French Government in 1938, which was later to capitulate to the Nazis, Benes noted: "Thus only the Soviet Union and ourselves were left in the camp of those who were basically and openly anti-fascist and anti-Nazi." And he tells how "in vain" he tried to persuade the western countries to help the U. S. S. R. equip its Navy."

Benes' Memoirs are harsh on the U. S. diplomats who helped en-

(Continued on Page 16)

"MISS MINNESOTA," Bebe Shopp, 18, Hopkins, Minn., a recent high school graduate, will represent the state of Minnesota at the annual "Miss America" beauty pageant. The contest will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., from Sept. 6 to 12.

Former President Benes conferring with his successor Klement Gottwald.

The Worker

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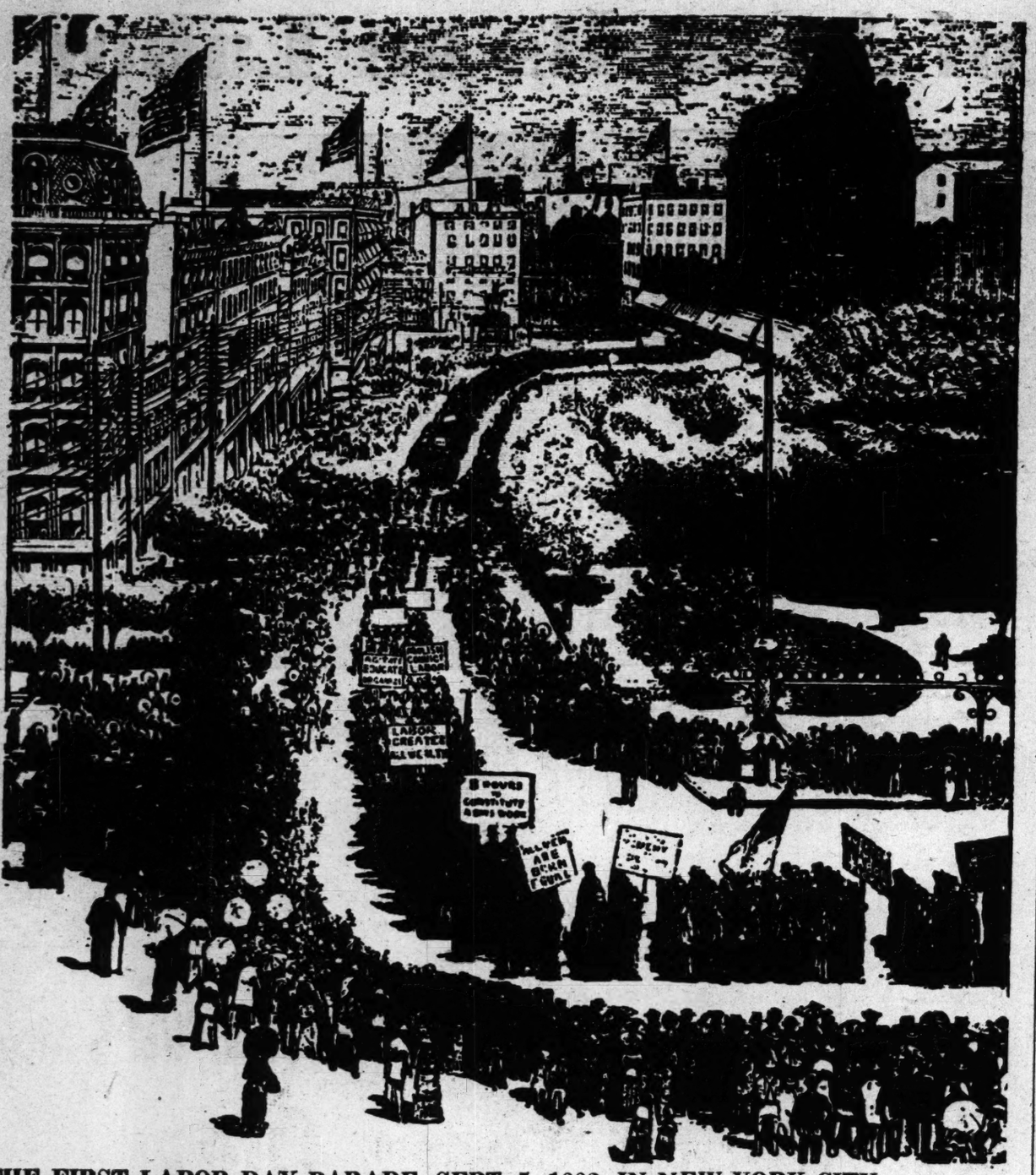


THE FIRST LABOR DAY PARADE, SEPT. 5, 1882, IN NEW YORK CITY

Forerunner by 65 years of the spectacular Chicago Labor Day observance, was the first Labor Day parade which took place in New York City on Sept. 5, 1882. On that day, the dream of Peter J. McGuire, a union carpenter, who first suggested laborers should have their own special holiday, became a reality. The idea caught on and, pressed by labor unions, state after state declared the first Monday in September a holiday. Finally, a dozen years later, in 1894, the Congress of the United States, responding to the demands of the American people, made Labor Day a national public holiday to honor the working people of the nation.

Wallace Tells Arkansans Bias Must Go

By Abner W. Berry

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas.—Henry A. Wallace in a radio interview Friday declared that the abolition of segregation was "not only desirable, but it is more than ever evident that it is necessary." He repeated his statement on support from Communists, saying that he accepts the endorsement of all who support his program on his terms.

"I agree with you," Wallace answered Ashmore, "that you can't legislate love; but I insist that we 'can' legislate against action based on hate."

The interview was conducted by Harry Ashmore, editor of the Arkansas Gazette at 11:15 a. m. in the KLRA radio studio. Ashmore, whom local newsmen described as a liberal, said that opposition to Wallace throughout the South was based on the third party candidate's position on Communism and segregation. Most white people in the South, he said, believe in segregation, and asked Wallace whether he did not think a frontal assault on segregation was harmful.

SHOWS BIAS HURTS SOUTH

In answering, Wallace referred to the Negro medical student who had been admitted to Arkansas University because there was not enough money to furnish two schools. This, he said, proved segregation to be harmful to the South, and its abolition necessary if the South is to prosper.

He rejected Ashmore's contention that race prejudice was a mental attitude of the Southern people and charged:

"Prejudice is nurtured by those with something to gain."

On Communism, he said that Roosevelt had been called a Com-

(Continued on Page 26)

State Aide Bids Wallace Swear He's Not a 'Red'

Henry Wallace began his one-day visit in Little Rock at the State Capitol, where Secretary of State C. G. Hall advised that he had Sen. Glen H. Taylor sign non-Communist affidavits to facilitate the placing of independent electors on the November ballot.

Wallace had accompanied a group of his supporters to the Capitol, where nominating petitions for Wallace-pledged electors were filed.

Hall read a prepared statement citing state election laws of 1935 and 1941, providing for new candidates to file affidavits swearing:

- That they have no direct or indirect Communist or "foreign agency" connections.
- That they do not "advocate, teach, justify, aid or abet the overthrow of the United States or this state."
- That they oppose "sabotage, force and violence, sedition or treason against the government of the United States or this state."

The attorney for the Wallace group, R. W. Tucker, took exception to Hall's statement.

Hall said that an advisory committee of American Legion commanders would study the petitions. He told the Wallace group that he would accept the opinion of his advisory committee and render a decision in a few days. The Legion sponsored both anti - Communist election laws.

Ladi Tushkarsky, Arkansas Progressive Party chairman, and John Johnson, a Negro elector nominee, were with Wallace in the Capitol. The only wrangling was that of newsreel and news photographers scrambling for position in the flood-lighted offices of the Secretary of State.

Out on the Capitol steps, Wallace was greeted by, and photographed with Negro and white well-wishers.

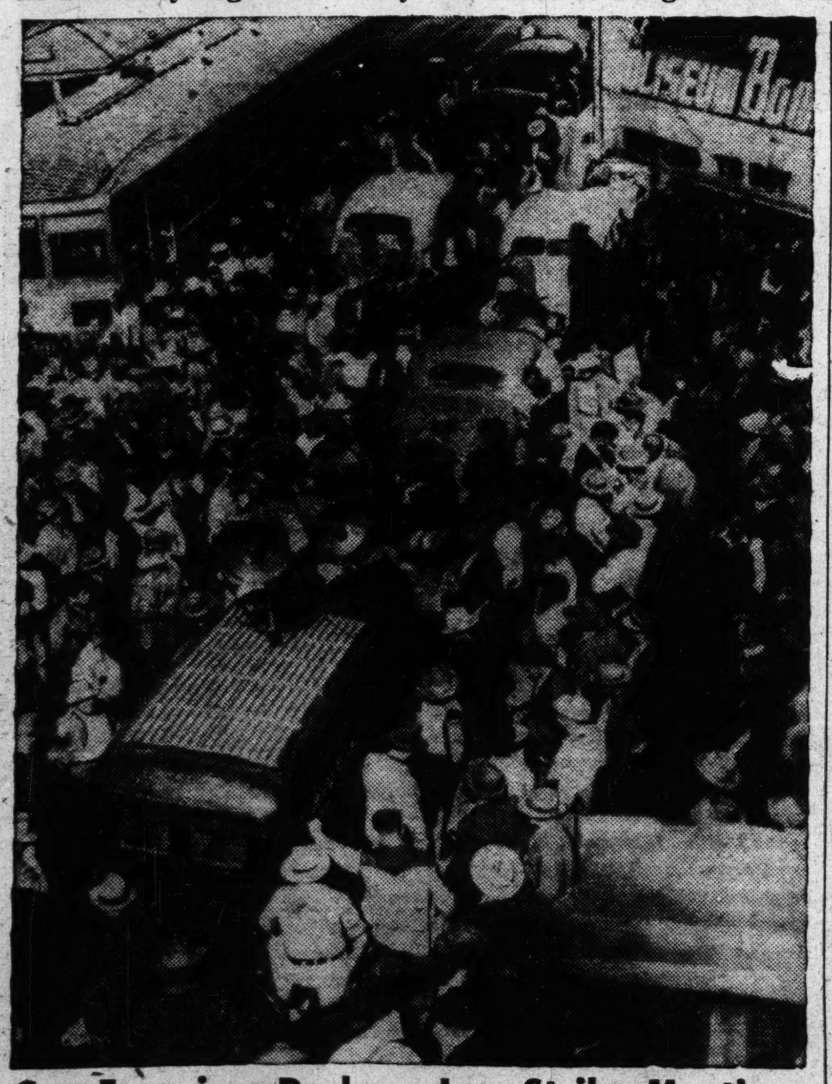
The Wallace motor-caravan left the city at noon for Memphis, Tenn.

Later, in a radio speech from Memphis, the Progressive Party candidate continued his call for peace and the end of Jimcrow.

Coast Dockers, Sailors Set for Long T-H Strike

Special to the Daily Worker

SAN FRANCISCO.—West Coast longshoremen Friday were battening down, along with four other unions, for a long and tough strike. Shipowners here announced on Thursday night that they will cease to bargain or contract with any union which refuses to knuckle under to the Taft-Hartley Law by signing the "I ain't a Communist" affidavits. Their bluff was called.



San Francisco Dockers Jam Strike Meeting: San Francisco longshoremen massed outside the capacity-filled Coliseum Bowl strike meeting. The walkout by CIO longshoremen has halted waterfront activity in all Pacific Coast ports.

Informed of the employers' stand, Harry Bridges, head of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, called the longshoremens' negotiating committee back into session.

WILL PUT IT TO VOTE

The committee promptly ordered a referendum as to whether ILWU officers sign the affidavits. The members will also vote on the shipowners' final union-busting offers.

Coast leaders of five unions have decided on a stricter policy than

(Continued on Page 26)

Ask Writ to Outlaw NMU Hiring Hall

President Truman's National Labor Relations Board Friday asked the United States Court of Appeals for an injunction against the National Maritime Union's hiring hall.

The board accused the CIO union of defying its order to abandon the hiring hall in negotiations with four Great Lakes shipping companies. The hiring hall, the board said, discriminates against non-union seamen and therefor violates the Taft-Hartley Law.

The court action was the first of its kind. If the administration has its way, it will outlaw hiring halls of all unions.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

A right-wing labor official's remarks on Harry S. Truman month by month:

January—"Harry S. Truman is a wash-out."

February—"Harry S. Truman couldn't get three votes in my union."

March—"Harry S. Truman's labor record smells to high heaven."

April—"Harry S. Truman has fallen down on every plank in Roosevelt's program."

May—"The Democratic Party must nominate somebody else—I don't care who it is."

June—"At least Truman tries to do what is right."

July—"Truman is really a friend of labor."

August (first week)—"Truman carries on where Roosevelt left off."

August (second week)—"Truman makes Roosevelt look like a reactionary."

August (third week)—"Truman takes his place with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

August (fourth week))—"Truman is first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen—he is the Father of his Country—he freed the slaves and is the great Emancipator—he is the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Never for a minute have I lost faith in him."

It Was a Year of Assaults on Labor

PICTURES TELL THE STORY: U. S. imperialism—on the prowl abroad—directed its force and violence against the American working class. **Top left,** George Price, leader of striking National Farm Labor Union (AFL) members at the DiGiorgio Ranch in California, lies in a pool of blood after nine bullets were pumped into his body. Printers, packinghouse workers, miners, railroad workers, maritime workers and others felt the lash of the bipartisan strike-breaking injunction. **Top center,** National Guardsmen open a path for scabs through United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) picketline in St. Paul, Minn. **Top right,** Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough, Truman's injunction specialist.

Only determined struggle under pressure of declining living standards, and defiance of Taft-Hartley provisions, enabled labor to win settlements. **Middle left,** members of the International Typographical Union (AFL), now in the 10th month of their strike, still stand firm against a number of Taft-Hartley "unfair labor practice" actions. **Middle center,** settlement of the 16-day Chrysler strike in May set the pattern of 13c hourly increases, with Packard, Ford, U. S. Steel and other companies following suit. **Middle right,** United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis signs contract granting $1-a-day increase and $100 monthly pensions, after union braved injunctions in year of struggles for wages and pension clauses.

Civil rights, housing and price control were main objectives of Labor's legislative program. **Lower left,** a contingent of the mass delegation which descended on Washington to halt successfully passage of the Mundt police-state bill. **Lower center,** truck dramatizes plight of victims of housing shortage. It is "home" to family of four. **Lower Right,** consumer protesting the high price of meat speaks for millions hit by the greedy packers and food processors.

Bottom right, one of the year's most shocking pictures. Police smash the walkout of AFL financial employes striking against the New York Stock and Curb Exchanges in March. It was violence against workers at the very source of violence and force against the entire American people—the source called Wall Street

—All pictures by Federated Press.

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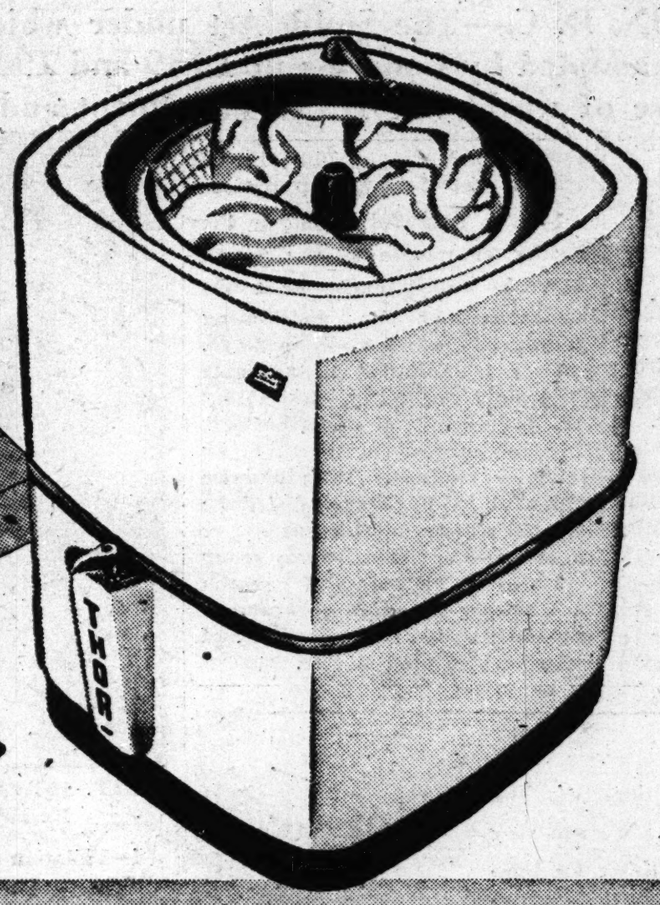

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No part of the Thor that touches clothes ever touches dishes!

What the Thor DISH Washer does!

- Washes dishes, silver, glassware for six in 5 minutes!
- Eliminates pre-rinsing by hand.
- Washes dishes gently . . . pots and pans powerfully. You control force of the water action.
- Uses less hot water. 4 to 6 quarts washes and rinses a full load.
- No more dishpan hands. Your hands never touch dishwater.

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Law That Indicted C. P. Leaders Was Railroaded by Polltax Foes of Labor

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Smith Act under which the 12 Communist leaders were recently indicted was adopted by Congress in 1939 and 1940 during a wave of anti-alien hysteria which marked the eve of world war II. Its enactment and the purposes it has since served are proof of the old axiom that any attack on the rights of non-citizens becomes in the end an attack on the rights of all Americans.

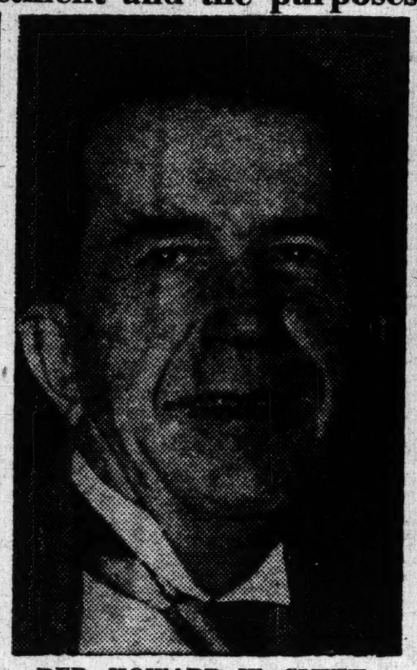
When this law was voted in the House in July, 1939, 43 bills restricting the rights of non-citizens were pending in various committees of the House and Senate. It was eventually named the Alien Restriction Act of 1940 and its chief purpose, according to its sponsors, was to provide for the registration and fingerprinting of non-citizens.

However, it becomes a catch-all for every Fascist-like idea floating in the reactionary atmosphere of the times. In its final form, as it passed the Senate in June, 1940, it included the following provisions:

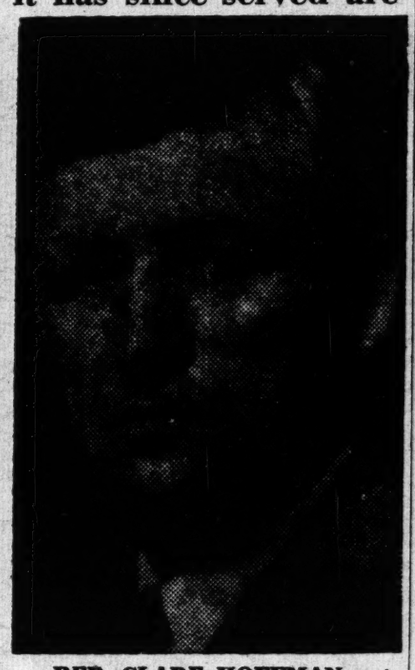
1—It is unlawful to impair the loyalty or morale of the armed forces by urging mutiny or insubordination or by distributing propaganda which seeks to do so.

2—It is unlawful to advocate "the duty, necessity, desirability or propriety" of overthrowing any government in the U. S. by force or violence. It is likewise unlawful to prepare or distribute printed matter for this purpose or to organize or belong to any group

3—Broad powers of search and seizure are given government authorities to raid homes and seize such printed matter.



REP. HOWARD W. SMITH
He Fathered Bill



REP. CLARE HOFFMAN
Anti-Union Weapon

4—Violation is punishable by a fine of $10,000 and ten years in prison.

5—The Immigration Act of 1917 is amended to direct deportation of aliens who (a) smuggle other aliens into the U. S.; (b) are convicted of possessing machine guns or sawed-off shotguns; or (c) are convicted under paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

6—All non-citizens must register and be fingerprinted and must inform the authorities of any change of address.

7—The Alien Exclusion Act of Oct. 16, 1918 is amended to provide that any non-citizen who "at any time" shall have been a member of a subversive organization shall be deported.

★

THE BILL was introduced by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.) who was also author, in that period, of the Smith-Connally anti-strike law. It was referred not to the committee on Immigration of Naturalization, of which Samuel Dickstein of New York was chairman, but to the Judiciary Committee, headed by a Southern Democrat.

When the committee reported the measure on July 19, it did not contain the provision outlawing the advocacy of the overthrow of the govermnent by force and violence. Although included in Smith's original draft, it had been dropped by the committee.

Rep. Sam Hobbs (D-Ala.) subsequently explained the committee action as follows: "The position I take and which I believe the House will take, is that citizens of the United States have Constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech which do not apply to aliens."

At that moment, ironically, he was arguing that citizens have a Constitutional right to advocate change in government even by force and violence. Later, of course, Hobbs reversed himself.

★

THIS PROVISION, under which the Communist leaders face prison terms, was restored to the bill only on the last day of the debate, in the form of an amendment offered from the floor by Smith. Thus it received virtually no attention in the debate.

For the most part, the debate was directed toward the provisions relating to non-citizens and to propaganda among the armed forces.

Judge Smith defended his bill at that time by insisting that the Army and Navy had asked for this law. He painted a terrifying picture of "aliens" armed with sub-machine guns and sawed-off shotguns shooting up the peaceful popula-

REP. VITO MARCANTONIO
Fought It All the Way

tion of New York. One section of the bill, he said, had been made necessary by the Supreme Court decision in the case of Joe Stretcher.

Stretcher had won his fight with the Immigration Service by proving that he had not been a member of the Communist Party for many years. Smith's bill made it lawful to deport Strecher or any one else who "at any time" had been a member of one of the classified organizations.

★

REP CLARE HOFFMAN (R-Mich) saw and approved the measure as primarily a weapon against the trade unions. After a scurrilous attack on John L. Lewis, whom he charged with 'invading the White House," Hoffman said the Smith Act "would probably rid us of many of those who are causing a great deal of trouble."

The bill was opposed at every step by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP NY) with some help from Geyer of California, Walter of Pennsylvania, and Celler and O'Toole of New York. On Smith's amendment Marcantonio demanded a division but was able to marshal only 32 votes to 79 against it.

The New York Laborite then moved to recommit the whole bill but was defeated on a roll call vote 48 to 272. The bill was then passed by a voice vote.

Senate leaders permitted the Smith bill to languish in a pigeon hole for the rest of the first session of the 78th Congress. The second session passed and it was still under wraps. However, when the third session opened early in 1940, the anti-Communist and anti-

(Continued on Page 21)

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HOW ATTY-GEN. CLARK PICKS GRAND JURIES

By Art Shields

All working men and women, except one lady listed as a receptionist, are barred from the witch-hunting grand jury that Attorney General Tom Clark is calling back into session Sept. 14.

The jury is dominated by banking, insurance and brokerage executives and manufacturers and merchants.

Callused hands are rigidly excluded from this upper class body, which the Hearst papers laud as a "blue ribbon" jury. This is the same hand-picked group of affluent jurors that brought in the frame-up indictments against William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis and 10 other Communist leaders this summer.

The jury is being called back by Clark to consider other possible frame-up indictments . . . The Truman administration is competing with the House Un-American Committee in the red-baiting racket.

★

THE JURY'S FOREMAN is the same banker, Edmund L. Cocks, who was himself involved in a bankers' conspiracy to violate the anti-trust law by restricting housing loans in New York. This was done to keep up rents, the Government charged in a formal complaint. All loans were shut off for construction in Jim Crow area, where Negroes and Spanish-speaking families lived, the Government declared.

Foreman Cocks figured actively in the conspiracy as vice president of the Greenwich Savings Bank, in charge of its real estate department, that is, of its housing loans.

He was the key factor in the enforcement of the bank's illegal Jim Crow loan policies during the conspiracy.

Cocks' bank tacitly admitted its guilt last June, when it signed a consent decree, in which it promised the Court not to combine with other banks to shut off housing loans again.

Cocks was actually sitting on the witchhunting jury when the banks' admission of the real estate conspiracy was made. Nevertheless he had the gall to indict the 12 workers' leading on the frame-up charge of "teaching and advocating" and "conspiracy" to "teach and advocate the overthrow" of the Government by "force and violence" a month later.

What a stench such behavior sends up!

★

THE STENCH from the grand jury room got ranker when The Worker exclusively reported last week that Cocks was indicting the very men, who had demanded criminal prosecution of the housing loan conspirators.

John Gates, one of the 12 indicted leaders, is the editor of the Daily Worker and The Worker, which had led the drive for the punishment of the Greenwich Savings Bank men and the other bankers, who are responsible for the deaths of many children in the disease-ridden, firetrap dwellings in New York.

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, another one of the 12 national board members of the Communist Party, who was also indicted, is the president of the same crusading papers.

★

THE WITCHHUNTING jury foreman qualifies financially, if not morally, for his "blue ribbon" post.

Cocks' big house at 18 Cahawney Road in the exclusive suburb of Scarsdale, N. Y. is valued at about $50,000. No mortgage encumbers it. Cocks has it clear. The restrictive covenant, that has gone with the land since 1925, bans any dwelling in the neighborhood except one-family houses, costing not less than $15,000 each.

The mansion of **Frederick W. Nehring**, another grand juror on the outskirts of Bronxville, the town where Jews are not wanted, would sell for $80,000 to $100,000. Nehring commutes to this palace at 947 Kimball Ave., from his real estate office at 1441 St. Nicholas Ave. from which he directs big housing deals in Washington Heights and Harlem.

Walter I. Metz, another well-to-do jurer, who runs his own insurance brokerage business, commutes to the plushy suburban town of Larchmont, N. Y. to get away from it all.

Metz gets away from it all in a $50,000 house of seven gables on the bend of the road at 8 Villa Lane. The house is half hidden behind huge ornamental evergreen shrubs that come up to the second story windows. The shrubs look as if they were barbered each day.

Other jurors from Foreman Cocks's rich Westchester County include:

James C. Johnson, a broker from the venerable house of Orvis Bros., 14 Wall St. This firm helped Jay Cooke sell Civil War bonds in the 1860's and got its big start in Standard Oil financing later. Johnson lives in an expensive apartment

TOM CLARK

house at 949 Palmer Road, Bronxville.

Russell W. Todd, another "blue ribbon" juror, runs his own ceramic business and lives in a big house on a half acre lot at 25 Greenfield

(Continued on Page 19)

Quinn Censors CIO

CLEVELAND, O. — The latest edict by James "Benito" Quinn, administrator of the Cleveland CIO Council, is that all union radio scripts must pass his censorship before they are put on the air.

The Council has a weekly program but the individuals unions pay for the time used. The Cleveland Auto Council and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers weer cited as "ofenders" against Philip Murray's policies

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CARMEN—Excerpts, Rise Stevens (mezzo-soprano), Nadine Conner (soprano), Raoul Jobin (tenor), Robert Weede (baritone), with the Metropolitan Opera Chorus and Orch., conducted by George Sebastian—5 12-in. Set MM-607 $7.10

BRAHMS
CONCERTO IN D MAJOR (for Violin and Orch., Op. 77), Joseph Szigeti (violin), Leonid Hambro (piano), with the Philadelphia Orch., Eugene Ormandy, Conductor—5 12-in. Set MM-603 $7.10

BRUCH
CONCERTO NO. 1 in G MINOR, Op. 26 (for Violin and Orch.), Nathan Milstein (violin), with John Barbirolli and Phil.-Symph. Orch. of N. Y. — 3 12-in. Set MM-517 ..... $4.60

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ROMANIAN RHAPSODY NO. 1 in A MAJOR, Op. 11, Frederick Stock and Chicago Symphony Orch.—2 12-in. Set MX-203 $3.35

GERSHWIN
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Leopold Stokowski conducting the All-American Orch. — 3 12-in. Set MM-446 ..... $4.60

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MILHAUD
CREATION DU MONDE, LA ("The Creation of the World"), Darius Milhaud and Symphony Orch. 2 12-in. Set MX-18 ..... $3.35

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CONCERTO NO. 4 in D MAJOR (for Violin and Orch., K-218), Joseph Szigeti (violin) and London Philharmonic Orch., cond. by Sir Thomas Beecham — 3 12-in. Set MM-224 ..... $4.60
CONCERTO NO. 27 in B FLAT MAJOR (for Piano and Orch., K-491) Robert Casadesus (piano), with John Barbirolli and Philharmonic Symphony of N. Y.—4 12-in. Set MM-490 ..... $5.85

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RACHMANINOFF
SYMPHONY NO. 2 in E MINOR Op. 27, Philharmonic Symphony Orch. of N. Y., Artur Rodzinski, Cond.—6 12-in. Set MM-569 $8.35

RAVEL
BOLERO, Andre Kostelanetz conducting the Robin Hood Dell Orch. of Phil.—2 12-in. Set MX-257 $3.35

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Office Workers Vote 3-1 To Reject T-H Compliance

Members of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers in New York City turned down compliance with the non-Communist affidavits of the Taft-Hartley law by a better than 3 to 1 vote in a referendum just completed, regional director Aaron Schneider announced Friday.

In Local 16, general local and the largest in the union, the vote ran 17 to 1. Even in Insurance Local 30, where the Prudential Insurance Co. had actually intervened in the voting, the union said, by demanding compliance or withdrawal of all wage demands as prerequisites to contract renewal, the vote against compliance stood 942 to 761.

The moving picture home office employes in Locals 109 and 114, who are fighting against raiding and vicious red-baiting attacks by the International Alliance of Stage and Theatrical Employes, said the union, voted better than 3 to 1 against compliance with the employers' law.

7 TO 1 VOTE

The Financial Employes Guild, Local 96, rejected compliance by a 7 to 1 vote, in a reply to employers who last spring smashed the Stock Exchange strike of a complying AFL local.

The News Distribution Union, Local 906, which faces contract renewals involving almost its entire membership, voted against Taft-Hartley by better than 10 to 1.

Other locals voting include the Social Service Employes Union and Book and Magazine Guild, 11 to 1, and the Radio Guild, 8 to 1.

REPLY TO BOSSES

"The decisive vote of our membership to reject compliance with the Taft-Hartley law," Schneider said, "is their reply to employers who attempt to use Taft-Hartley against our union. It voices the firm determination of the overwhelming majority of our members to fight for higher salaries, better conditions and a strong union free of any tinge of employer control as well as for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. The vote is a smashing reply to red-baiting and witch-hunting and is a repudiation of those elements in our union who want to capitulate to the employers and to company unionism."

DELEGATION TO PROTEST U.S. BAN ON ARMS TO ISRAEL

Lee Pressman, Progressive Party leader, Friday followed up his condemnation of the State Department's reprisal threats against Czechoslovakia for assisting Israel, with the announcement he will lead a delegation to Washington next week to present protests in person.

The delegation will call on the State Department to halt this interference and to take action to lift the arms embargo against Israel.

Pressman also challenged his opponent in Brooklyn's 14th Congressional District, Congressman A. J. Multer, who is running on the Democratic, Republican and Liberal Party tickets, to denounce the State Department's action.

Multer was unlikely to act on his proposal, the Progressive Party candidate noted, since Multer has already recorded his position by defending the retreat from partition in Congress and voting American aid to Franco Spain at the time the Spanish dictator was sending picked army officers to fight against Israel.

Schuman Fails To Form New French Cabinet

PARIS — Premier-Designate Robert Schuman resigned Friday, abandoning his effort to form a new government as hopeless.

The immediate reason was Schuman's inability to fill the post of Ministry of Interior, which controls the police.

The Communist Party published a manifesto Friday night demanding its inclusion in a "democratic union" government.

Schuman selected Francois Mitterand for the Interior post. But Mitterand's party, the rightwing Union of Democratic and Social Resistance, refused to let him take the job unless Schuman agreed to call a general election in October. This Schuman turned down.

Meanwhile workers staged a new series of 24-hour walkouts, which idled nearly 200,000. The miners at Carmaux, raildoad workers at La Roche, Migennes, and building workers at Dijon left their jobs.

Un-Americans to Hold Closed Hearings

WASHINGTON (UP). — House "spy" hunters said they will question a number of witnesses secretly next week and postpone the resumption of public hearings until Sept. 15.

The House Un-American Committee had been scheduled to begin round two of its open hearings next Tuesday. Chief investigator Robert E. Stripling said committee members instead will hold executive sessions next week.

Tokyo Rose U.S.-Bound

TOKYO, (UP).—Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino, alleged "Tokyo Rose" of the Japanese wartime radio, left for the United States Friday to face charges of treason.

Israeli Envoy In Moscow

MOSCOW, (UP). — Mrs. Golda Myerson, Israeli Minister to Russia, arrived with her staff Friday and opened a temporary legation at the Hotel Metropole.

Mrs. Myerson expects to present her credentials to the Soviet Government early next week. She is the second woman envoy in Moscow. The other is Mrs. Srimati Pandit of India.

Predict Pardon Soon for Satira

HAVANA, (UP). — Patricia (Satira) Schmidt, 22-year old American dancer, will be pardoned soon after serving little more than a year of her 15-year sentence for killing John Lester Mee.

It is presumed that the pardon will be based on strong public opinion favorable to Satira, and the feeling that she has been punished sufficiently by being in jail since killing Mee, Chicago socialite, on his yacht in Havana Harbor in April, 1947.

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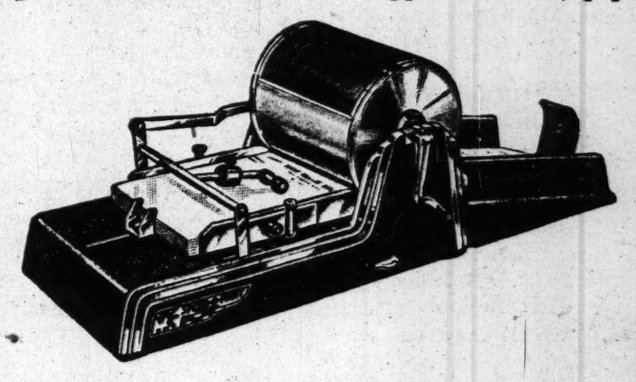

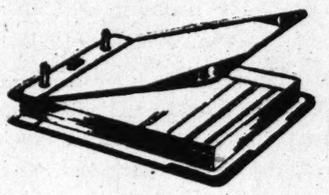

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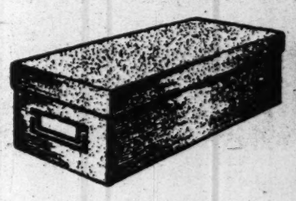

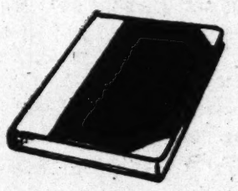

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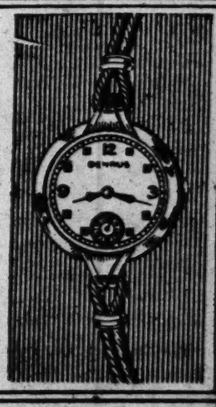

ALP Gains Name As Sole Party of Clean Government

By Arnold Sroog

With Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party state chairman, taking the offensive in exposing Mayor O'Dwyer's frantic efforts to preserve Tammany's grip over the Surrogate's Court, the ALP has emerged as the sole good government party in the city, standing alone against the corrupt machines of the other parties.

This development marks a change from the days of the LaGuardia coalition regime in the city, when it was still possible for good-government forces to work within the Republican party locally and to form a sizeable non-partisan group such as Fusion to work with LaGuardia. At that time the ALP formed one of the groups within the coalition.

O. JOHN ROGGE

What has brought this shift in political alignments out into the open is the battle over the N. Y. County Surrogate. The Democrats, who have had steady control of this patronage plum for decades, face defeat this year without ALP support. As a result they tried to swing a back-door deal with the ALP for its support, but got turned down cold.

★

THE IMPORTANCE of the Surrogate to Democrats and Republicans alike lies in the legal fees which favored attorneys receive for being assigned control of estates not covered by wills. Thus through their control of the Surrogacy in the past, the Democrats have been able to keep their machine well-greased by handing out fees totalling more than $1,000,000 annually to a handful of Democratic lawyers in key positions in the Tammany machine. In addition, these fees also meant sizeable contributions to the Democratic Party from those getting the assignment from the Surrogate.

This year, faced with a three-cornered race and with the prospect of citywide defeat because of the unpopularity of the Truman Administration, the Democrats are up against the prospect of losing this plum. The Republicans, seeing their big opportunity to create a machine in the image of Tammany Hall, nominated a hand-picked errand boy for Gov. Dewey, Judge George Frankenthaler. The Democrats, after a bitter internal fight between Mayor O'Dwyer and a rival Tammany faction, nominated Judge John A. Mullens, a long-time hack.

★

WHEN THE ALP, acting on the proposal of Marcantonio, named O. John Rogge as its candidate, O'Dwyer got on the phone and tried to threaten Marcantonio with reprisals, if Rogge were not withdrawn in favor of Mullens. Rogge and Marcantonio promptly went to the public and pulled the curtain back on the Mayor's frantic efforts to preserve Tammany's grip on "the estates of orphans and widows" as the Mayor put it, when he was feuding with his rivals in Tammany.

The Liberal Party, which conducted a shameless flirtation with the Mayor during the fight to preserve the five-cent fare, found Mullens too difficult to swallow and plumped for Gov. Dewey's boy Frankenthaler. Mixed up in this deal was the Liberal Party's desperate attempt to work out a three-party gang-up against Marcantonio. When this fell through, the Liberal Party lined up with the GOP and threw its support to Republican candidate John Ellis, a Wall Street lawyer.

The corruption that used to be the hallmark of the Democrats in local politics has now enveloped both the Republicans and Liberals also. In the Bronx, for example, the weak Republican apparatus controlled by John J. Knewitz has lined up with Democratic Boss Edward J. Flynn in a complete joint slate of candidates against the ALP, with the sole exception of the 26th Congressional District, where a Republican Taft-Hartleyite is the incumbent.

Knewitz has been Bronx County Clerk on Flynn's sufferance for many years and the deal arrived at between the two parties calls for divvy of the swag between both machines. The Liberals, who went along playing the tail to Flynn's donkey, will pick up whatever crumbs are dropped by Flynn and Knewitz.

★

THE SAME COALESCENCE of Republicans and Democrats is going on in Brooklyn, where GOP boss John R. Crews has thrown his support to Democrats facing defeat at the hands of the ALP. Thus Assembly Minority Leader Irwin Steingut, who has often been identified with corrupt politics, has received Crews' blessing. The same goes for Rep. Abraham Multer in the 14th Congressional District, who faces a stiff challenge from ALP candidate Lee Pressman. Multer was the only Brooklyn Congressman to vote for the draft.

All these complicated maneuvers against the ALP have the same single aim — to freeze the people out of any chance to throw off the rule of the old political machines. However, they have the added result of leaving the remaining good-government forces in these parties with no political home, since the deals inevitably strengthen the worst and most corrupt elements in the old-line machines.

The men who fought for the late

(Continued on Page 21)

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Thompson, Davis to Talk At 'Garden' Rally Sept. 23

Robert Thompson, chairman of the Communist Party of New York State, and Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr., two of the 12 leaders of the Communist Party indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, will be among the speakers at a demonstration at Madison Square Garden on Thursday, Sept. 23, it was announced Friday.

"These 12 indictments," stated Thompson, "are aimed against the democratic rights of all the American people. The attack against the Communist Party is the first in a plan for a greater attack against militant trade unionists, leaders of the Negro people, housewives, and all fighters for peace. The thousands of indictments waiting to be delivered must be torn up."

The Garden meeting, which will celebrate the 29th Anniversary of the Communist Party, will protest the frame-up of Communist leaders and open the '48 election campaign of the Communist Party.

"Wall Street wants to use these trials," stated Councilman Davis, "to befog the real issues in this election, outstanding of which is the wholesale use of force and violence against the Negro people in New York City and throughout the nation. They want to use the election campaign in turn to railroad the leaders of the Communist Party in an atmosphere of terror.

"I am confident that when the issues are placed squarely before the American people, they will join in the defense of the rights of the Communists as the front line in the defense of the rights of all Americans."

Tickets for the meeting are on sale at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13 St.; Bookfair, 133 W. 44 St.; Jefferson Bookshop, 575 Avenue of the Americas.

Defend Communist Leaders! Demonstrate at the Garden, Thursday, Sept. 23!

Negro Woman Mauled by Cops In Own Home

Rep. Leo Isacson (Bronx-ALP) and the Bronx Civil Rights Congres Friday accused three plainclothesmen of having broken into the apartment of a Negro family at 982 Union Ave.

The three detectives, all white, forced their way into the aprtment of Mrs. Maude White, Thursday, at noon. They mauled her, twisted her arm, then ransacked the place alleging that they were looking for 'numbers,' it was reported.

CRC spokesman said the detectives went so far as first, refusing Mrs. White permission to go to her bathroom, and then keeping one of their number in that room with her when Mrs. White got permission.

Mr. White, who runs a tailor shop rushed home when neighbors told him of the invasion of his home. There the cops told him it was "none of his business," before they finally departed.

The Whites were described as well-respected in the community, never having the slightest connection with the numbers racket which was the pretext for the detectives' raid.

Rep. Isacson denounced the unauthorized entry, declaring that "this type of action will be stopped in the Bronx."

The ALP Congressman will be one of the speakers at two rallies next week to hit police brutality.

Fairchild Strike Ends in Queens

The four-month strike of CIO United Electrical Workers members against the Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp. plant at 88-06 Van Wyck Blvd., Jamaica, ended Thursday when a majority of 184 strikers voted to return.

The company rehired only 77, declaring it found it could get along with fewer workers during the strike. The firm also said it would recognize a company union, the Independent Radio and Machine Workers, as sole bargaining agent.

The strike, settled on employer terms, was engendered by the company's refusal to continue years of collective bargaining with the UE local, and was marked by police brutality against the strikers.

Ask High Court Rule on RR Writ

WASHINGTON, (UP).—The Supreme Court will be asked next week to declare illegal a court order that blocked a nationwide strike last May by 150,000 railroad workers.

The unions, representing Engineers, Firemen and Switchmen, voted to strike last May 11 over their demands for higher wages and new working rules.

President Truman seized the carriers and got a Federal Court injunction forbidding a walkout a day before the deadline. The unions denounced the court order as illegal.

The injunction has since been withdrawn, but the unions want the no-strike weapon ruled illegal.

☆ 36th Anniversary ☆

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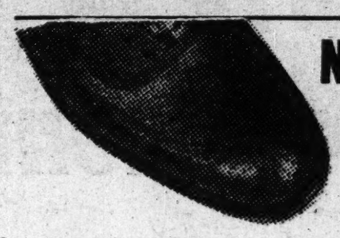

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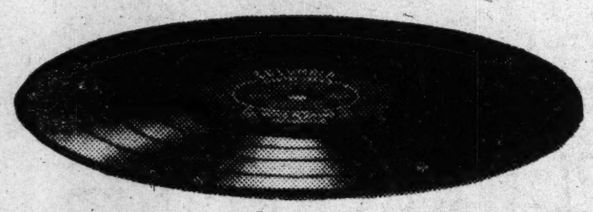

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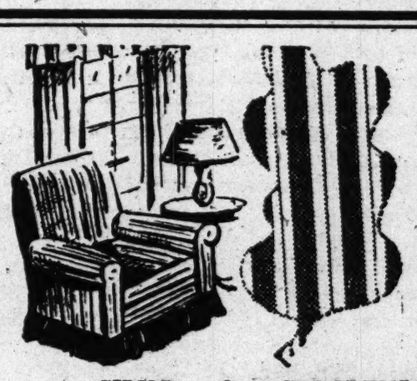

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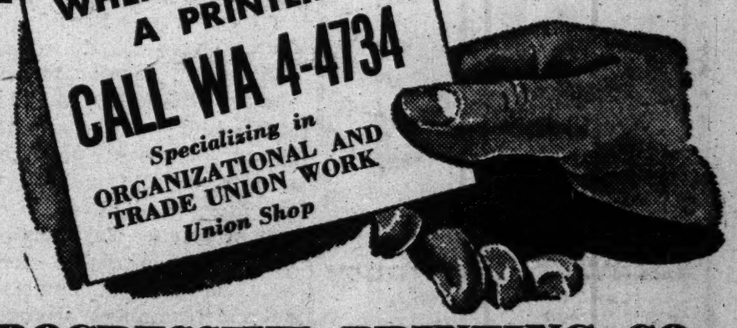

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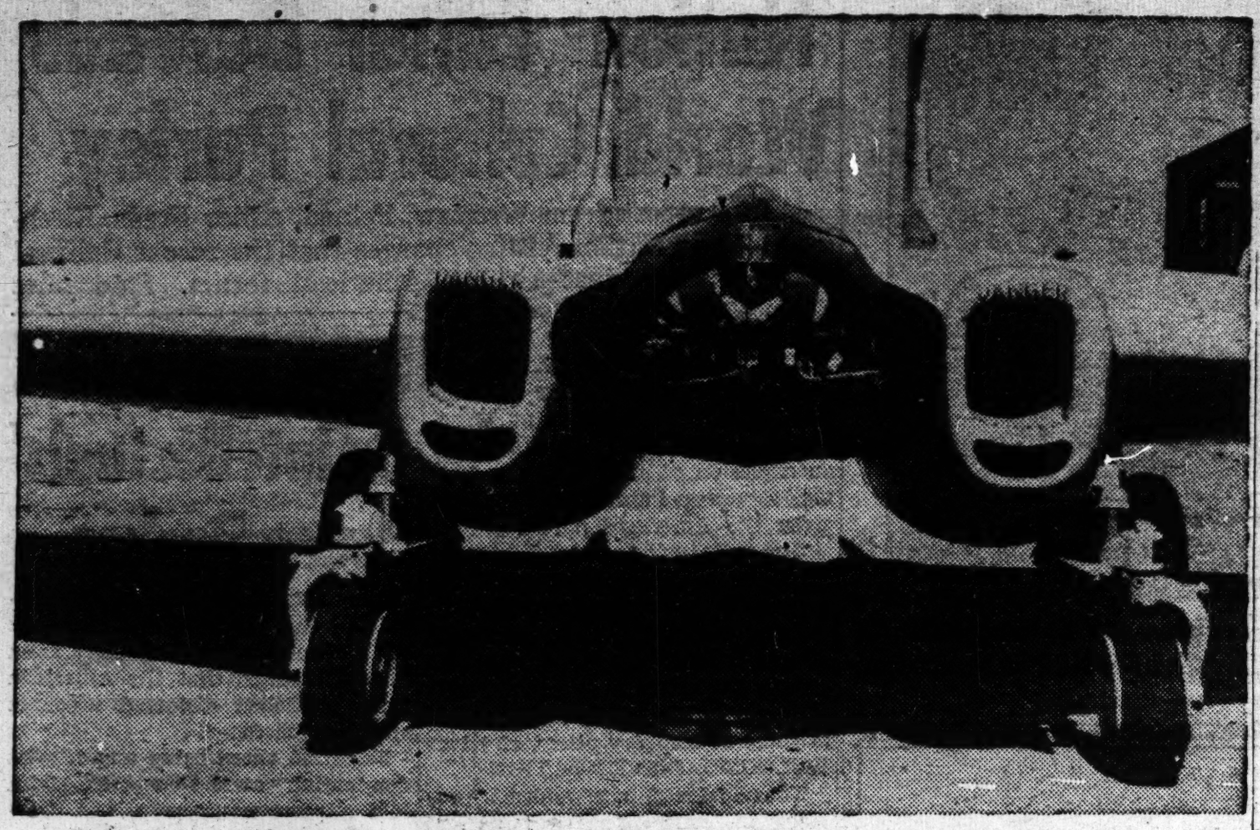

WEIRD FIGHTING PLANE, the XP-79 Flying Wing pictured above, is a jet-propelled craft designed to slice through opposing planes without destroying itself.

Texans Picket Meat Packers, Chain Grocers

HOUSTON, Tex. — Further demonstrative actions against high prices are being taken in Texas, where the nationwide meat strike was started.

In Dallas, the Progressive Party threw a picket-line around the huge packers upon whom full responsibility was placed for the scaring meat prices.

Joe Bailey Irwin, Progressive candidate for Congress, from the Dallas area, pledged the "full support of the Progressive Party to the housewives of Texas, in their fight to bring prices within reach."

The pickets demanded roll back of prices to pre-inflation levels and adequate price controls.

Their demand was also raised in Austin, where a roving picket line with placards and leaflets toured the downtown shopping area. There were demonstrations at chain grocery stores throughout the city.

Some of the Austin placards charged that "Outrageous Profits Mean Outrageous Prices," and "Both Old Parties Keep Prices High!"

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Urge TWU Strike On Private Lines For 24c Raise

Douglas L. MacMahon, secretary treasurer of the Transport Workers Union, and John Santo, director of organization, Friday called on the 8,000 TWU transit workers employed by the private but lines in the five boroughs to take strike action if they want "not only the 24c wage increase now but the full TWU program including all the retroactive pay." They also advised the busmen to reject "the Quill line of delay, phony strike threats and company appeasement."

The two TWU leaders said they would have told this to Thursdays night's mass meeting at Manhattan Center if they had not been denied the right to speak by a group of disrupters organized by president Michael Quill and Gus Faber, secretary-treasurer of the New York local.

"When we say strike, we don't mean one of those off-again-on-again phony strike threats where Quill pitches the ball to Mayor O'Dwyer and the companies behind closed doors and the strike is called off and nothing is won for the transit workers," the statement said.

Quill immediately replied with a statement to the press charging that the strike proposal is an "order of the Communist Party" and appealing to the workers to repudiate strike action.

FAILS TO ANSWER CHARGE

McMahon and Santo thereupon issued another statement charging that Quill failed to answer their charge that delay dims the possibility of retroacive pay and the rest of the union program.

Earlier Faber fired editor Will Quaytman and associate editor Hall Poritz of the union's paper on the ground that they "don't play up Quill enough." Their dismissal is being protested by the New York Newspaper Guild which holds a contract with the union.

"Our program calls for a mass meeting of the workers on all the private lines for the purpose of taking a strike vote," said the first statement by MacMahon and Santo.

(Continued on Page 18)

Quarterly Profits Up

Industry profits in the April-June quarttr were 25.8 percent above those for the same period in 1947.

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The Furriers Joint Council Appeals to the Unions

The Furriers Joint Council of New York wishes to utilize Labor Day of 1948 to call upon the working people to act with greater energy and determination to secure justice and peace for the people of Israel.

President Truman promised to lift the embargo on shipments of arms to Israel.

President Truman promised *full* recognition to the state of Israel.

President Truman promised a loan of $100,000,000 to the state of Israel.

NONE OF THESE PROMISES HAS BEEN LIVED UP TO.

We call upon the working people and their trade unions who are always in the forefront of every struggle for independence and freedom to redouble their efforts and to renew the demand upon President Truman to carry out his promises

FURRIERS JOINT COUNCIL OF NEW YORK

IRVING POTASH, *Manager*

JOSEPH WINOGRADSKY, *Asst. Mgr.*

'Nation' Editor Defends World Cultural Parley

In a report from Wroclaw, Poland, editor Freda Kirchwey of **The Nation** refutes charges that the recent Cultural Congress was just an anti-American forum. Said Miss Kirchwey in the current issue of **The Nation:**

"If the press reports have indicated that the meeting of the Cultural Congress for Peace at Wroclaw was merely the opportunity for an explosion of anti-American feeling, a wrong impression has been given the American public.

"In spite of the predominance of Communist opinion frequently expressed here with violence, in spite of the majority representation offered the furthest left parties and groups, the congress was democratically run, with full latitude offered to those of contrary poinst of view."

WELCOME CONTINUATION

The congress, she added, "provided a unique chance to meet and talk with Eastern European men and women of high standing in the world of culture, demonstrating both the possibilities and limitations of such intercourse, and all delegates welcomed the decision to continue the organization with Paris as its headquarters."

Expressing praise for the Polish committee and those who handled the congress arrangements, Miss Kirchwey concluded that the meeting, in the nearly-destroyed town of Wroclaw, was "a symbol of the immense courage and energy—as well as the courtesy and friendliness—of this people."

Raps Press Lies On Intellectuals' Peace Parley

Albert E. Kahn, first U. S. delegate to the recent World Congress of Intellectuals to return here from Poland charged that the American press published distorted accounts of the proceedings.

Far from there being any "Soviet domination" at the congress, Kahn told a press conference, the delegates were given full freedom of expression and many points of view were put before the gathering. He pointed to the open opposition to the congress' resolution on the war danger by seven of the 30 U. S. delegates as proof of the democratic character of the meeting.

ROGGE RAPS PRESS

Kahn brought back with him from Europe a statement by O. John Rogge, who headed the U. S. delegation, which also condemned the press charges of "Soviet domination."

"In my opinion," said Rogge, "the congress was controlled by no country. The view there expressed reflected the opinions of writers artists and scientists from all over the world."

Both Rogge and Kahn declared that there was no interference with the congress by the Polish Government and that the fullest hospitality was shown the delegates. The congress met in Wroclaw, Poland.

NO INSURMOUNTABLE BARRIERS

Kahn stated that the congress showed that there "really are no insurmountable barriers between the peoples." The only marked cleavage Kahn said, was between some of the U. S. and British delegates and the remainder of the 500 intellectuals who attended.

The congress' attitude in fixing the blame for the war danger on the policies of the U. S. Government, he stated, accurately reflected the opinions of intellectuals the world over.

The jail sentence against novelist Howard Fast, who was a delegate, was the object of "great indignation" on the part of the delegates, who saw in it a symptom of the developing drive toward fascism in the U. S. One of the German delegates to the congress, he reported, was Hans Eisler, the noted composer, who was deported from the U. S. this year because of his anti-fascist views.

Kahn, American Labor Party candidate for Congress from the 23rd district, Bronx, said that he planned to plunge into his election campaign immediately.

Form 4-Party Democratic Bloc In Berlin

BERLIN. — Representatives of a newly formed democratic bloc of four political parties meet in Berlin's City Hall Friday after a meeting of the right-wing assembly was cancelled. The bloc announced that it planned to hold sessions every two weeks.

The ADN News Agency licensed by the Soviets, reported that the bloc had appointed a four-member committee to get in touch immediately with the City Council and "demand an end to the present state of distress." Parties represented were the Socialist Party, Liberal - Democratic, Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party.

Meanwhile, the four military governors met in their lengthiest conference this week to discuss the currency problem and the general Berlin situation.

The four - power transportation committee also met during the morning and afternoon. Willi Besener, German president of the Soviet zone railroads has been conferring with Soviet authorities on the resumption of traffic. The reparairs were reported almost finished.

Out of the Frying Pan—

BOSTON (UP).—Edgar Larsen, a Swedish seaman, climbed to the roof of an apartment house to escape what he termed the "torments" of a group of children. While walking along the edge of the roof, he lost his balance and toppled to the ground. A tree broke his fall and he survived.

Not His Lucky Day

KENOSHA, Wis. (UP).—Bad luck rode Abraham Luskin. His unluckiest day began when he found an overtime parking ticket on his car. While he paid a $1 fine, another car rolled into his left fender and hub cap. To make the day complete, another car hit Luskin's machine broadside, damaging it to the extent of $200.

Labor Day Greetings

not carried in this edition, will appear in the Monday, September 6th, issue of the Daily Worker. Our many thanks for your cooperation.

THE WORKER.

A Call to Action--

to all New York Communists!

The decisive days of the 1948 Election Campaign are here!
Only nine weeks remain between now and Election Day, Nov. 2.

> **"We live in grave times. The dangers of war and fascism are exceedingly great. Only the common people of America, and in the first place the working class, can change our nation's course and save it from disaster. The 1948 elections can help determine which way America shall go. Your vigilance, your united action in this election and in defense of your rights can strike a blow for peace and freedom. The future of your country lies in your hands."—1948 Platform, Communist Party.**

We call upon all Communists to redouble your efforts in these final weeks.

New York is the nation's key political battleground.

New York progressives will roll up a huge vote for the Wallace ticket and reelect Vito Marcantonio and Leo Isacson and elect other progressives. Communists will give special emphasis to the candidacy of S. W. Gerson, Communist-ALP candidate for City Council in Brooklyn. ***The first key round of the election battle takes place Sept. 27 through Oct. 2—registration and enrollment week (upstate, Oct. 1, 2, 8 and 9). A doubled labor enrollment is the guarantee of a maximum vote on Election Day. Every Communist should register and enroll and be responsible for at least four other persons.***

Communists have an indispensable contribution to make in this election campaign. Our Marxist understanding enables us to deepen the understanding of the people, increase their fighting spirit and aid their solid, united action. Our socialist perspective inspires our members to the most active, consistent participation in the struggles of today as the foundation for a world without exploitation, discrimination or war.

Victory requires a larger, stronger Communist Party. Your State Committee is launching, as a vital part of the election campaign, a drive for 4,000 new members, 11,000 new Daily Worker readers and 20,000 new Sunday Worker readers.

The use of red-baiting as the number one political weapon by both old-line political parties requires, as never before, that we Communists speak directly to millions of Americans.

The growing movement against the monstrous indictments of the national leaders of our Party proves the possibilities of defeating fascism and of building our Party in this critical period.

We Call on all Sections and Clubs:

Keep your headquarters open nightly from now until Election Day.

Organize special machinery for Registration Week.

Organize radio parties for the campaign broadcasts beginning Tuesday, September 7th.

Map out immediate plans to spread the Daily Worker and The Worker and to build the Party!

Hold at least one open-air rally Weekly.

Keep your clubs functioning, with weekly meetings.

Above all, join in and be alert to the issues in your community and shop.

- **Show the Communists in *action*, fighting for needs of the people!**
- **Help spread the movemements against police brutality, to bring down living costs and restore the five cent fare, for peace, for repeal of the draft, against the betrayal of Israel, for housing and schools.**
- **Help build a mighty movement against the indictments of our national leaders.**

The opening gun for our election campaign and against the indictments will be sounded at the

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Election Rally

Thursday, September 23rd

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All out for Madison Square Garden, September 23!

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1948

Who Is Splitting Labor?

AMERICAN labor faces its official holiday this year with deep concern for its political position.

The gains made during the Roosevelt era have been largely wiped out. The anti-labor crowd is in the saddle and riding high. One position after another has been lost, as a Big Business-dominated Democratic Administration and an arch-reactionary Republican Congress alternated in kicking the workingman in the teeth.

Despite the attitude of the official trade union bureaucracy, however, the workers are not taking these defeats lying down. Together with their progressive allies among the Negro people, the middle classes and the farmers, they are fighting back politically with the organization of the Progressive Party.

The official trade union bureaucracy and those "liberals" who are under Social Democratic influence have, however, sold themselves to the imperialist expansionists.

Most of them are supporting Truman and are shying away from Henry Wallace. They try to cover their betrayal by picturing Truman as better than Dewey, and by attacking the Progressive Party for "dividing" the liberal and labor vote.

In this manner, they hope to persuade many workers and honest liberals, who are friendly to Wallace, that a vote for him will be "wasted."

* * *

THE simple fact is, however, that the Progressive Party's existence is the one political weapon the workingclass will have battling in their interests regardless of who is elected.

Of course, Truman will make militant, progressive speeches during the election campaign in order to hold on to labor support. But who can doubt, with his warlike policy and war economy, that he will continue and even speed up his strike-breaking and injunction activities if elected?

* * *

DEWEY and his Republicans make no bones about their anti-labor views and policies.

Hence, labor has only the Progressive Party to rely on. And the stronger this party emerges from the elections, the more effective will it be as labor's instrument in the battle against reaction.

The apologists for Truman within the labor and liberal movements also argue that the Progressive Party is dividing the liberal forces in the campaign for a more liberal Congress.

Unquestionably, election of a progressive Congress is a crucial problem of the campaign. Unity can and should be realized among all possible labor and liberal groups in behalf of liberal congressional candidates.

* * *

BUT those who trumpet the charge that the Progressive Party is dividing the liberal forces are hypocrites and deliberate liars.

They are, for instance, fond of mentioning Reps. Chet Holifield and Helen Gahagan Douglas of California as two liberals in danger of defeat because the new party has named candidates against them. But as has been pointed out time and again, the new party in California offered to name these two congressmen without conditions, and the offer was rejected.

Who, then, is splitting the liberal forces? The new party which proposed unity and which, when turned down, had to file its own nominees to prevent reactionaries from capturing its designation? Or the two congressmen who refused support of the new party?

It should be noted that in California, as everywhere else throughout the country, the new party is backing many liberal Democrats who are ready to work with it to lick reaction.

Far from dividing labor and liberals, the Progressive Party is the best guarantee that huge numbers of workers and other progressive-minded citizens who would otherwise remain inactive will get into the campaign to pile up a huge vote for progress and to elect progressive congressmen and women.

Face to Face

A Column of Criticism And Self-Criticism

By Benjamin J. Davis
Member, New York City Council

IN ONE of my recent columns a very unfortunate formulation appeared. It left the impression that white lawyers play no other role than "cheating and robbing" Negro clients. This, most certainly, is not true; and I did not mean to leave any such impression or to assert any such thing. It was an error of phrase and not of intention.

Some of the greatest battles ever waged in the court room in defense of the constitutional rights of the Negro people have been by white lawyers, among them, the late Joseph Brodsky, a Communist brilliant attorney; the late Walter Pollak, who twice argued the Scottsboro case before the U. S. Supreme Court, and many others who are no longer among the living. High on the list among the present lawyers are Carol King, Abe Unger, Dave Friedman, Stanley Faulkner, Joseph Tauber, Sol Cohn, many of whom have risked their lives serving as attorneys for Negro rights. It is not possible here to name them all, nor do I personally know all.

But what has been common to the greatest of these is their identification struggles of the Negro people. They have sought, through the use of their legal talents, to defend the constitutional liberties of the American people, which is the highest obligation of every member of the bar. Brilliant lawyers who, on crucial issues, use their brilliance in behalf of capitalist oppression are worse than no lawyers at all.

*

THE column under criticism discussed the disbarment of Sara Pelham Speaks, Negro woman attorney, and the charge against the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, following their sharp attack upon police brutality in the city of New York. Other criticism came from readers with which I cannot agree.

One Brooklyn reader took exception to my description of the rape-charge against Rev. Harten as "strongly suspicious." But that description seems completely justified after the court itself dropped the charges against Rev. Harten. In addition, I have never known any court, from New York to Mississippi, to lean over backwards to free a Negro of a rape charge—since that accusation is one of the main ideological weapons of oppression of the Negro by the white ruling class.

Another reader in Harlem, Mr. W. H. D., thought I was really unfair to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which disbarred Mrs. Speaks, and felt that I shouldn't defend a person just "because he happens to be a Negro."

On the latter question, may I say that when the capitalist system in America — its courts, in particular, its monopoly press and its lily-white institutions — stop persecuting American citizens because they are Negroes, then I will stop defending them because they are Negroes, but not one minute sooner. That is based upon the notorious fact that Negroes do not have the same opportunities as white Americans; especially is this true of Negro women.

*

AT THE SAME itme, I have no defense for murderers or anti-social criminals—Negro or white, although it is necessary to keep in mind that the vicious system of discrimination against Negroes by American capitalism tends to drive them towards crime. The fact that more Negroes do not follow a life of crime, is proof of their vitality, of their good citizenship, of their confidence that they, with their allies, will fight through to freedom in a truly democratic America, as the Communist Party points out.

It is true that I don't have the facts of Mrs. Speaks' case and could not support her in the wrong. But I certainly wouldn't take as the gospel truth just anything the Supreme Court of New York, or of the United States tells us. I have had experience with the courts of America both as a lawyer and as a client. In neither case would I leave my or any other Negro's constitutional rights to the tender mercies of the capitalist courts.

Twelve Communists—including myself—are now under indictment under the most vicious frame-up ever perpetrated in all American judicial history, and one judge—a federal court, at that—has already adjudged us guilty all by himself. How can one rely on such courts! The people of America are the highest court and their popular pressure is decisive.

However, it seems that both the Brooklyn and the Harlem reader missed the main point of our column. How is it that both Rev. Harten and Mrs. Speaks were attacked at the moment when both were exposing the Nazi-like police brutality against Negroes in New York? Why doesn't the New York Supreme Court do something about that? Why isn't the arch-inciter of war—of mass murder—John Foster Dulles, disbarred? Why doesn't the federal court and the FBI do something about the force and violence used by police and lynch mobs against Negro citizens, instead of framing Communists who are doing something about it! This is the acute question that should command far more attention from our readers.

The Worker Labor Day Supplement

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1948 SECTION 2

Labor Must Chart a New Course

By **WILLIAM Z. FOSTER,** *National Chairman of the Communist Party*

THE people of the United States obviously now face a very difficult situation. There is a daily sharpening danger of a new war; the country is far advanced in inflation, the forerunner of an economic crisis, and fascism is visibly making rapid strides in our country.

These menacing developments are the results of the policies of big business, which dominates our government, lock, stock and barrel. And the worst of the situation is that the trade union leadership, which should be a strong force for peace, economic security and civil liberty, is tailing after big business, with no true labor policy of its own. Betraying the interests of the working class and the nation, it is servilely following the capitalists along a path which, if not changed by the people, can only lead to eventual national disaster.

In the crucial matter of foreign policy the top leaders of the AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods, Miners, etc., are giving full support to Wall Street's war program aimed at dominating the world. They are repeating every war-justifying slogan put out by the jingoes and warmongers. They take second place to no one in slandering the USSR. They are ardent backers of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. They are either tacit or open supporters of the gigantic program of militarization and war preparations now being put through by American imperialism. They allow themselves to be used as strikebreakers and union busters against the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Latin American Confederation of Labor. They are silent while the United States wages war against the struggling peoples of Greece and China, and they indorse every reactionary step taken by the State Department in its atombomb diplomacy. The top trade union leaders are no barrier whatever against war, to put it mildly. The warmongers have but to command and they obey.

* * *

THE PEOPLE'S URGENT STRUGGLE against inflation is also being betrayed by the top trade union leadership. It is true that these misleaders are conducting a scattering, but largely unsuccessful, fight to keep the organized workers' wages up with soaring prices.

They are making, however, no real assault upon the basic causes of inflation. They do not attack (or at most make only a token criticism) the fabulous profits of the employers, now running to almost 30 billion per year. They are supporters of the huge military outlay by the government, totaling well on to 20 billions annually. And they support the squandering of several billion dollars yearly on the Marshall Plan for the rearming of Europe. They are also giving no leadership worthy of the name to the people generally in the latter's spontaneous struggle against high prices and high taxes. The profiteers in this country have nothing to fear from the type of men now occupying the key posts in the American labor movement.

These conservative leaders, many of whom are practically indistinguishable from capitalists in the general social outlook, are also playing a sorry role in the drive of Wall Street to establish fascism in this country, as part of its program of war and world conquest. They are among the worst red-baiters in the country. They either support outright (as the AFL) or make only token resistance against (as the CIO) the fascist Un-American Activities Committee. They made only a formal opposition to the Mundt police state bill, and their "fight" against the Taft-Hartley law has in it no element of militancy. They stand aside silent, while the present outrageous spy scare cultivates a dangerous hysteria among the American people. Only after President Truman, Gen. Eisenhower and Attorney General Clark have spoken out against it, did William Green timidly join them.

And their fight in defense of the Negro people's rights is worse than feeble. In short, as in the case of war and inflation, so with regard to encroaching fascism—the decisive leaders of the American labor movement are allowing themselves to be used and the labor movement to be crippled by the warmongering, fascist-minded capitalists.

* * *

THE BANKRUPTCY of the general economic and political policies of the top trade union leadership has come to a head in their support of Truman for the presidency—those of them who are not backing Dewey. It is nothing short of scandalous to try to delude the millions of organized workers into giving their votes to this blatant demagogue.

(Continued on Page 8)

'Foreign Agent' Smear as Old as Union

By Bernard Burton

Only thing new today is that some of those who shout it are inside the labor movement. But now as then, workers will answer it with better organization.

The tactic of smearing militant unionists as "foreign agents" is as old as the labor movement itself. As a matter of fact it goes back more than 100 years, long before even the AFL was ever thought of. The only thing new in the smear is that these days some of its most ardent advocates are found within the labor movement — AFL and CIO top right-wing officials, heads of the International Ladies Garment Workers.

THE LATE ART YOUNG DEPICTS A RECURRING SCE NE IN THIS DRAWING MADE IN 1936

American Capitalist (whining): "Now don't you go crazy like the Europeans. This country is different—it's the land of the free."

Back in 1825, and again in 1832 the employers of Boston used the smear to break a number of carpenters' strikes for the 10-hour day. Unions, they said, were un-American, imported by foreigners who introduced "a spirit of discontent and insubordination to which our native Mechanics have hitherto been strangers."

Those early unionists, and the public at large eventually got wise to the "foreign agent" cry, however, and answered it with better organization for the 10-hour day. In 1835 it resulted in the country's first general strike which began with a "turnout" of Philadelphia dock workers.

★

THESE WORKERS, employed at the Schuylkill River coal wharves, were soon joined by house painters, leather dressers, printers, carpenters, masons, coal heavers, even public workers. Every worker in the city was out and within three weeks the employers were compelled to give in.

The Philadelphia victory set off a wave of strikes from Massachusetts to Maryland and South Carolina. Most of them were successful and encouraged the growth of the newly formed city-wide and national labor bodies.

In this same period all crafts joined to former city trade union bodies in 13 areas, including New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, Pittsburgh, Cincinnatti, Louisville and Newark.

The New York General Trades' Union established a daily newspaper, the Union, one of its main jobs was to answer the "force and violence" and "foreign agent" scares hurled at militant unionists. The New York body also set up a strike fund which helped the New York Tailors' Union win a substantial wage raise in Oct., 1833.

★

THESE LESSONS soon resulted in the establishment of national unions between 1835 and 1836 — cordwainers, printers, comb makers, carpenters and handloom weavers. Although these organizations did not last long — primarily because of the lack of national links between industries and groups of workers in the same trade — they afforded helpful experience for the future building of permanent organizations.

This was also the experience of the first national labor federation, the National Trades' Union. The NTU was started in March, 1834, when the New York General Trades' Union invited central labor bodies from other cities to send delegates to a national convention.

The NTU lasted for three years. One of the reasons it floundered was because most of its leaders were middle class reformers who neglected struggles for immediate needs while pursuing utopian panaceas. The organization did, however, show the way for the next generation of workers and spoke out on such issues as wages and hours, public education and free land.

This early upsurge of labor activity coincided with a strengthening of Jeffersonian democracy and support for President Andrew Jackson. Many prominent Jeffersonian attorneys voluntarily undertook the defense of arrested strikers and union men charged with "conspiracy."

Struggles continued after this period but its next great spurt forward was linked with the fight against slavery and came while Abraham Lincoln occupied the White House.

They Fought the First Labor Day, Too

By Federated Press

The Knights of Labor had to meet in secret to organize the first parade. The press screamed, the bigwigs cried 'Radicals'—then as now.

JUST as in 1948, the labor haters were on the rampage when workers marched in the first Labor Day parade on Sept. 5, 1882.

Hounded by corporation spies, blacklisted when they tried to organize, members of the Knights of Labor had to meet secretly to plan their campaigns. The charge of "radical" was hurled at New York workers who organized a Central Labor Union to more effectively battle the bosses.

"Many of the trade unions of this city," said the New York Times disdainfully, "are led by foreign radicals. . . . The best results by employers (in fighting them) have been reached by weeding out agitators by a blacklist and having nothing whatever to do with trade unions."

The Central Labor Union's answer to the Taft-Hartleyites of that day was a Labor Day march down the city's most fashionable highway—Fifth Ave. The action sprang from a suggestion of Sec.-Treas. Peter J. McGuire of the Bro. of Carpenters & Jointers, who urged that "a day should be set aside as a festive day (for) a parade through the streets of the city."

★

HE PROPOSED the first Monday in September, since "it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays."

The bosses threatened to fire workers who participated. [illegible] more than 30,000 bricklayers, freight handlers, typographers, painters, blacksmiths, cigar makers and others lined up for the march. "Labor Will Be United," "Strike With the Ballot," were slogans of those workers, who even then saw the need for independent political action.

The demonstration was "applauded loudly by the spectators who thronged sidewalks along the route," the New York Herald reported, adding in a worried tone: "The turnout appears to have been intended as an expression of supreme dissatisfaction."

The Journal of Commerce—big business journal then as now—commented: "It was not a memorial procession, was tributary to nothing, was apropos of nothing."

★

TWO YEARS LATER workers marched in Cincinnati, O., and in Lynn and Haverhill, Mass. In 1884 the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions passed a resolution declaring the first Monday in September to be Labor Day. Two years later the AFL, successor to the federation, adopted the idea. In 1894 it became a national holiday.

"It is a lazy day, an excuse for those who are doing work . . . for one day to do nothing. . . . It should be turned into a day of no sense of demonstration but one of recreation," newspapers of the time commented, troubled over the militant spirit of the parades.

Strongest comment came from the American Architect & Building News, which said then what many big business boys are thinking now: "Labor Day . . . the very name of which should make every true American blush, ought to be abolished" and instead there should be "a procession of scabs (which) would contain the best, the most independent and ambitious part of the workingmen."

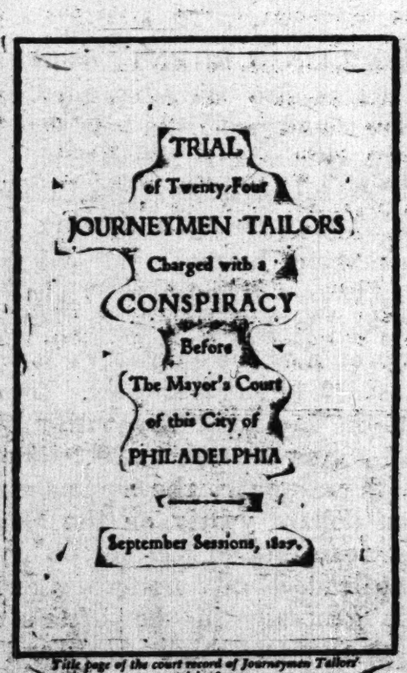
Labor Day parades this year will prove that American workers—66 years after the first demonstrations—are still fighting against those who would crush their spirit and break their unions.

Peter J. McGuire is best remembered as the founder of Labor Day. But he made a mark in the labor movement long before the historic day in 1882 when he introduced a resolution at a New York Central Labor Union meeting suggesting a workers' holiday.

McGuire played a leading role in the creation of the AFL and was named secretary of its founding convention in 1886. Before that he organized the Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners in 1881 and held the general secretary's job for 25 years.

A Socialist, McGuire was one of the earliest labor leaders to recognize that political action was part of the broad fight for better working conditions. He strongly opposed those who insisted that workers should keep out of politics and concentrate on straight economic issues.

He died in 1914 at the age of 62—a pioneer of the American labor movement.



Title page of the court record of Journeymen Tailors' trial, 1827.

***Strikes were 'conspiracies' 120 years ago:** This is the title page of the court record of the tailor union trial in Philadelphia [illegible] 1827 strikers were charged with conspiracy.*

Women Early Found The A-B-C of Struggle

In 1823 New York's women tailors launched the first all-women's strike. And ever since they've been shoulder-to-shoulder with men on the picket lines.

By Robert Friedman

"Oh! Isn't it a pitty, sang the girls of Lowell, Mass., "that such a pretty girl as I
Should be sent to the factory to pine away and die?
Oh! I cannot be a slave;
I will not be a slave,
For I'm so fond of liberty
That I cannot be a slave."

THAT was 'way back in 1836, when 2,500 women employes of the Lowell mills organized their Factory Girls Association and struck for one month against a 12½ percent pay slash and the "wicked oppressions attempted to be imposed upon us."

The fiery girls of Lowell lost their strike. Required to live, when working, in employer-owned "boarding houses," the strikers were evicted and had neither lodging nor funds with which to fight. But other strikes were won.

That was neither the first nor the last time American working women demonstrated their understanding and readiness to do battle for their rights.

★

IT WAS BACK IN 1823 when the first recorded "all women's strike" took place in America. The women tailors of New York organized and went on strike for more pay.

Most of the early labor struggles in which women participated saw their associations flash for only a brief moment across the scene. The women had to buck not only their employers but the general public condemnation of anything so "unladylike" as the spectacle of "females" openly demonstrating and organizing for their rights.

Yet it would have been surprising if the women of the mills and factories had not rebelled against conditions which included an average weekly pay of $2.25; hours from sunrise to 10 at night; a regimented life in company boarding houses and regimented, purchasing of high-priced merchandise at company stores; sweeping pay deductions for all sort of minor rule infractions.

Anticipating the open shop policy of a later day, the factory owners forced their women workers to sign agreements not to join "any combination whereby the work may be impeded," on pain of forfeiting their semi-annually received wages.

★

BUT NEITHER EMPLOYER oppression nor the stuffy weight of anti-feminist convention could halt the militant struggle of the woman worker of a century ago. When, in 1828, 400 women of the Dover, N. H., textile mills, went out on strike, they marched through the town asking who could "ever bear the shocking fate of slaves to share?".

In the same New Hampshire town, six years later, the textile barons cut wages. And this time 700 girls quit work, paraded to the courthouse where they drafted this statement:

"However freely the epithet of 'factory slaves' may be bestowed upon us, we will never deserve it by a base and cringing submission to proud wealth and haughty insolence."

And submit they would not. For, their strike lost, the girls went home rather than return to "the system of slavery attempted to be established in our manufacturing establishment," and they circularized the press advising job-seeking girls to keep away from Dover.

★

NOT ALL WORKINGMEN by any means held animus to those early struggles of women workers. Many did feel that women brought down wage standards. But more understanding was evidenced in 1834 by the men's Cordwainers Union who, when the Ladies Shoe Binders of Lynn, Mass., struck for pay, helped raise a strike fund, urged a boycott of the employers and refused to work for any rejecting the Ladies Shoe Binders' demands.

The temporary struggles and organization of the factory girls of the '30s bore fruit a decade later. Whereas the girls of the '30s came from homes right near the factories and mills and could and did return home, the panic of 1837 and the Irish immigrations made marked changes.

The later crop of factory girls were often far from home or had no home to go to. They were in the fight for better wages and conditions for keeps.

Thus the Lowell Female Labor Reform Association, formed in January, 1845, by 12 women cotton mill workers, was six months later a thriving, growing organization of 500.

THE ASSOCIATION engaged in a wide span of activities. It published its own paper, Voice of Industry; conducted political and election campaigning against "corporation or machine tools" and did, in fact, defeat for reelection the head of the Mass. legislative committee which turned down a measure to reduce working hours to 10 a day.

The women's organization fought the lies of the press which, its leader, Sarah Bagley declared, "takes every effort to slander our efforts and ridicule our operations."

Today, the great-great-grandchildren-in-spirit or in fact—of those fighting girls of Lowell can recall with pride and struggle with far greater expectation of success for their program:-

". . . to roll on the great tide of reformation until from every fertile vale and towering hill the response shall be echoed and re-echoed: Freedom-Freedom for all!"

"SCAB!" A contemporary drawing from a women's strike in New York City in 1896.

A parade of the striking women workers of Lowell in 1836 is shown in this contemporary print. The man in the foreground is selling copies of the song quoted at the beginning of this article.

(Acknowledgment is made to Philip Foner, whose Labor Movement in the United States, published by International, was the source for the information in this article).

For Negroes, Union Meant Door to Work

By John Hudson Jones

VIOLA Morton's mother used to tell her about "the union" and how "fair they are to the Negroes." But Viola didn't believe it. She had just graduated from Far Rockaway High School and "the teachers had told us for four years that folks in unions were gangsters and worse."

"Then my mother finally persuaded me to go down to Local 65. I saw what a union really was, and best of all, I saw Negroes getting jobs, and working in the union."

An attractive shapely, brown-skin woman of 26, Viola, is a clerk and union steward in one of the biggest button distributing companies in New York. She and her husband live in the Riverton Houses in Harlem.

The company had had a lily-white hiring policy for over 60 years, when Local 65, CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Union finally organized it in the late Thirties, and began dispatching Negroes for jobs.

"When I went there in 1941, a Negro had to have almost a college education to get a job," Miss Morton said.

SHE REMEMBERED ONCE when the company asked the union for a man with "blond hair and blue eyes" to act as a driver for a salesman.

"A Negro fellow was next on the list in the union hiring hall and they sent him."

The company at first refused to hire him, claiming that the salesman had a right to choose his own personal assistant.

"We tried to settle it, but they held out. So the whole shop just stopped work one day." In a short time the company had seen the error of its ways, hired the Negro driver, who's still working there, Viola declared.

"After I joined the union in 1941, I really began seeing things in a different light. I felt like I was wanted. That sure made a big difference. Lots of people can't understand how it hurts when you're mistreated just because you're a Negro."

★

IN THE SHOP there are about 250 workers, about 50 percent of whom are Negroes she said. The Negro workers are integrated throughout the various departments. And out of eight stewards elected by the workers, three are Negroes.

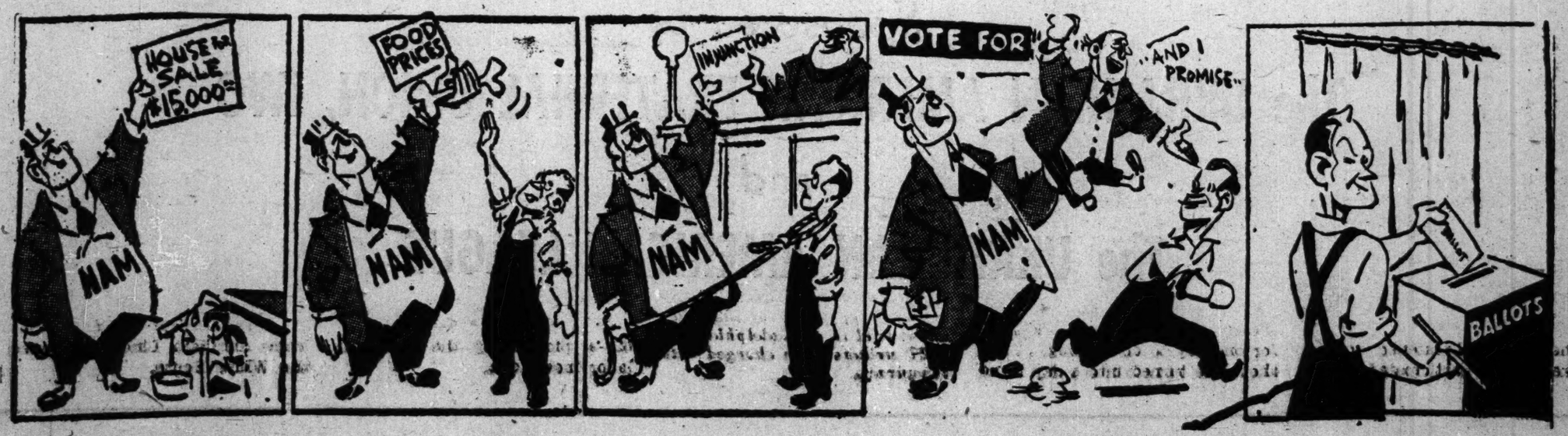
"When I first went there in 1941, I got $18 a week. Now I make $43, which isn't a whole lot though these days."

But one of the most fascinating things Viola learned about from working in the union, was politics. "I had some pretty screwy ideas about it, but then I began to see what it meant to me as a Negro." Soon she began canvassing for the American Labor Party in various campaigns.

"When I went to the Progres-Party convention in Philadelphia, I felt it was going to be good, but now I cant find words to express what I saw and felt. I haven't stopped talking about it yet!"

She is now raising funds in the shop for the Wallace-Taylor campaign. Besides that, three nights a week are spent at union headquarters. There are also mass people's mobilizations, picketing at lunch time with other unions, and helping organize a tenants group at Riverton.

The smartest thing Negroes can do today, Viola believes, is to "get in organizations that need and want us. We don't have to carry bags in the Republican and Democratic parties anymore you know!"



UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL

PITTSBURGH
September 5

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CLEVELAND
September 6

•

CHICAGO
September 11

•

DETROIT
September 12

•

PHILADELPHIA
October 9

•

NEW HAVEN
October 17

•

NEWARK
October 23

•

NEW YORK
October 24

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Labor Day Greetings . . .

Fraternal greetings to the readers of the labor press on the occasion of Labor Day, 1948.

With such a grave domestic and world crisis facing the American people, caused by the profit-greedy monopolists of Wall Street in their drive for higher prices, to smash the labor unions, towards discrimination and anti-Semitism, the first peacetime draft in our history and more preparations for war, the working class must sound the alarm for all the American people and show leadership in organizing the people to fight back.

Our first challenge must be to defeat the Taft-Hartley Law that attempts to put chains on labor, enslave labor, destroy labor. We repudiate it, we refuse to accept it, we must not accept it. The Taft-Hartley Law must be defeated and repealed.

In this struggle, labor will record victories in preserving a decent American standard of living by bringing prices down, by ending profiteering, by winning adequate low cost housing, by wiping out lynching and discrimination and anti-Semitism and preserving civil rights, by wiping out the remnants of fascism and guaranteeing a life of peace, abundance and security.

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SAM BURT, *Manager*
LEON STRAUS, *Executive Secretary*

Greetings to Labor

From Bedding, Curtain and Drapery Workers,

Members of Local 140,

UNITED FURNITURE WORKERS UNION, CIO

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF
WAITERS AND WAITRESSES UNION
LOCAL No. 1, AFL

Extend Labor Day Greetings to
Organized Labor Movement

GREETINGS

from a group of

ARCHITECTS, CHEMISTS

and ENGINEERS

Greetings from

FURNITURE WORKERS UNION

Local 76B, United Furniture Workers

of America, CIO

Fraternal Greetings from the

FITTERS, LOCAL 65 of

UNITED SHOE WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO

487 Broadway New York 13

Fraternal Greetings

from

BAKER LODGE 307,

JPFO of IWO

J. ALTMAN, *Pres.*
L. GREENSTEIN, *Sec'y.*

Greetings

from the guests and

staff of the

SHERWOOD

Jefferson School

Summer Camp

Greetings

from

SARA

LEON

HARRIS

D.D.S.

The ALLERTON-PARCHESTER
YOUTH SECTION, CP
(Bronx)
greets
THE WORKER
on this Labor Day and pledges to continue to build the Party and the Press

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

The immense majority . . .

"All previous historic movements were movements of minorities, or in the interests of minorities."
"The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority."

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

575 SIXTH AVENUE WA 9-1600

"GREETINGS

from Joint Council No. 13, United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, for a democratic prosperous labor movement in America free from Taft-Hartleyites."

I. ROSENBERG, *Manager*
F. De NOVELLIS, *Secy-Treas.*

GREETINGS

For a people's victory in '48

New York Branch
NAT'L UNION OF MARINE COOKS & STEWARDS, CIO

Greetings

from

IRVING WHITE
PAPER CO.

2 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y.
WHitehall 4-3722

Labor Day Greetings . . .

The Garment and Millinery Workers hail The Worker and the Daily Worker as the true champions of the people against treacherous Social-Democrats.

We pledge more readers for The Worker and the Daily Worker.

GARMENT SECTION
Communist Party

Labor Day Greetings
CLOAK MAKERS CLUB No. 3
Needle - Garment Section
Communist Party

Greetings
CLOAK MAKERS CLUB (C No. 1)
Communist Party

Labor Day Greetings
Communist Party Club of Local 66, ILGWU

Labor Day Greetings
CLOAK MAKERS BRANCH (C No. 2)
Communist Party

Greetings
Club D 2, Dressmakers, Communist Party

Labor Day Greetings from Garment Workers:

Esther Zeltzer, Abe Skotnik, Besse Lehman, Rose Miller, Lena Lerner, Ida Schwartz, Nettie Silverbrook, Evelyn Levine, Cossok, Mollie Lichtenstein, Lillie Kotkofsky, Esther Green

---

Labor Day Greetings

CULTURAL SECTION, COMMUNIST PARTY

Herbert Newton

1904—1948

Leader of many hard struggles in behalf of the unemployed, the Negro people and the working class generally, he added much to the rich tradition of the Communist Party. He fought for freedom, brotherhood and bread; reaction made him a victim of force and violence. No police club can smash his memory nor damage his magnificent contributions. His life and work will remain an inspiration to all who struggle for a better world.

In defense of civil liberties

THE SILVERMAN FAMILY

Greetings

from

'ESPERANTIST'

DAVID SILVER

JOEL ROTHMAN

To our vanguard paper, the champion of the truth, we send greetings and pledge our complete support in the constant struggle for peace and progress.

THE PIONEER YOUTH CLUB
Chicago, Ill.

Labor Day Greetings

WORKMEN'S BENEFIT FUND OF THE U.S.A.

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Home Office:
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Greetings

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fighter for peace, prosperity and democracy—the only paper to tell the truth about the new Party, the Progressive Party.

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greet
THE WORKER

An injury to one
is
An injury to all
POUGHKEEPSIE CLUB
Communist Party

NEWSDEALER
N. W. Corner
White Plains and Allerton
Bronx

We clasp hands this day with labor throughout the world and its vanguard fighters, the Communist Party.

HYMAN SOLOMON CLUB,
Rugby Section,
Brooklyn, C.P.

Labor Day
Greetings
JOHN SLIGHTAM

Labor Day Greetings in memory of my beloved husband and comrade

MAX

Died July 12, 1947

I pledge to continue his good work

ANNA COOPER.

Labor's Building the New Party

By Max Gordon

IN TWO months, American labor will face one of the most critical electoral tests it has ever undergone.

It has, in the Progressive Party, the outlines of the kind of political set-up it has been tending to for many years, an independent party in which it is in alliance with the Negro people, middle classes, farmers.

In this alliance, labor is the decisive group, though its leading position has not yet fully been realized in all areas and localities.

The sharp difference between Progressive Party is a party for two old-line parties, as far as labor is concerned, was obviously at the three major party conventions.

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AT THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, there were no labor delegates as far as is known. If there were any, they remained deeply hidden. There were no labor speakers, and no labor organizations maintained any connection with the convention leaders. In its make-up and spirit, the GOP convention was distinctly anti-labor.

In the Democratic convention, there were, according to rough estimates, about 135 delegates and alternates who were unionists, about five percent of the convention. Only one labor leader, A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railway Tranmen, addressed the convention, Whitney agreed to speak as a sort of penance for his bitter attacks on President Truman broke the rail strike.

CIO-PAC staff workers set up a headquarters in Philadelphia during the Democratic convention, but they were ignored, isolated, forgotten men. It was a far cry from the 1944 gathering, when CIO-PAC was one of the key groups at the convention, plugging for Henry Wallace for vice-president.

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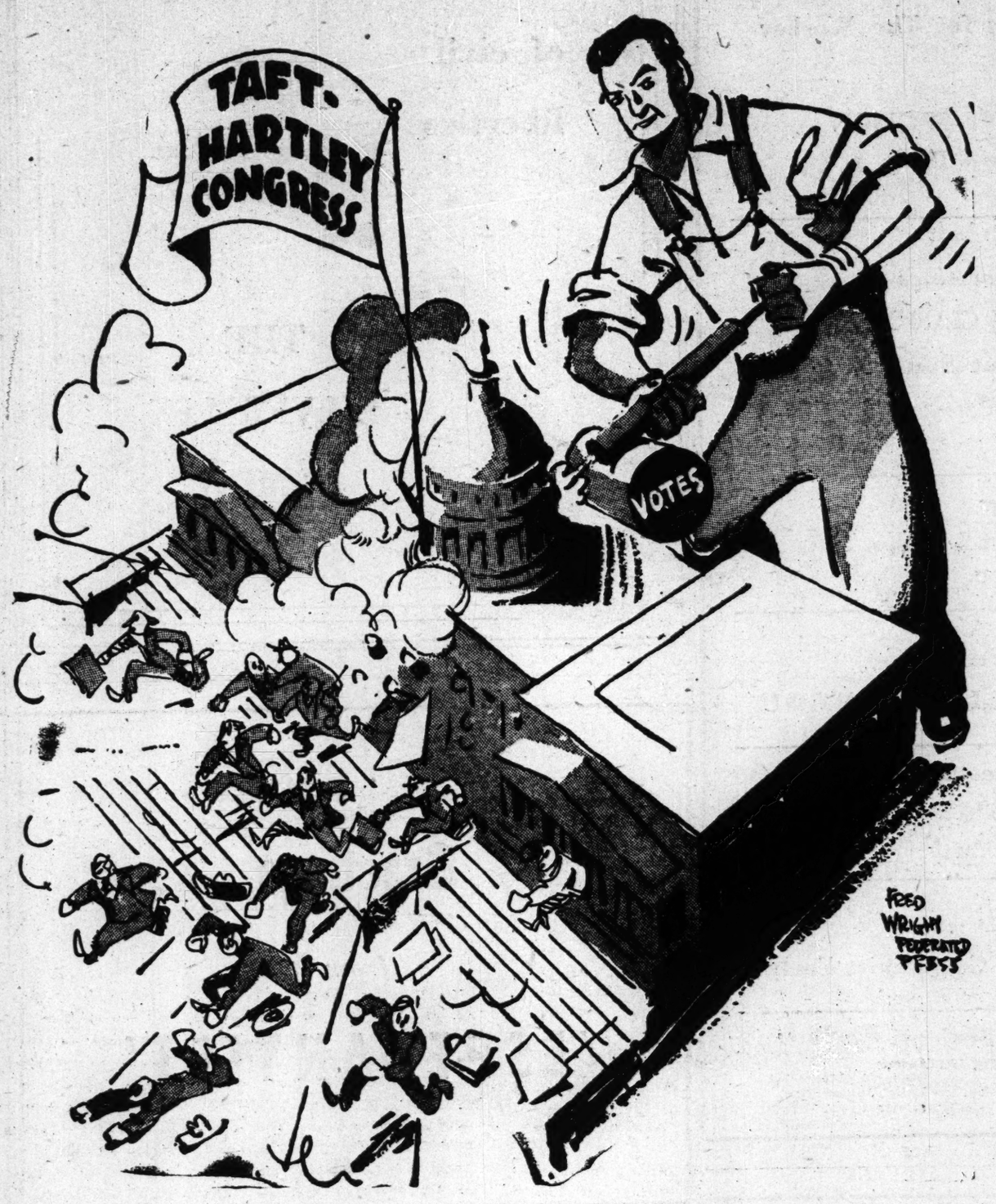
NO LABOR MEN played any part whatever in the machinery of the two old-line party conventions, in their steering comtees or other important bodies. Naturally, since both the parties are steered entirely by Big Business.

The situation was the reverse at the Wallace convention. Trade unionists not only made up about a third of the 3,200 delegates, but they were also active leaders of the convention.

Permanent chairman was Albert Fifzgerald, president of the CIO United Electrical Workers. Lee Pressman, former general counsel of the CIO and of the United Steelworkers, was secretary of the Platform Committee.



Hugh Bryson of the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards, was secretary of the Rules Committee.

Scores of unionists studded the major committees, headed state delegations, addressed the convention from the platform. They included miners, steel workers, auto workers.

Leading candidates for office in many states are labor men, both union officials and rank-and-filers. The convention held special conferences of workers in particular industries. No previous national popular party in American history has had such a set-up.

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INEVITABLY, the platforms of the three major parties reflected their make-up. The Republican platform praised the Taft-Hartley Law as a "sensible reform of the labor law," and promised more of the same. Gov. Dewey also bestowed his blessing upon the law.

The Democrats, recognizing that this was absolutely essential if they were to get official labor backing, called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law in their platform. But then they added this mumbo-jumbo under cover of which other Taft-Hartley Laws can be passed:

"We advocate such legislation as is desirable to establish a just body of rules to assure free and effective collective bargaining, to determine, in the public interest, the rights of employes and employers to reduce to a minimum their conflict of interests, and to enable unions to keep their membership free from Communistic influences."

This is the general language under which the Republicans justified the Taft-Hartley Law.

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THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY alone gave organized labor its rightful due in its platform.

"The Progressive Party recognizes that from the earliest period of its history, the organized labor movement has taken leadership in the struggle for democratic and humanitarian objectives," the platform stated. "Organized labor remains the mainspring of America's democratic striving, and the just needs of labor are of special concern to the Progressive Party.

"We hold that every American who works for a living has an inalienable right to an income sufficient to provide him and his family with a high standard of living. Unless the rights of labor to organize, to bargain collectively, and to strike are secure, a rising standard of living cannot be realized."

The Wallace platform then demanded repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and reinstatement of the principles of the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Norris-LaGuardia anti - injunction Act; the right of workers in public industry to organize and strike, a $1 an hour wage minimum and full pay equality for everyone; and several similar measures.

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HENCE in its make-up, spirit and programmatic position, the the workingman, despite the positions taken by the labor buseaucracies, who are influenced by reactionary political considerations.

Of key importance, too, is that the Progressive Party is similarly a party for the Negro people and represents that alliance of Negro and labor which is essential to labor's advance in America.

With all the power of Big Business directed at crushing the threat to its political domination represented by the new party, American labor will have to prove by its activities in the shops, unions and communities these next two months whether it has politically grown up enough to sustain this party.

The New Road for Labor

(Continued from Page 1).

Truman and the reactionary clique surrounding him are just as responsible as the Republicans for the present difficult situation in this country—the growing war danger, the soaring living costs, and the increasing menace of fascism. Truman in addition, also broke four national strikes and was basically responsible for the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law.

At the Democratic Party convention even the AFL, CIO and Railroad Union leaders could not stomach Truman as that party's Presidential candidate. And they would have been glad instead to get Eisenhower, Douglas, or any of a half dozen other figures. But the labor leaders were brushed aside by the Demorcatic bosses and made to accept the capitalist reactionary Truman, whether they liked him or not.

Now, swallowing their chagrin, they are going about the country calling upon the workers to vote for this warmed - over, second-hand candidate, a proven enemy of labor and the people. The workers have nothing to gain and everything to lose by the election of this reactionary. There is no choice between him and that other darling of Wall Street, Gov. Dewey.

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IT'S HIGH TIME that such political servility on the part of the top leaders of organized labor should cease. The trade union movement, with its 15,000,000 members and many millions more of potential allies, is strong enough to stand on its own feet economically and politically.

Labor must chart a new course. And the heart of this new course must be that the labor movement should stop tailing after the capitalists and pursue its own policy, one in the interests of the working class and the American people. The labor movement must become the champion of world peace, of the fight against inflation, and of the defense of civil liberties against encroaching fascism. With such an independent progressive line, organized labor would quickly become the decisive political force in the country, which, with the existing pro-capitalist lickspittle policies of its top leaders, it certainly is not at the present time.

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THE BROAD MASSES and many of the lower officials are ready for this new course by the labor movement, for a break with the reactionary policies now prevailing. They want to fight against the many evils that already beset them and against the many others that threaten them. This readiness on their part is shown by the deep-seated and often - expressed anti - militarist and peace sentiments among the people, by the workers' strike sentiment, by their fighting spirit generally against the profiteers and price-gougers, by their stubborn defense of civil liberties in the face of the rank betrayal of such leaders, and by the gallant struggle of the Negro people against a host of enemies.

Especially are these new struggle trends represented in the growth of the Progressive Party, headed by Henry Wallace. This party is a crystalization of the healthiest and most clear-sighted elements in the labor movement.

The new political party which has just been suggested by Walter Reuther to be organized after the elections would not further the burning need of labor for a new working-class course. On the contrary, it would lay only fresh difficulties in the workers' path. The recent rise in influence of such reactionary Social Democrats as Reuther, Dubinsky, Rieve, Green, and other is one of the more sinister, negative signs of the crisis of leadership now prevailing in the trade union movement. These Social Democrats are following the lead of big capital no less faithfully than are the old-time conservatives, Green, Murray, Woll, Hutcheson, Lewis, and their like.

All a new political party led by Reuther would mean would be to doll up the policies of big business with tricky, left - sounding phrases. The reactionary substance of its policy would remain the same, but the betrayal would become more cunning and deceptive. What is needed is not a Social Democratic version of the present AFL and CIO policy of support of warlike American imperialism, but a complete break with that policy.

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AMERICAN ORGANIZED labor now stands at one of the most critical moments in its history. It is tragically absurd to suppose that the top trade union leadership can continue its present policy of following Wall Street big business in its imperialistic course towards war, economic breakdown, and fascism, without there being an eventual disaster to the labor movement and the people. Already, in fact, the trade unions have become devitalized and hamstrung. The new course for labor — the development of a pro-peace, anti-monopoly, anti-fascist policy — is imperative for the future safety and welfare of the labor and progressive movement.

Solely by such a policy will organized labor be able to protect itself from the present assaults of big capital, not to mention laying the basis for a forward march. An the necessary democratic fighting policy must come from the bottom, from the rank and file, because the top leadership is profoundly corrupted by American imperialism. To initiate it is the job of the progressive masses of workers and lower officialdom, of the left and progressive-led trade unions. It is a task that must be faced up to clear-sightedly and resolutely. Only at its peril can organized labor follow the present course of its reactionary top leadership.

World of Labor

Remembering the Real Spirit of Labor Day

By George Morris

THE SPIRIT that gave birth to Labor Day wasn't what conservative union leaders eventually made of it. The first Labor Day parade in Chicago in 1882 and the first such parade in New York in 1884, spring essentially from the same vigorous rise of labor that marked the eight-hour movement of that period. It was the same movement among the workers that gave birth to May Day. The latter was baptized in the blood of Chicago's Haymarket victims in 1886.

It was not until 1890, however, that on suggestion of an American delegate, a Socialist congress in Paris decided to make every First of May a world-wide day of labor. And it was not until 1894 that an act of Congress made the First Monday of September Labor Day. The developments that led to the two labor days, have a parallel in present-day events and important lessons.

The early eighties marked the high point of union strength and vigor for the 19th century. Some million workers were in unions when the eight-hour movement began. The rise was comparable to the sweep of industrial unionism in the birth period of the CIO. Very anxious to stem the tide, the newborn trusts of America mobilized their Pinkerton thugs and spies and released a red-baiting hysteria through the country.

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THE bomb-throwing episode outside the McCormick Reaper Works and the frameup and eventual hanging in Haymarket Square of the best loved labor leaders of Chicago, was the "Reichstag Fire" of that time. Howard Fast tells the story vividly in his "American." That was the signal for an attack on all labor that soon left unions a shambles.

It was not until a generation later that organized labor in America came back to the million mark. But that million was of a changed quality. Instead of being the vigorous and much stronger movement the unions might have been, their development was slowed and switched to a track of AFL conservatism and collaboration with employers. Many labor leaders, like the red-baiters or frightened leaders of today, joined the hysteria against the "reds," "anarchists" and "internationalists" as the fighting leaders were called. They played the good boy role, but soon found their own unions destroyed by the very fire they helped to fan. So when Labor Day was officially designed by an act of Congress, the basis was already laid to turn it into a day when labor leaders make love to the captains of industry.

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WE HAD another "Haymarket affair" in 1920 when the Palmer "red raids" signaled the attack. Again the conservative leaders thought they'd save their union by joining the hysteria. I well remember the Labor Days of the twenties when labor leaders prostrated themselves before the kings of industry and pleaded that their unionism is harmless. Their members harvested the bitter fruits.

Since V-J Day the corporations have been working up towards another "Haymarket affair" or "Reichstag fire." They have continually stepped up the momentum of a red-baiting hysteria. It is still a reliable weapon because most top labor leaders still use it themselves.

They scream at the indicted Communist Party leaders just as their prototypes did against the men hanged in 1886 and those who organized the first Labor Day parades in the country. The howl against the Communists, the indictments, congressional hearings and deportations find a close parallel in the eighties and twenties.

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AMONG the consequences already chalked up are the Taft-Hartley Law and its application to wipe out the closed shop, hiring hall, the right to strike, political freedom and other rights.

But most of our top labor leaders, notorious for ignorance, are especially ignorant of history. They learned nothing. **Their creed is called Taft-Hartleyism. But it is the same old worship of corporations. They believe that the harder they pray and prostrate themselves and sing psalms of management-labor love, the more likely are they to be spared from the blow.**

That, however, is only one side of the story. Important sections of the working class have learned from history. **The main feature of Labor Day 1948 is that despite all the hysteria and attacks, a sizable part of the labor movement continues to reject the cowards and traitors. The struggle for progressive unionism will reach a new and higher level as the real meaning of the anti-red hysteria registers in the minds and pay envelopes of the workers.**

Typos Still Maintain Militant Traditions

By Bernard Burton

THE AFL International Typographical Union was a thriving organization long before Labor Day was even conceived. The 100-year-old union, however, has continued to go forward in the tradition of its progressive foundations and set examples of economic and political militancy.

Its 90th convention in Milwaukee three weeks ago began and ended on a note of defense of the interests of all labor. It was a convention which pointed up the hollow rhetoric of a good many labor groups which issue fiery denunciations of the Taft-Hartley law but in practice crawl before the dictates of the law and even use T-H for their own purposes to fight any opposition within their unions.

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS of the convention included:

- **Continued refusal to sign T-H affidavits.**
- **A call for a united labor conference against injunctions and for repeal of the law.**
- **Defense of the rights of all workers, including Communists, and condemnation of the red-baiting hysteria.**
- **Establishment of set of qualifications for endorsement of a presidential candidate. These qualifications could fit only Henry A. Wallace.**
- **Endorsement of the ITU leadership which had been conducting such a program and a complete rout for anti-administration forces.**
- **Continued backing for the 1,500 Chicago printers, on strike for nine months.**

The character of the convention was established not merely in the adoption of the formal resolutions but in the free debate and atmosphere surrounding it. A large percentage of the delegates attended a special Wallace-for-President meeting and Progressive literature was prominently displayed on delegates' tables.

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ALTHOUGH ITU members are considered "conservative," there was no attempt to cut off any political expression. Daily Workers were among the papers sold and read at each session.

Those union officials who think they can get around T-H by signing affidavits would do well to listen to the words of ITU President Randolph who urged a policy of non-compliance. It should be recalled that Randolph and the ITU have been persecuted and harassed by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts on this question to a greater degree than nearly any other union.

"The idea of using the (Labor) Board," Randolph declared, "is not good for the union. The legal theory of the Taft-Hartley law is that if the government gives you protection in the right to organize that you then are morally and legally bound to accept all the burdens of that law. We want neither the benefits nor the burdens, because the benefits are non-existent and the burdens are heavy indeed."

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POINTING TO THE FACT that NLRB certification is no guarantee of union security and decent conditions, Randolph declared that "you have a perfect right to strike to make the employer bargain with you whether you have been certified or not, and if you don't have enough economic strength to strike for that reason you haven't enough to get any wage either."

"We do not have to beg for the right to organize and bargain collectively now," Randolph went on, "anymore than we have had to beg for them for a hundred years. The same factor determines whether or not working people of this country are going to get a fair living as has determined that point in the past, and that factor is the ability to withhold your labor, long enough to get a break. Eliminate that possibility and you are not engaged in collective bargaining at all; you are engaged in collective begging."

Some of the guest speakers caught the convention pitch. The New York State Federation of Labor, which outdid Parnell Thomas in a red-baiting spree at its convention, would also do well to heed the word of George Haberman, president of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor.

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HABERMAN, WHILE asserting that he had been described as the "No 1 red-baiter in this state," blasted the Mundt- Nixon Bill and other such legislation because "it means taking the right of franchise away from a segment of our society; and, if they can do it to the Communists, maybe some future Congress will say to us, 'We'll segregate the Catholic from the Jew, the Jew from the Protestant, and the Protestant from the Mohammedan.'"

Following this kind of debate the convention resolved to "strongly condemn any type of discrimination based on race, religion or political beliefs."

The Typos' Test For Political Candidates

PROPOSITION NO. 145

By Delegate Power (New York)
Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The forthcoming Presidential and Congressional elections are of vital concern to the people of this country and especially to the working people who have only their wages to depend upon for their livelihood, and

WHEREAS, All sections of Organized Labor have expressed themselves as unalterably opposed to the Taft-Hartley Law and to the government anti-labor injunctions, such as was issued against the ITU, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we propose to all ITU members and the Organized Labor in general that the records of all candidates for elective office be thoroughly examined for their position on questions affecting labor, and that all candidates be submitted to a test of their views along the following lines:

1—Do they favor repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and is their opposition sincere or for the purpose of ensaring votes?

2—Do they favor abolition of anti-labor injunctions and the restoration of the Norris-LaGuardia Act to illegalize such injunctions?

3—Do they favor the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act to guarantee Labor's right to bargain collectively?

4—Will they support Labor in the fight against compulsory arbitration, prohibition of strikes under pretext that they "endanger public health and safety," so-called "cooling off periods," or other restrictions on the ight to strike? and be it further

RESOLVED, That we recommend support only of those candidates who position on these questions is clear and satisfactory.

As We See It

Milton Howard is on vacation. The distinguished British writer Alan Winnington contributes to this space this week.

Chinese Workers Tell of Bitter Lot Under Kuomintang

By Alan Winnington

HARBIN, (By Air Mail) (Telepress). — Leaders of the underground trades union movement in Kuomintang China who have filtered through the civil war blockade lines to attend the Sixth All-China Labor Congress which opened here on August 1, have been telling me the dramatic story of the struggle being fought out in the rear of Chiang Kai-shek's armies.

These delegates from trades union organizations and factories in Chiang's capital, Nanking, in Peiping, Tientsin, Hankow and in other big cities, have escaped from a terror as vicious as Hitlerite Fascism. When the Congress is over, they are ging back to continue their bitter war on Chiang Kai-shek's second front.

Under the Kuomintang, starvation and an all pervading system of espionage and terror are the lot of the workers. In the main, wages are based on pre-war standards with an additional allowance based on the cost of living index.

This index is computed on a monthly basis in Shanghai, but in other cities it is changed only once every three or six months. By the time the cost of living index has been computed and wage claims adjusted, prices have taken a new leap upwards that all but nullifies wage increases. In Nanking, in 1946, a skilled worker's monthly wage was worth about 340 kilograms of rice. Now it is worth barely 50. Rent takes as much as half of the average workers' wages.

Then there are taxes to buy garments for the Kuomintang army which the soldiers never see. Death from starvation is common in Kuomintang cities.

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EVERY family must also provide manpower to to help build fortifications. If they have no able-bodied adult, they have to provide money to hire a substitute. It is a usual occurrence for army lorries to arrive in working-class settlements in the evening with machine-guns and searchlights to impress workers into Chiang Kai-shek's army.

The Kuomintang has a highly specialized system of espionage and terror to suppress the workers' opposition. "Slight transgressions" are punished on the spot by the factory management. The victim may be locked up for several days in a dark cell or cage which is so small that he cannot even sit down. Any worker is liable to instant dismissal.

Workers are grouped in fives, each one of whom has to guarantee the good behavior of the rest. If one worker falls foul of the management, the other four in his group are also responsible for his fine or punishment.

Secret police are planted everywhere. The Government-run "trade unions" also play their part in the espionage system. Stool pigeon "trades unionists" are trained to spy on their fellow workers, and report on "Communist activities." For this they get a bonus of an extra week's wages each month. But if in a three month period they fail to inform against anyone, they lose their pay. Few of them, therefore, fail to report their "quota" of "Communists." The victim is seldom seen again, alive or dead.

Those that have escaped have brought back stories of mediaeval tortures by the Kuomintang police: water is forced through the nose or mouth of a victim till his stomach is full to bursting; he is hung up by his little fingers and toes with a weight on his stomach; bamboo splinters are driven under the finger nails. There are also "modern" tortures with electricity and other "refinements."

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DESPITE this elaborate system of terror and oppression, the workers are fighting back to strengthen their illegal organizations and to win improvements in their conditions. One of their weapons is to "go slow." When open struggle breaks out, as it often does, they have to fight with great ingenuity. If the workers elect deputies, which they are always asked to do, to present their claims, these will be arrested, so they have devised many ways of carrying out "mass negotiations" in which the leaders are hidden.

Long and hard experience has taught the workers how to protect their leaders. One old worker's delegate told me that he only learned after three years illegal activity that his own son, whom the management regarded as politically backward, was the responsible leader.

In spite of the secrecy with which the work is carried on, every one of the delegates has been democratically elected and will ensure that a report goes back to the workers he represents. They state emphatically that the great majority of industrial workers in the Kuomintang areas are on the side of the Communist Party and are determined to help the victory of the People's Liberation Army.

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BRUNET STRIPS FOR SUNBATH ON ROOF OF CAPITOL DOME

WASHINGTON, (UP).—A curvesome brunette nonchalantly stripped on the Capitol roof just below the dome Friday and said she wanted to take a sunbath.

To police she identified herself as Dorothy P. Smith of Malone, N. Y. She looked to be about 30.

A startled bookbinder in the Senate library watched her disrobe outside his workroom window.

After removing the last garment, she tossed a number of objects from her handbag, including some coins, over a railing to the Capitol steps 100 feet below.

The bookbinder, Walter Linscott, went out on the roof and tried to persuade her to put her clothes back on.

She demurred, explaining: "I want to take a sun bath."

CALLS POLICE

Linscott called the police.

The first thought of the police was that maybe the stripper planned to jump off the roof. But she insisted she just wanted "to rest and get a sun bath."

Police persuaded her to go back inside the Capitol but their efforts to get her to dress were no better than the bookbinder's.

Finally, an unflustered painter working on the corridor took the woman's suit and put it on her.

The Capitol officers turned her over to the Woman's Bureau of the Metropolitan Police.

THE CREDO OF EDUARD BENES

(Continued from Page 2)

gineer the Munich betrayal. Of William C. Bullitt, then our Ambassador to France, Benes wrote: "Bullitt himself let it be known . . . that he considered Prague too harsh toward the German minority, President Benes an irreconciliable anti-German chauvinist, and Benes's policy a threat to European peace. His attitude in this period and later was dictated chiefly by his personal opposition to the Soviet Union. . . ."

The U. S. Ambassador to Berlin, Hugh Wilson, close associate of Herbert Hoover since, espoused the idea that "Goering did not desire war and was clearly working for peace. . . ."

During those years, Benes taught for a while at the University of Chicago, travelled to London, and eventually to Paris. He spoke with Franklin Delano Roosevelt, with Winston Churchill. He exerted every effort to prepare them for the time he knew Hitler must attack the USSR. He was pleased to find Roosevelt in agreement.

His comments on events that shook much of the rest of the world show him consistently alert to the forces working in Europe, which made World War II finally a people's war of liberation.

"The Soviet-Finnish war," he wrote, "meant that the Soviet Union . . . wanted to insure itself against Germany and was prepared to take the consequences . . . I insisted to my collaborators . . . that they must not give in to the anti-Soviet propaganda then being spread abroad from America.

He was prepared for the Soviet-German pact: "I regarded the Soviet-French-English conversations as definitely ended, and believed that the Soviet Union would now orient itself solely according to its own advantage and security. . . ."

PACT WITH SOVIETS

In 1942, Benes concluded a treaty with the Soviet Union. "Our treaty with Russia," he declared, "the first of its kind during the war, partially broke down the barrier between the Soviets and the Western world. At once a sharp controversy arose about it. Conservatives in England and in America and in some other countries attacked us.

"German propaganda poured out fire and brimstone telling our people that I had sold my homeland to Stalin."

Today it is Washington which pours out "fire and brimstone." But before he died, Benes saw Czechoslovakia's future secured.

Truck Strike

(Continued from Page 2)

Daily Worker that he knew of a number of Brooklyn stores which have hiked prices, blaming the strike.

SCOFFS AT 'RED PLOT'

While police conducted an "inquiry" on charges that "Communists" are paying drivers to stay out, Edward Hickey, secretary of Local 807 described the accusation as "ridiculous."

The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce demanded that the Mayor take legal action to end the strike.

After a City Hall meeting between O'Dwyer and representatives of nine city departments, it was announced that the Mayor's emergency board was mapping plans to prevent price-gouging and to assure delivery of vital goods. The union had previously decided to move perishables and hospital supplies.

U.S. to Keep Control Of S. Korea Troops

SEOUL, Korea (UP). — The United States indicated it plans to keep control of south Korean armed forces for at least a year.

Informed sources reported the U.S. Army is signing up officers to work with the Korean constabulary for the next year. The job is considered so permanent that officers volunteering for this work will be allowed to bring their families here, these sources said.

Mass Protest Against the Indictments—Madison Sq. Garden, Thursday, Sept. 23

CHARGED WITH 517 "corrupt and dishonest" acts in office, Magistrate John O'Malley, chief of Philadelphia's 33 magistrates for 14 years, was arrested and forcibly fingerprinted and photographed by Pennsylvania State Police. The 54-year-old Republican walked out of jail after posting $75,000 bail.

See Drop In Polio Cases Here

One hundred and fifty-eight cases of poliomyelitis and seven polio deaths were reported to the Department of Health in August, the department announced Friday. August, the department pointed out, is always the worst month of the year for polio.

The number of new cases can be expected to fall sharply during September, the department said.

Japan Gov't Blames Mac for Union Ban

TOKYO, Japan, (UP).—An official cabinet statement made it clear that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's recent anti-strike message to the government was considered "a demand" and not merely a suggestion.

AnnounceBronx Rallies Against Cop Brutality

Two outdoor protest rallies against police brutality will be held next week in the 24th Congressional District it was announced by Leon Selderman, executive secretary of the Bronx Civil Rights Congress.

The meetings will be held Tuesday Sept. 7, at McKinley Square, 169th St. and Boston Rd; and Wednesday Sept. 8, at 161 St. and Prospect Ave.

Among the speakers will be Representative Leo Isaacson (ALP-NY) Myron Holtzman, candidate for State Senator in the 26th S. D.,; Dorothy Langston, Civil Rights Congress; and Oliver Martin, State Commander of the United Negro and Allied Veterans.

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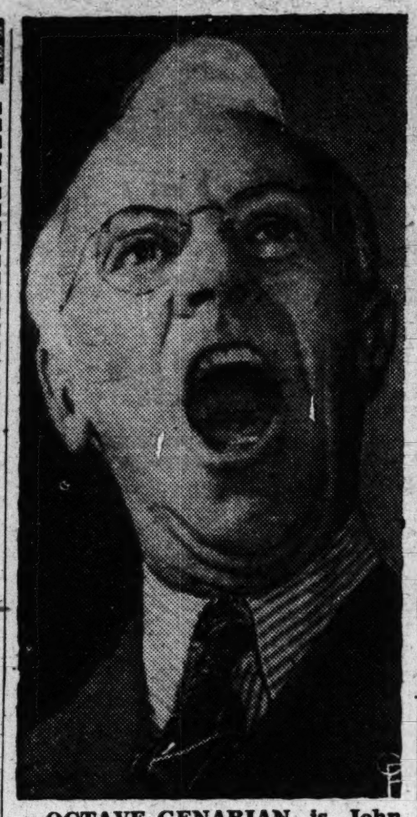

OCTAVE-GENARIAN is John Taber Fitzgerald of Los Angeles, Cal., who at the age of 84, achieved resognition as a vocalist. Slated for his first big time recital here, the aged baritone is shown as he rehearsed for the occasion. He began to take singing seriously at the age of 70.

Arrest Three For Seeking Draft Repeal

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—A picket was slugged as the Young Progressives continued their daily demonstrations for repeal of the draft at registration centers here. The day before, Jack Lee and Stephen Wechsler had been arrested as they distributed literature on the draft at registration centers.

Lee, a 26-year-old Negro veteran, is executive director of the Young Progressives of Massachusets Wechsler is associate director.

Five Negroes Are Candidates

DURHAM, N. C.—Mary Price of Greensboro was nominated today as the Progressive Party candidate for governor of North Carolina.

The Progressives named a partial slate of state and congressional candidates including five negroes and seven whites.

Kenneth Harris of Wrightsville Beach was nominated for lieutenant-governor.

W. T. Brown was nominated for the U. S. Senate.

U.S. BUSINESS INVADES ENGLAND

LONDON (ALN).—The British Board of Trade has approved a plan permitting U. S. big business interests to set up plants in England. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey is the first of the American companies to disclose details of its capital investment. The company expects to build an oil refinery at Fawley to handle petroleum from the Middle East.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS FROM OVERSEAS

T-H Law Called Model for Busting Union Everywhere

ROME (ALN).—The Taft-Hartley law is being used as a model "by all imperialist governments to suppress union rights," Sec. Gen. Guiseppe Di Vittorio of the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL)) said here in a Labor Day message to American workers.

In Italy, DiVittorio said, the government had already announced anti-strike laws based on the Taft-Hartley law. "We believe that the greatest aid you could render Italian workers and workers of other countries is to fight strenuously to abolish the Taft-Hartley law.

"Like all working people, we love the great American republic of Lincoln and Roosevelt; we love your tradition of democracy, liberty and independence. . . . Today, however, the big trusts dominate your economic life and consequently your political life.

"They are out not only to destroy the most elementary principles of liberty, but openly threaten the world with a third and more catastrophic world war with their proclaimed monopoly of the atomic bomb."

Concluding, DiVittorio sent "fraternal greetings, best wishes for peace, progress and social emancipation to you all, workers of America, from your brothers in Italy."

PREDICTS U. S. WORKERS WILL SET EXAMPLE

By Gen. Sec. Louis Saillant

World Federation of Trade Unions

PARIS (ALN).—On the occasion of Labor Day, when the working people of the U. S. honor and celebrate labor, the World Federation of Trade Unions sends greetings to all American workers, men and women, with a message of friendship and brotherhood from their fellow-workers the world over.

By the constant raising of moral and material welfare and living conditions, American workers, through the channel of their labor unions, will act as pioneers in every field of human activity.

They will also be among the most active of those who work for a closer friendship and understanding among the peoples of the world, as a basis for a lasting peace, for which the whole of mankind is yearning.

The best wishes of the WFTU go to the American workers in their endeavors to secure social justice and world peace.

LATIN WORKERS FEEL BOND WITH U. S. LABOR

MEXICO CITY (ALN). — The solidarity between organized workers of the U. S. and Latin America will develop in increasing measure in the days to come, president Vicente Lombardo Toledano of the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL) declared, issuing Labor Day greetings to U. S. labor.

Latin American unions, through the CTAL, have made great efforts "to form a solid alliance with the most advanced, developed and understanding group of the American people, the workers," he said.

"The workers of Latin America . . . feel a common bond and clear identification with U. S. workers since the weight of the monopolies is the same on U.S. labor as it is on the backs of the people of all Latin America," Toledano asserted.

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SEEKING "Mrs." Title is Mrs. Dorothy Wojno of Springfield who will represent Massachusetts at the annual "Mrs. America" contest to be held at Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 12.

Athens Police Arrest 1,113 in Series of Raids

ATHENS, (UP).—Police raided hundreds of Athens homes Friday and arrested 1,113 persons suspected of being Communists. All but 150 were released later.

In Larissa, five men and one woman were sentenced to death by a court martial on charges of Communism.

Greek press dispatches from the northern border area reported that Yugoslav and Greek frontier guards were enjoying their friendliest relations since the war.

URGE TWU STRIKE ON PRIVATE LINES FOR RAISE

(Continued from Page 11)

"If we strike now we'll get the 24c, the full retroactive pay, the working conditions, the additional holidays, three weeks vacation, and the pension improvements."

Santo and McMahon said months have gone by without action on the 24c and the other demands.

"The Ritchies, MacDonalds and the other transit employers have become bolder because they are depending upon the Quill line of company appeasement being swallowed by the workers behind the smokescreen of redbaiting," the two went on.

"The transit workers on the private lines must decide that they will no longer be used as a political football and they must realize that the Quill policy of waiting not only endangers the 24c increase, but may forfeit entirely the rest of the program including the retroactive pay.

"The decision to send a mass delegation to the Public Service Commission is not the answer. This move which was okayed by the trumped-up mass meeting at Manhattan Center is a futile gesture that will scare neither the PSC nor the employers."

QUILL CLIQUE DISRUPTS

Not even president Austin Hogan could make himself audible above the shouts and hecklers organized by Quill and Faber in the Manhattan Center meeting. The treatment accorded the three was much like that given Wallace by Dixiecrat hoodlums.

Santo held the mike for about 20 minutes in face of continual heckling egged on by Quill's clique. Finally, Faber forcibly took the mike from him, and gave it to Quill for the only speech heard in the meeting.

Following Quill's red-baiting harangue, a vote was shouted in support of resolutions condemning the Communist Party, the American Labor Party and the five-cent carfare petition. The latter was misrepresented by Quill as being aimed at the TWU although the petition specifically provides for protection of the 24 cents raise won by the city transit workers and provides for a strengthening of their collective bargaining rights.

Rap Bias In Draft Quiz

CLEVELAND.—In an open letter to Gen. Hershey a young Negro veteran urged the Selective Service Director to omit the question regarding "race" on the new form signed by draft registrants.

Keith Gatewood, of 21021 N. Vine, Euclid, a member of Young Progressives of Ohio, said in his letter, "If you do this, Gen. Hershey, you will break the chain of events that separate a colored man off to one side when he gets into the army and routes him into one 'military ghetto' after another."

Gatewood and four other veterans of the Ohio Wallace youth group were told by Arthur A. Beduhn, Cleveland Draft Board coordinator, that only Gen. Hershey had the power to eliminate the word "race" from the Draft form. Beduhn met a veterans delegation in Shaker Heights City Hall.

The young veterans refused to accept the standard explanation that the "race" question was "for purposes of identification only."

Demonstrations in front of Draft Boards continued in Cleveland, with the active assistance of Women for Wallace. Demonstrations were held in 19 other Ohio counties. State director Don Rothenberg said, "More than half the passersby have signed the petition for draft repeal."

Wallace to Talk At UE Parley

Henry Wallace will speak at the convention of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers here Monday afternoon following his return from his current Southern tour.

It is expected that Wallace, who is being supported by the UE's president Albert Fitzgerald, will comment on the action of the CIO executive board in endorsing President Truman for reelection. A Progressive Party spokesman said that Wallace would not comment on his Southern tour until he speaks here Thursday at Yankee Stadium.

Courtroom Offered To Progressives

SALT LAKE CITY (FP).—Because he considers it "the duty of the courts to vouchsafe to all citizens their rights of freedom of speech and assembly," Dist. Court Judge J. Allan Crockett let the newly formed Progressive Party of Utah use his courtroom chamber as the scene of its nominating convention Aug. 28-29.

The judge's offer was made after the new party revealed that rental arrangements for use of an American Legion hall had been cancelled at the last minute. The Progressives were forced to postpone their meeting for one week. All halls were shut to them after the Legion action until the judge came up with his offer.

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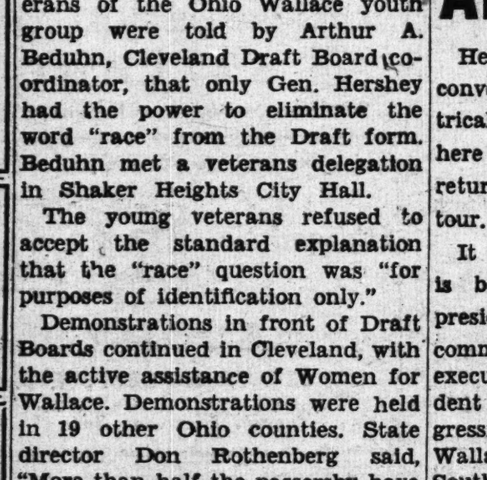

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How Attorney General Clark Picks Members of a Grand Jury

(Continued from Page 7)

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Visitors to the enormous Stock Exchange house of Shields & Co., at Wall Street may see **Milton Watkins,** high salaried accountant, and blue ribbon juror, if they get past the big reception room, with its deep red carpet.

Watkins commutes to a $25,000 house at 97 Broadview Ave., New Rochelle.

Chief Clerk **Huestis G. Sincerbeaux** of Western Union, another juror, commutes to 25 Albert Place, New Rochelle from the main office of the wire monopoly in New York.

Benjamin C. Brush, another one of Foreman Cocks's 23 jurors, has his own contracting business in Yonkers, and lives in his own house at 40 Maywood Road, New Rochelle.

Across the New York City line, in the rich Riverdale section lives Juror **Joseph Morris** at 474 W. 238th St. Morris is listed by Court Clerk O'Connell as a "banking consultant." Such men go on blue ribbon panels.

On upper Fifth Ave. lives **Charles P. Fenlon,** merchant and blue ribbon juror in that de luxe apartment house with the Indiana limestone facing at 1170. Fenlon's suite is equipped with three bath rooms. He runs a draperies business at 292 Fifth Ave.

In another expensive apartment at 9 E. 96th St. near by is Juror **Donald C. Webster,** a salesman for the Universal Atlas Cement Co. in the Chrysler Building.

Arthur S. Heiman, a tex(tile) convert, who is occupied with his own business at 1441 Broadway, when he isn't sitting on Foreman Cocks's jury, lives in a big apartment house at 103 Central Park W.

★

OTHER JURORS, who are being called back to witchhunting again after a short respite from their 13 months' stretch in the U. S. Court Building on Foley Square, are:

Carl M. Spero, insurance executive of 235 Fourth Ave., with a home in the expensive upper Yorkville neighborhood of 139 E. 94th St..

Andrew J. Coakley, Columbia University's baseball coach, who lives in a big apartment house at 325 E. 79th St.

Thomas Hill Clyde, listed as a "writer," of 139 E. 79th St.

Walter A. Colman, "mill agent," 116 E. 76th St.

Mrs. Pauline G. Charal, "housewife," 175 E. 93rd St.

Herbert C. Cantrell, retired, 10 Mansfield Road, S. Nyack.

Jerome S. Blumauer, sales manager, 205 W. 88th St.

Mrs. Adelaide E. Lowe, listed as "business woman," 144 W. 68th St.

George T. Hodell, personnel assistant, 43 North Drive, Dobbs Ferry, with offices at the Wesley Assn. of 31 Nassau St., New York.

Henry J. Hauck, secretary of the Van Tassel Apartments, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mrs. Helen R. Walsh, receptionist, of 101 Sherman Ave.

Gerson on Air With Fight For Council Seat

A series of five September broadcasts by Simon W. Gerson, Communist candidate for Councilman from Brooklyn, has been announced by the Brooklyn Communist Election Campaign Committee.

The first broadcast will be on Sept. 7 over WMCA from 9:05 to 9:15 p.m. Title of the first speech will be, "I Accuse the O'Dwyer Administration." Gerson is running for the seat made vacant by the death of the late Peter V. Cacchione, Communist leader in Brooklyn. The Communist Party designated Gerson to replace Cacchione, but the Council's Democratic majority refused to give Gerson the seat, despite the fact that Cacchione had been elected with the top vote in Brooklyn.

The four other broadcasts will all be over WMCA at the same hour. They will take place on Sept. 15, 22, 28 and 29. The Election Campaign Committee urged Gerson's supporters to arrange listening parties for the broadcasts.

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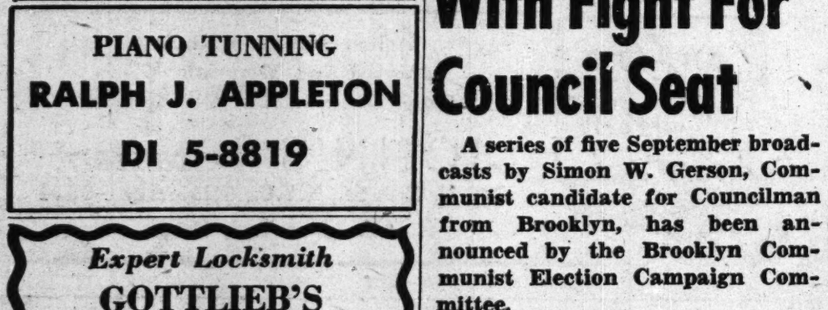

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Wallace's Deeds Match His Words

Candidate Lives Progressive Party's Slogan: "Jimcrow Must Go!"

By Abner W. Berry

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Despite the organized booing and egg and fruit throwing which Henry Wallace faced in his tour through North Carolina, there were other occurances there that were more significant if less dramatic.

First to be recorded is the fact that the Jimcrow tradition of separate Negro and white seating was definitely broken. Wallace proved by his action that he means what he says when he declares that "Jimcrow Must Go."

In addition to keeping his pledge of not addressing segregated meetings, Wallace does not stop at Jimcrow hotels either. In Durham, on Sunday night Wallace spent the night with G. W. Logan, a Negro businessman. Monday the presidential candidate stopped at the beautiful modern home of another Negro, Carl Russell in Winston Salem.

No other presidential candidate has so dramatically challenged official and unofficial Jimcrow, a fact which has had telling effect in the Negro community.

WALLACE has also carried his anti-Jimcrow fight to restaurants and railroad dining cars. He refuses to eat in them as long as they are segregated.

Wallace established himself as the first candidate to speak in the little city of Suffolk, Va., last Sunday, when he addressed a meeting in the tobacco workers union hall there. And he is the first to travel through the South in a mixed party. Two Negroes, Louis Burnham, co-director of Wallace's Southern campaign, and Edith Roberts, a national office staff member, are members of the official party.

In addition there are two Negro reporters, Douglass Hall of the **Baltimore Afro - American** and this correspondent.

★

BY HIS COURAGEOUS STAND — missile throwing notwithstanding — Wallace is winning new adherents. In Winston-Salem a white Republican upon discovering that the Dixiecrats were recruiting young hecklers for Wallace meetings, warned the Progressive Party and offered his services to it.

In both Winston-Salem and Durham, where teen-age hoodlums disrupted Wallace meetings, the disorderly group made up less than 10 percent of the audience. There were 1500 persons attending the Durham meeting, and an estimated 2400 in Winston-Salem.

As for the egg and fruit throwing, Clark Foreman, the Progressive Party national treasurer now traveling with Wallace, noted that the most violent opposition to Wallace came from the textile towns or one-industry towns. This experience was duplicated in Alabama as well.

★

FOREMAN told reporters the indications are that textile interests who dominate local and state politics were behind the hostile demonstrations. He charged that David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and a North Carolina Dixiecrat leader was **"the chief goon of the textile industry of the South."**

The organized character of the disruption, Foreman declared showed signs of having been deliberately fomented by persons interested in **"maintaining low wages and reversing everything that Franklin D. Roosevelt did for the South."**

Clark, it was charged by Dr. Foreman, could very well have been responsible for the anti-Wallace disorders.

★

IN EVERY CASE where Wallace was prevented from speaking by the actions of organized young rowdies, local persons always came forward dramatically to express their disapproval. As Wallace stood courageously on the Greensboro Courthouse steps with Dixiecrat egg stains matting on the back of his hair, a well-dressed elderly white man affectionately wiped away the stains to the approval of many who stood around.

At High Point, where Wallace was shouted down by a youthful claque waving the Confederate flag, persons were heard by reporters expressing their regret of the incident.

Most dramatic of all expressions of support in the midst of Dixiecrat violence came from a young Negro in Charlotte. Wallace had been shouted down by a small group of hoodlums as he spoke before the historic Mecklenburg County Courthouse. One egg had been lobbed at him and he had walked away from the microphone waving greetings to the crowd in the park over the heads of the young rowdies who had surrounded him. Amidst the turmoil, a young Negro elbowed his way through the crowd and pressed a note into Wallace's hand. The note declared: **"You are a living example to American youth. . . . We will follow in your courageous foosteps."**

The significance of this is that not once has a Negro been a part of any actions against Wallace. This is important because many areas through which Wallace passed the Negroes, though presently disfranchised, are an important minority in the population. Vote or no vote, they will have a political say in pushing the program of the Progressive Party.

Farm Workers Strike Against Italy Landlords

ROME (ALN). — Three million farm workers went on a 12-hour nationwide general strike to protest refusal of the Landowners Assn. to discuss demands for a new contract.

Called by the Federation of Farm Workers, the walkout marked the first time in Italian history that agricultural laborers from both the north and south took joint action.

"Farm workers from Puglia and Calabria, poorest and most backward regions of the south, struck with laborers from Emilia and Tuscany in the north," FFW Sec. Luciano Romagnoli said, "This fact is of fundamental importance."

The farmers seek a minimum wage at least equal to that of construction workers, paid vacations, union security provisions, doubling of family allowances and establishment of a ceiling on maximum daily hours.

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CP Leaders Indicted Under a Law Railroaded by Foes of Labor

(Continued from Page 6)

alien hysteria had reached new heights.

On June 15, 1940, Sen. Tom Connally (D-Tex.) chairman of the Judiciary Committee presented the bill, argued for its adoption, and pushed it through to passage in about two hours. Connally never gave up the floor while the bill was before the Senate, simply yielding for comment and questions to several other Senators. No one spoke in opposition and it was enacted by a voice vote with the record showing no negative voices.

★

THE TEXAS DEMOCRAT referred to the provisions of title one under which the Communists were since indicted as "probably the broadest provision of the bill."

"That," he said, "applied to such organization as those of the Communists and others who openly advocate the overthrow of the government by force or violence . . . that is probably one of the most stringent provisions of the bill, but it should not disturb anyone because it relates only to those who advocate not a change of the government under Constitutional processes . . . but the overthrow of the government by force or violence."

★

SEN. WARREN AUSTIN (R-Vt), acting minority leader, now U. S. delegate to the United Nations, announced that **the Republicans were unanimous in support of the bill.** A few minutes later the presiding officer put the bill to a vote and it passed.

Because the Senate had revised the wording of the measure, although leaving its contents substantially the same, it was necessary for the House to vote once more. After the conferees agreed, Rep. Hobbs brought it back to the lower chamber. He was elated.

"It is my joy to announce that this bill will do in a perfectly legal and Constitutional manner what the bill specifically aimed at the deportation of Harry Bridges seeks to do," he said. **"The bill changes the law so that the Department of Justice should now have little trouble in deporting Harry Bridges and all others of similar ilk."**

Although there had been 48 votes against the bill a year before, only one voice was now raised against it, that of Marcantonio.

WANET McNEIL, 13, will be examined by phychologists to determine why she set the "ghost fires" that destroyed the farmstead of her uncle, Charles Willey in Macomb, Ill. The girl was released in the custody of her aunt after she had confessed to starting 200 fires.

"It seems to me," the New Yorker said, "that in a period as trying as this, the test of democracy lies in the ability to maintain liberty, to have more freedom rather than less."

"I know that perhaps I am just a voice in the wilderness," he said, "but I believe my views reflect the traditional love of freedom on the part of the American people. I am fearful that with this type of legislation we are taking steps with seven league boots toward establishing in free America the slave-like institutions of Nazi Germany."

O. .t Wrtbm

The conference report was then adopted on a roll call vote of 382 to four. **With Marcantonio in opposition were the late Caroline O'Day (D-NY) T. V. Smith (D-Ill) and Martin Sweeney (D-O).**

Crippled Vets Too Speedy

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UP). — Paraplegics Walter Watson and Carl Cox were helped into city court in their wheel chairs and paid $62 in fines for speeding and reckless driving.

ALP: good government

(Continued from Page 9)

Fiorello LaGuardia, for example, must line up with Gov. Dewey on the one hand and Ed Flynn and Knewitz on the other, if they stay in the Republican Party. On the other hand, independent Roosevelt Democrats and themselves in the position of not only lining up with Flynn and O'Dwyer, but also with the Tammany crowd that takes its order from Frank Costello, the racket boss. Those who think they can get away from it all by supporting the Liberal Party find themselves in the position of hanging on the coattails of both gangs instead of just one.

Only in the ALP list is it possible to find clean-goyernment candidates without any ties to the corruption dominating the old parties; is it possible to vote for a party that does not sell judgeships by the amount of contributions to a party war chest; that does not count as legitimate loot the estates of widows and orphans.

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What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

WRITING out-loud! Scripts produced by Wallace Caravan Workshop, read by the authors. At Contemporary Writers Studio, 37 East 19th Street, 9 p.m. Discussion, refreshments. Sub. 75c. 9 p.m.

DANCE under the Stars. Hotel Diplomat Roof Terrace, 108 West 43rd Street. Orchestra. $1.25 plus tax. Rain or shine. 8:30 p.m.

MARITIME Committee for Wallace. Party-dancing-refreshments. It's becoming a Saturday nite habit. 313 8th Ave., between 25th and 26th Streets. Donation 75c.

COME to pre-Labor Day festival, held by Yorkville Youth C.P. Meet your friends and join in the fun. Dancing, refreshments, 8:30 p.m., 404 E. 51st Street. Apt. 3-D. Sub. 75c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

DANCE under the Stars. Hotel Diplomat Roof Terrace. 108 West 43rd Street. Orchestra. $1.04 plus tax. Rain or shine.

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PEOPLE'S Songs Labor Day Picnic Hootenanny. Singing, swimming, square dancing, baseball with Pete Seeger, Woody Guthrie, and others. Bring your own food, guitars, banjos, combs and meet us at the Picnic Grounds at Wolf Pond, Staten Island, 11 a.m. on IRT to South Ferry, BMT to Whitehall St. Ferry to Staten Island, No. 103 bus to Wolf Pond. No admission. September 6th.

THE BOB THOMPSON Club, Upper Chelsea C.P. madly presents annual bang-up "Red" Barn Dance and Carnival. Square dancing, "entertainment," trimmings, everything. Saturday nite, September 11th. 269 W. 25th Street.

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First Run—Broadway

AMBASSADOR ●Jenny Lamour
ASTOR The Babe Ruth Story
AVENUE PLAYHOUSE Room Upstairs
CAPITOL Pitfall
CRITERION Tap Roots
ELYSEE Honorable Catherine
5TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE Day of Wrath
55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE Where Words Fail
GLOBE ●Rope
GOLDEN Loves of Don Juan
GOTHAN Ruthless
LITTLE CARNEGIE Lost One
LITTLE MET ●Last Will of Dr. Marbuse; ●The Golem
LOEW'S STATE Loves of Carmen
MAYFAIR Race Street
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART Morocco
NEW EUROPE Ireland Today
NEW YORK Smugglers Cove; Fighting Ranger
PARAMOUNT Sorry, Wrong Number
PARK AVENUE Quiet Weekend
PIX Philadelphia Story
RKO PALACE ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL A Date With Judy
RIALTO Sefia
RIVOLI Velvet Touch
ROXY The Lady In Ermine
STANLEY ●August Fourteenth
STRAND Two Guys From Texas
WINTER GARDEN Larceny
WORLD ●●Paisan

MANHATTAN

East Side

ACADEMY OF MUSIC ●Key Largo; Wallflower
ART Street With No Name
ARCADIA Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
BEVERLY ●The Idiot; To Live In Peace
CITY Passionelle; ●Torment
COLONY ●Another Part of the Forest; Up in Central Park
52ND ST. TRANS-LUX ●Another Part of the Forest
86TH ST. GRANDE Woman in the Window; Buck Privates
GRACIE SQUARE Sat. Four Feathers; Drums
Sun. Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
85TH ST. TRANS-LUX ●So Well Remembered
Sun. ●Another Part of the Forest
GRAMERCY PARK CINEMA Sat. Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered Sun. Toast of New York
GRANADA Closed
IRVING PLACE ●Barber of Seville; Carmen
LOEW'S CANAL Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S COMMODORE Mating of Millie; Lady From Shanghai
LOEW'S 42ND ST. Lady From Shanghai; Mating of Millie
LOEW'S 72ND ST. Sainted Sisters; Albuquerque
LOEW'S 86TH ST. Bride Goes Wild
LOEW'S LEXINGTON Sainted Sisters; Albuquerque
LOEW'S ORPHEUM Lady From Shanghai; Mating of Millie
NORMANDIE Four Feathers
MONROE Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
PLAZA Street With No Name
RKO JEFFERSON Sat. Street With No Name; Music Man
Sun. Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
RKO PROCTORS 86TH ST. ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO PROCTORS 58TH ST. ●Key Largo; Wallflower
68TH ST. PLAYHOUSE ●Big Clock
SUTTON Holiday
34TH ST. Fort Apache
TRIBUNE Sat. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of Forest
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne
TUDOR Sat. Alexander's Ragtime Band; Sundown
Sun. Ride the Pink Horse; My Girl Tisa
YORK Sat. Huckleberry Finn; Black Raven
Sun. Hellzapoppin; Argentine Nights

West Side

ALDEN Sat. Four Feathers; Drums
Sun. Swamp Waters; Young In Heart
APOLLO ●Volpone; Sin of Patricia
ARDEN Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
BEACON Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
BELMONT La Insociable; Alma de Bronce
BRYANT Flame of New Orleans; Broadway
CARLTON ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
COLUMBIA Sat. Street With No Name; Two Blondes and a Redhead Sun. ●The Pirate; Adventures of Casanova
DELMAR Reina Santa; Flor Sylvestre
EDISON Rage in Heaven; Golden Earrings
8TH ST. PLAYHOUSE ●The Idiot
ELGIN Sat. Carnival in Costa Rica; Late George Apley
Sun. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
GREENWICH Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives
Sun. Morning Glory; Wings of the Morning
LAFFMOVIE Who Done It
LOEW'S 83RD ST. Sainted Sisters; Albuquerque
LOEW'S LINCOLN SQ. Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S OLYMPIA Sainted Sisters; Albuquerque
LOEW'S SHERIDAN Lady From Shanghai; Mating of Millie
LYRIC Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
MIDTOWN Passionelle; ●Torment
8TH ST. PLAYHOUSE ●Big Clock
NEMO ●Key Largo; Wallflower
NEW AMSTERDAM ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RIVERSIDE ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RIVIERA Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
RKO COLONIAL ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO 81ST ST. ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO NEW 23RD ST. ●Key Largo; Wallflower
SAVOY Sat. Catherine the Great; Private Life of Don Juan
Sun. Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
SCHUYLER State of the Union; Red Stallion
SELWYN Mating of Millie; Lady From Shanghai
77TH ST. Street With No Name; Music Man
SQUIRE ●Beauty and the Beast; Passion in the Desert
STODDARD Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
STUDIO 65 Hume en los Ojos; Rose of Santa Rosa
SYMPHONY Sat. Man in Iron Mask; Gentleman After Dark
Sun. Buck Privates
TERRACE Sat. ●The Pirate; Adventures of Casanova
Sun. Tower of London; Man Who Reclaimed His Head
THALIA Carmen; Lucremia Borgia
TIMES Melody Time; Return of the Badmen
TIMES SQUARE Jinx Money; Fighting Mustang
TIVOLI Sat. Street With No Name; Music Man
Four Feathers; Drums
TOWN Sat. Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
Four Feathers; Drums
WAVERLY Sat. This Is My Affair
Sun. Golden Earrings
YORKTOWN Sat. Street With No Name; Music Man
Sun. Without Reservations; Tars and Spars

Harlem

BAYSIDE Sat. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. Give My Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Background to Danger; Flowing Gold
LOEW'S APOLLO Street With No Name; Music Man
LOEW'S 116TH ST. Lady From Shanghai; Mating of Millie
LOEW'S VICTORIA Lady From Shanghai; Mating of Millie
RKO ALHAMBERA ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO 125TH ST. ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO REGENT ●Key Largo; Wallflower
VICTORY Sat. Sleep My Love; Big City
Sun. ●Big lock; Blondie's Anniversary

Washington Heights

ALPINE Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Big Punch
Sun. Blood and Sand; I Wake Up Screaming
DALE Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
DORSET ●The Pirate; Adventures of Casanova
EMPRESS The Swordsman; Her Husband's Affairs
GEM Kelly the Second; Two Muggs From Brooklyn
HEIGHTS I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now; Buffalo Bill
LANE Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S DYCKMAN Street With No Name; Music Man
LOEW'S INWOOD Mating of Millie; Lady From Shanghai
LOEW'S RIO Lady From Shanghai
LOEW'S 175TH ST. Sainted Sisters; Albuquerque
RKO COLISEUM ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO HAMILTON ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO MARBLE HILL ●●Key Largo; Wallflower
UPTOWN Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered

BRONX

ACE Sat. Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
Sun. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
ALLERTON Unavailable
ASCOT Girls Club; School for Sinners
BEACH Sat. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
BEDFORD Street With No Name; Music Man
BURKE Sun. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
CIRCLE Sat. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne
CONCOURSE ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
DE LUXE Sat. Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sun ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
EARL ●Key Largo
FENWAY Sat. Discovery; Woman in the Night
Sun. ●Big lock; Blondie's Anniversary
FREEMAN Sat. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne
GLOBE Sat. Back to Bastan; Mary Lou
Sun. The Storm; Men of Texas
LIDO Sat. Burning Cross; Case of the Baby Sitter
Sun. Romance on the High Seas; Fighting Father Dunne
LOEW'S AMERICAN Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S BOSTON ROAD Sat. ●●Best Years; Big Punch
Sun. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S BOULEVARD Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S BURNSIDE Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S BURLAND Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S ELSMERE Sat. Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
Sun. ●The Pirate; Adventures of Casanova
LOEW'S FAIRMONT Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S GRAND Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S NATIONAL Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S 167TH ST. Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S PARADISE Sainted Sisters; Albuquerque
LOEW'S POST ROAD Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S SPOONER Street With No Name; Music Man
LOEW'S VICTORY ●The Pirate; Adventures of Casanova
MOSHOLU Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
NEW RITZ Sat. Abbott and Costello; ●The Raider
Sun. Life Begins in College; Mr. Hex
RKO ROYAL Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
PROSPECT Does not wish to be listed in Daily Worker
PARK PLAZA ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO CASTLE HILL ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO CHESTER ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO FRANKLIN ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO FORDHAM ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO MARBLE HILL ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO PELHAM ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO ROYAL ●Key Largo; Wallflower
ROSEDALE Sat. Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sun. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
SQUARE Sat. ●●Best Years of Our Lives
Sun. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
TUXEDO Sat. Street With No Name; Music Man
Sun. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
UNIVERSITY Sat. The Climax; Tomorrow the World
Sun. The Sullivans; Ladys' Man
VALENTINE Street With No Name; Music Man
ZENITH Never Say Goodbye; Top Hat
Sun. Goldwyn Follies; Plainsman and the Lady

BROOKLYN—*Downtown*

FOX Two Guys From Texas
LOEW'S METROPOLITAN Unavailable
LOEW'S MELBA Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
MAJESTIC O.S.S.; Tokyo Rose
MONART Isle of Forgotten Sins; Girls in Chains
PARAMOUNT Emperor Waltz; Speed to Spare
RKO ALBEE Abbott and Costello; Casbah
RKO ORPHEUM Melody Time; Return of the Bad Men
STRAND Four Faces West; Campus Sleuth
ST. GEORGE PLAYHOUSE Sat. ●Another Part of Forest; Up in Central Park Sun. Fort Apache
TERMINAL Sat. Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
Sun. Drums; Four Feathers
TIVOLI Sat. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of Forest
Sun. Argentine Nights; Hellzapoppin

Park Slope

CARLTON Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
RKO PROSPECT ●Key Largo; Wallflower
SANDERS Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
TIVOLI French Leave; Fort Apache

Bedford

BELL CINEMA Sat. State of the Union; Red Stallion
Sun. Give My Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
LINCOLN Sat. House Across the Bay; Stand In
Sun. Burning Cross; 'Neath Canadian Skies
LOEW'S BREVOORT Unavailable
LOEW'S BEDFORD Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
NATIONAL Sat. Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
Sun. Hellzapoppin; Argentine Nights
SAVOY ●Key Largo; Wallflower

Brownsville

BILTMORE Four Feathers; Drums
LOEW'S PALACE Up in Central, Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S PREMIER Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
STONE ●Key Largo
SUPREME Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
SUTTER Sat. Saigon; The Flame
Sun. Only Angels Have Wings; Coast Guard

Crown Heights

CARROLL Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
CONGRESS Street With No Name; Music Man
CROWN Sat. Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sleep My Love; Big City
HOPKINSON Sun. Furia; ●●Red Head
LOEW'S KAMEO Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S PITKIN Lady From Shanghai; Mating of Millie
LOEW'S WARWICK ●The Pirate; Adventures of Casanova
RKO REPUBLIC ●Key Largo; Wallflower
ROGERS Sat. Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sun. Sleep My Love; Big City
STADIUM ●Key Largo; Wallflower

Flatbush

ALBEMARLE Sat. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest Sun. Argentine Nights; Hellzapoppin
ASTOR Rosini; First Opera Film Festival
AVALON Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
AUSTIN Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
AVENUE D ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
AVENUE U Sat. Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sun. ●Big lock; Blondie's Anniversary
BEVERLY Four Feathers; Drums
CLARIDGE Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
COLLEGE Sat. Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
Four Feathers; Drums
ELM Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
FARRAGUT Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
GRANADA Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
JEWEL Sat. Only Angels Have Wings; Coast Guard
Sun. House Across the Bay; Stand In
KENT Sat. Fighting Father Dunne; Buck Privates
Sun. Give My Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
KINGSWAY ●Key Largo; Wallflower
LEADER Sleep My Love; Big City
LINDEN Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
LOEW'S KINGS Lady From Shanghai; Mating of Millie
MAIN ST. PLAYHOUSE Jolson Story; Rocky
MARINE ●The Pirate; Adventures of Casanova
MAYFAIR Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
MIDWOOD Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
NOSTRAND Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
PARKSIDE Curtain Rises; She Returned at Dawn
PATIO Up in Central Park; ●Anotaher Part of the Forest
QUENTIN Sat. Sleep My Love; Big City
Sun. Man Who Reclaimed His Head; Tower of London
RKO KENMORE ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RIALTO Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
RUGBY Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
TRAYMORE Sat. Sleep My Love; Big City
Sun. The Plainsman; Jungle Princess
TRIANGLE Sat. Sleep My Love; Big City
Sun. The Plainsman; Jungle Princess
VOGUE ●Village Teacher; Razzia

Brighton—Coney Island

LOEW'S CONEY ISLAND Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
OCEANA Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
RKO TILYOU ●Key Largo; Wallflower
SHEEPSHEAD Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
SURF Sat. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. ●●Best Years of Our Lives
TUXEDO Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets

Bay Ridge

BERKSHIRE Sat. Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sun. Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
CENTER Sat. ●I am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang; Bad Men of Missouri Sun. Geronimo; Scatter Brain
COLISEUM Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of Forest
ELECTRA Sat. Roll on Texas Moon; Twilight on Rio Grande
Sun. Room Service
HARBOR Sat. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. Give My Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
NEW FORTWAY Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
PARK ●●Best Years of Our Lives; Panhandle
LOEW'S ALPINE Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S BAY RIDGE Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
FORTWAY Sat. Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
Sun. ●●Best Years of Our Lives; King of the Gamblers
PARK Drums; Four Feathers
RITZ Sat. Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
Sun. Give My Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
RKO DYKER ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO SHORE ROAD Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
STANLEY Sat. Father Duane; Romance on the High Seas
Sun. Gypsy Wildcat; Enter Arsene Lupin

Boro Park—Bensonhurst

COLONY Sat. Key Witness; Glamor Girl
Sun. Captive Wild Woman; Drums of the Congo
LOEW'S BORO PARK Up in Central Park; Another Part
LOEW'S BORO PARK Street With No Name; Music Man
LOEW'S ORIENTAL Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S 46TH ST. Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
MARBORO Street With No Name; Music Man
WALKER Street With No Name; Music Man

Ridgewood—Bushwick

EMPIRE Sat. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. Gang's All Here; Borderland
LOEW'S GATES Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
RIDGEWOOD Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
RIVOLI Sat. Song of the Open Road; Mummy's Tomb
Sun. Blood and Sand; I Wake Up Screaming
RKO BUSHWICK ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RKO MADISON ●Key Largo; Wallflower

Williamsburg

ALBA Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
COMMODORE Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
KISMET Up in Central Park; Rocky
LOEW'S BROADWAY Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
RKO REPUBLIC ●Key Largo; Wallflower

QUEENS—*Astoria*

ASTORIA ●Key Largo; Wallflower
BROADWAY Sat. Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
Sun. ●The Pirate; Flight to Nowhere
GRAND Sat. Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
Sun. ●The Pirate; Flight to Nowhere
LOEW'S TRIBORO Lady From Changhai; Mating of Millie
STEINWAY Hellzapoppin; Argentine Nights
STEINWAY Sat. Hellzapoppin; Argentine Nights
Sun. Blondie in the Dough; Last Roundup
STRAND Sat. I Stand Accused; Thou Shalt Not Kill
Sun. Blood and Sand; I Wake Up Screaming

Bayside

BAYSIDE ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
CORONA Fort Apache
LOEW'S PLAZA Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
VICTORY Sleep My Love; Big City

Forest Hills

FOREST HILLS Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
INWOOD Sat. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. Paradine Case; Under California Stars
MIDWAY ●Key Largo; Wallflower
TRYLON Sat. ●Big Clock
Sun. Give My Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming

Flushing

CROSSBAY ●Bib Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
LEFFERTS Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
LOEW'S PROSPECT Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
MAYFAIR Sat. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. Give My Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
OASIS Coast Guard; Only Angels Have Wings
ROOSEVELT Sat. Fort Apache
Sun. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
RKO KEITHS ●Key Largo; Wallflower
TOWN Sat. Argentine Nights; Hellzapoppin
Sun. Man Who Reclaimed His Head; Tower of London
UTOPIA Sat. Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
Sun. Sleep My Love; Big City

Jamaica

ARION Sat. Saigon; The Flame
Sun. Sleep My Love; Big City
AUSTIN Sat. Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sun. Paradine Case
BELLAIRE Sat. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest Sun. Fort Apache
CASINO Sat. Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sun. Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
CARLTON Sat. Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
Sun. ●●Best Years of Our Lives
CAMBRIA Sat. Fort Apache
Sun. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
COMMUNITY Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
CROSSBAY Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of Forest
DRAKE Sat. Romance on the High Seas; Father Dunne
Sun. Give My Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
GARDEN Sat. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of Forest
Sun. Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
JAMAICA Sat. Jinx Money; Train to Alcatraz
Sun. Blondie in the Dough; Last Roundup
KEITHS Wallflower; ●Key Largo
LAURELTON Sat. Blood and Sand; I Wake Up Screaming
Sun. Johnny Apollo; This Is My Affair
LEFFERTS Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
LINDEN Sat. Fort Apache
Sun. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
LITTLE NECK Sat. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
Sun. Give My Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
LOEW'S HILLSIDE Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
LOEW'S VALENCIA Sainted Sisters; Albuquerque
LOEW'S WILLARD Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
OASIS Hellzapoppin; Argentine Nights
MAIN ST. PLAYHOUSE Sat. ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary Sun. Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyo.
MERRICK Sat. Street With No Name; Music Man
Sun. Twilight on the Rio Grande; Bells of San Angelo
MESPETH OASIS Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
OASIS ●Big Clock; Blondie's Anniversary
QUEENS ●Key Largo; Wallflower
RICHMOND HILL-GARDEN Sat. Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming Sun. Paradine Case; Argyle Secrets
ROOSEVELT Four Feathers; Drums
RKO ALDEN ●Key Largo; Wallflower
ST. ALBANS Sat. Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of Forest Sun. Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered
SAVOY Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered

Rockaway

GEM Sat. Bringing Up Baby; Frontier Agent
Sun. The Storm; Men of Texas
PARK Sat. Street With No Name; Ideal Husband
Sun. Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
RKO COLUMBIA Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
RKO STRAND ●Key Largo; Wallflower

Woodside

BLISS Up in Central Park; ●Another Part of the Forest
CENTER Sat. Only Angels Have Wings; Coast Guard
Sun. Forty Thousand Horsemen; Invisible Man
43RD ST. Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
HOBART Give My Regards to Bway; Green Grass of Wyoming
LOEW'S Bride Goes Wild; Summer Holiday
SUNNYSIDE Fort Apache; ●So Well Remembered

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Kc. WNBC—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—770 Kc. WNYC—830 Kc. WINS—1000 Kc. WEVD—1130 Kc. WCBS—880 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc. WQXR—1500 Kc.

SATURDAY

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News. Charles F. McCarthy
WOR—Hollywood Story
WJZ—Freedom Gardener
WCBS—Theatre of Today
WNYC—Midday Symphony
12:15-WNBC—The Kuhns, Comments
12:30-WNBC—Coffee in Washington
WOR—News; The Answer Man

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

6:30 p.m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra. WNBC.
9:00 p.m.—Morey Amsterdam show. WCBS.
10:30 p.m.—Sec. of Defense James Forrestal, at AMVETS Dinner, Chicago.

WJZ—The American Farmer
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Maggi McNellis—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Grand Central Station
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson
WOR—Movie Matinee
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—Give and Take
1:45-WNBC—Public Affairs
2:00-WNBC—Lopez Orchestra
WOR—Tex Beneke
WJZ—Fascinating Rhythm
WCBS—Bernie Cummins
WNYC—Great Operas
WQXR—News; North Cape Serenade
3:00-WNBC—Nature Sketches
WCBS—Cleveland Air Races
WQXR—Davis Cup Tennis Matches
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:25-WMCA—Giants vs. Cardinals
WHN—Dodgers vs. Cincinnati Reds
3:30-WCBS—Cross-Section U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Times
WJZ—Fascinating Rhythm
4:00-WNBC—Whitey Berquist
WCBS—Dave Stephens Orchestra
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
5:00-WNBC—Sports
WCBS—Don Reid Orchestra
WJZ—Treasury Band
WOR—Take a Number—Quiz
WQXR—News; Music
5:15-WNBC—Lassie Show
5:30-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—True or False—Quiz
WCBS—Make Way for Youth
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WJZ—Dorothy Fuldheim

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WJZ—News; Manhattan Close-Up
WCBS—Bob Hite
WNYC—Jazz Jubilee
WOR—Lyle Van
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—Hy Gardner
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—To Be Announced
6:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony
WOR-News Reports
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WCBS—Sports Talk
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WJZ—Jack Beall
WOR—Stan Lomax
WCBS—Larry LeSueur
WNYC—Weather, News
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WJZ—Treasury Bandstand
WCBS—To Be Announced
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Curtain Time
WOR—Grandstand Managers
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WCBS—Saturday Serenade
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
WCBS—Hoagy Carmichael
8:00-WNBC—George Olsen
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Ross Dolan
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Great Masters Music
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Stop Me If You've Heard This One
WJZ—The Amazing Mr. Malone
WQXR—New York Times News
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Three for the Money
WJZ—Gangbusters
WCBS—Morey Amsterdam Show
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Can You Top This?
WJZ—What's My Name
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:00-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
10:30-WCBS—James Forrestal at Amvets Dinner
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Musical Etchings
WCBS—Let's Dance America
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry
WQXR—Just Music
11:00-WOR—News—Music
WJZ—News; Music
WMCA—News; Mr. and Mrs. Music
WHN—America Back to God

SUNDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—News; Charles McCarthy
WJZ—Hour of Faith
WCBS—Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir and Organ
WHN—Calvary Baptist Church
WNEW—News; Bing Crosby Records
WLIB—Play House

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Leon Pearson, NBC Foreign Correspondent
WOR—The Show Shop
WJZ—George Carson Putnam
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WINS—Recorded Music
WLIB—News; Sunday Salon
WQXR—New York Times News
12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporters
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WHN—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—People's Platform
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WMCA—News Bulletins

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

12 M—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.
12:30 p.m.—People's Platform. WCBS.
1:15 p.m.—William S. Gailmor. WHN.
2:45 p.m.—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
4:35 p.m.—Living, 1948. WNBC.
5:00 p.m.—Author Meets the Critic. WNBC.
6:00 p.m.—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
7:30 p.m.—Summer Theatre. WNBC.
8:00 p.m.—Robert Shaw Chorale. WNBC.
11:30 p.m.—Chicago Round Table. WNBC.

WINS—Recorded Music
WHN—Hour of Champions
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Orchestra Melodies
12:45-WOR—Milton Rettenberg, Piano
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Young People's Concert
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—William L. Shirer
WJZ—Sam Pettengill
WCBS—Return Engagement
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WHN—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—New Voices
WLIB—Keyboard Interludes
WQXR—New York Times News
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WOR—Your Hymnal
WHN—William S. Gailmor
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC — International Council of Churches
WOR—Contemporary Music
WJZ—National Vespers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WCBS—Tell It Again
WHN—Recorded Music
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00- WCBS—You Are There
2:00-WOR—The Five Mysteries
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WNEW—Perfect Program
WLIB—Gypsy Music
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Footlight Echoes
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—RCA Victor Show
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Joseph C. Harsch
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WLIB—World Observer Forum
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Periscope
WCBS—Elmo Roper
2:55-WNYC—News
3:00-WNBC—Eddy Howard
WOR—Michael O'Duffy, Tenor
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—Hollywood Bowl Symphony Orchestra
WNEW—Maxine Sullivan Show
WLIB—Church of Christ
3:15-WJZ—The Almanac
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WNYC—Choral Masterpieces
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WJZ—Treasury Bond
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Cal Tinney
WLIB—News; Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Bob Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Favorite Story
WCBS—Make Mine Music
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
4:35-WNBC—Living 1948
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—Author Meets Critics
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Milton Cross' Opera Album
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe
WNEW—Hollywood Newsreel
WINS—Recorded Music
WLIB—News; Two on the Aisle
WQXR—News
5:05-WQXR—Melodies of Old Vienna
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Sunday at the Chase
WJZ—David Harding
WNBC—Joseph Gallicchio Orchestra
WNEW—News; Music
5:45-WMCA—Cecil Brown
WHN—Recorded Music
5:55-WNYC—News

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Al Capp
WCBS—Family Hour
WMCA—Bert Knapp, Sports
WHN—Recorded Music
WINS—Xavier Cugat
WNEW—Recorded Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theater
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Pause That Refreshes
WJZ—Earl Godwin
WNC—Story of Folklore
WINS—News; Meet Your Congress
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Let's Talk Hollywood
WOR—Mystery Playhouse
WJZ—Rev. Maupin Musicale
WCBS—Gene Autry
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WHN—Today's Baseball
WINS—Bible Hour
WNEW—Hour of St. Francis
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Summer Theatre
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Johnny Fletcher—Sketch
WCBS—Blondie
WMCA—Album of Favorites
WHN—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
7:45-WOR—Robert S. Allen
8:00-WNBC—Shaw Chorale
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMCA—News; My Best Records
WHN—Calvary Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—RFD America
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—Man Called X
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
8:45-WOR—Melvin Elliott
WEVD—Alexander Gabriel
8:55-WCBS—Ned Calmer
9:00-WNBC—Merry-Go-Round
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Winner Take All
WJZ—Jergen's Journal
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WEVD—Drama: In Your Name
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Melody Moments
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Box 13
WJZ—Superstition
WCBS—Strike It Rich
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WOR—What's the Name of That Song
WCBS—Mickey Rooney Showcase
WJZ—Comedy Writers Show
WMCA—News; Music
WINS—Message to Israel
WEVD—Melody Moments
WHN—Word of Life Program
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:15-WINS—Religious Program
WEVD—Michael Young
10:30-WNBC—Horace Heidt
WOR—Walker and Gardner
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WMCA—News Reports
WCBS—Escape
WEVD—Masterwork Music
WQXR—Just Music
10:45-WJZ—We Care
WOR—Fix It Yourself
WMCA—London Column
WEVD—Recorded Music
WQXR—News
WINS—Bethel Gospel Program
WNEW—News; Music Until Midnight

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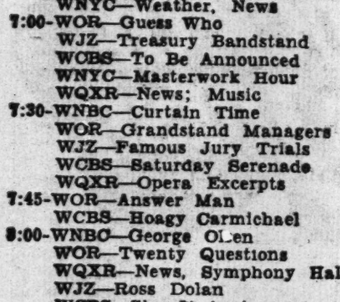

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SHOWMEN'S TRADE REVIEW, July 24, 1948
Strange Victory
Target Films Documentary 73 mins.

Producer Barnet L. Rosset, Jr., has chosen to drive home this point by blending some of the most magnificent battle footage of World W superb camera studies of children of all ages and races, a wealth scenes of metropolitan, rural and industrial life, captured Nazi filr age taken in New York City by Target cameramen. There also showing American and Soviet soldiers in happy association on V-

THE EXHIBITOR August 4, 1948 Documen

"It's a STRANGE VICTORY when the victors are spewing the poisonous line of the conquered — "

SEE

STRANGE VICTORY

Brilliant new film attacking Hitlerism in America.

Produced by BARNET L. ROSSET JR.

Written and directed by LEO HURWITZ

Narration by SAUL LEVITT

Narrated by ALFRED DRAKE AND MURIEL SMITH

Soon to be shown at the Ambassador Theatre.

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A Must for all thinking Americans for whom "equality and justice for all" is not just a meaningless phrase.

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"Strange Victory" MOTION PICTURE DAILY
(Target Films, Inc.)
TARGET FILMS presents here an eloquent appeal for racial tolerance and a savage indictment of the Hitler brand of

Movies:

Month's Film Output And Technique of 'Rope'

By Herb Tank

LOOKING back over the August film output finds a pretty sad crop. The past month's native films have dealt with such vital topics as the trials and tribulations of a poor little rich girl and a poor little just-well-off girl (**Date With Judy**), a proper Boston gent who hooks a mermaid and becomes fond of her (**Mr. Peabody and the Mermaid**), a bookie who discovers, oddly enough, that crime doesn't pay. (**Race Street**), a comedy star who wants to go heavy and kills her producer (**The Velvet Touch**), an insurance claims adjuster who gets bored and has an affair, and gets kicked in the stomach and shot at for his pains (**Pitfall**), a boy and a girl whose conflict overshadows that of the other conflict between the North and the South (**Tap Roots**) and a couple of Harvard boys who experiment with murder for the kicks they get out of it (**Rope**).

OUT OF this crop two are bearable. **Pitfall** has its points because its characters behave in plausible fashion for about half of the film. After that it falls to pieces. Human behavior being often sinful, the characters in **Pitfall** pay heavily in the latter part of the film for having lapsed into plausible activity in the early reels. Their problems are solved Hollywood fashion. They get kicked in the stomach and shot in the back, and the ones who still alive in the last reel get lectured at, too.

The other bearable film is Hitchcock's melodramatic **Rope.** The characters in **Rope** raise some interesting questions but Hitchcock never attempts to answer them. What he does do, though, is use the material of the Patrick Hamilton play as a vehicle for the "Hitchcock touch."

WARNER BROTHERS sent me a slick little brochure that deals with some of the technical problems that Hitchcock tackled in this film. As you've probably read by now the film was shot in a very unusual fashion. Each reel was shot continuously without cuts, the camera steadily following the action. Quite a technical feat.

The first flickers, one reelers, were also shot continuously. They were, of course, static and stagey and the camera stood still. When Griffith discovered that he could piece short strips of film together and in that way change the relationship of camera to the action, creating the close up, medium shot and long shot, the art of film made great strides. Editing the strips of film (montage) became the language of film. It created an alphabet and punctuation. With editing the film maker was able to get the rhythm and emphasis he wanted when he wanted it. And more too. Pudovkin and Eisenstein discovered that often by piecing together seemingly unrelated shots that this created in the audience a synthesis, a meaning and eloquence, not apparent in either shot by itself.

Some critics have stated that by shooting continuously without cutting and editing Hitchcock has simply gone back to the old way. This is not entirely true. Hitchcock has substituted camera movement for cutting. His camera is almost always in motion in **Rope.** Through an extremely mobile lensing Hitchcock steadily changes the relationship of the audience to the action. Medium shots, long shots and modified close ups come into play as the camera weaves in and around the action. The emphasis is there. What is often lacking is the rhythm, the punctuation, of skillful cutting and editing.

IN HIS TWO previous films, **Nortorious** and **The Paradine Case,** Hitchcock had already begun playing with long sustained shots and an extremely mobile camera. But in **Rope** he went all out. I'm dubious about the pay - off in terms of effectiveness. It seems to me that what Hitchcock has achieved by this extraordinary technical feat is an effect that is almost as good as if he had, made use of the full vocabulary of film. **Almost!**

I suppose it's not surprising these days when film-makers are forced to avoid exploration of content and adult themes that a talented and skillful one like Hitchcock turns more and more towards technical stunts and tricky experiments. There is not much else that Hollywood talent can do and still stay on good terms with that fear-ridden monopoly.

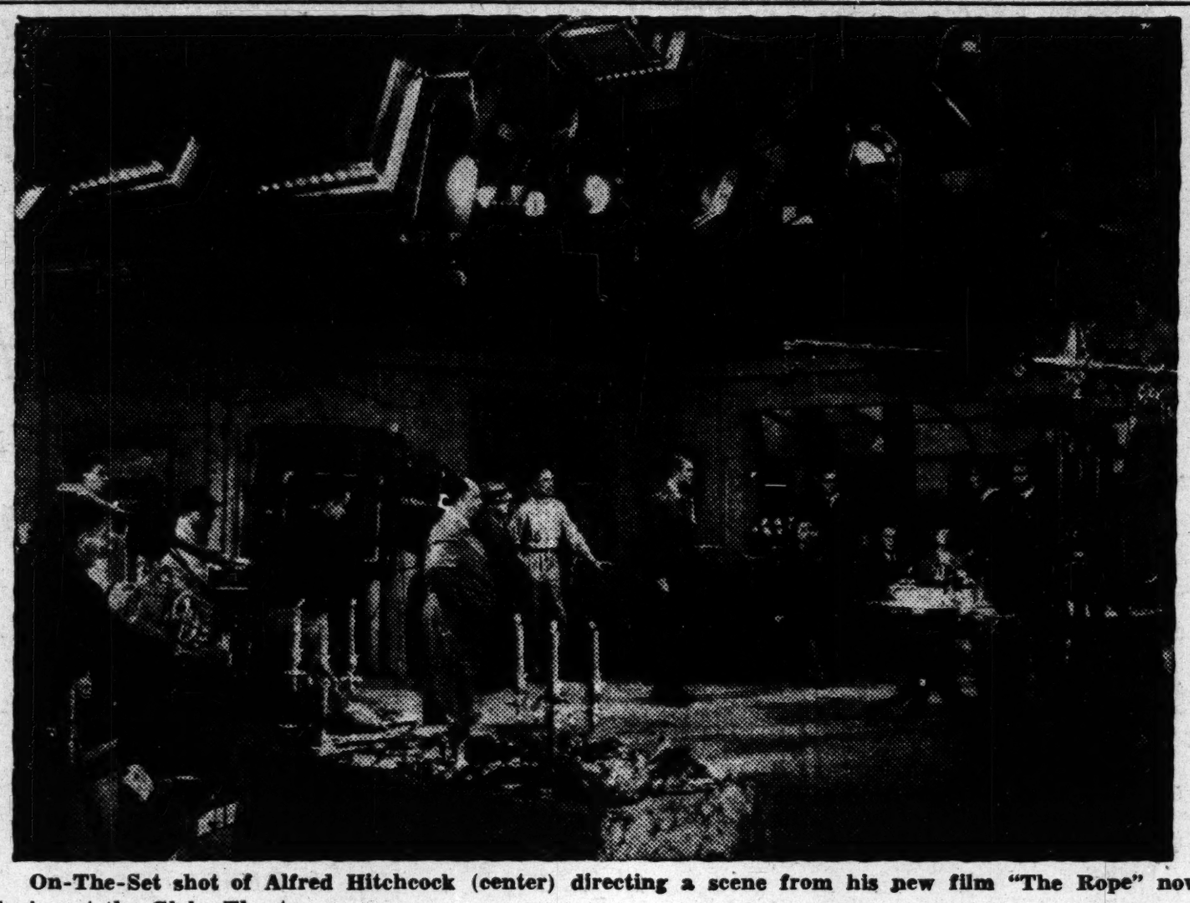
* * *

THIS PAST MONTH hasn't seen much in the line of imports either. Best of the new foreign films is the German made **Murderers Among Us.** Its theme is one of German war guilt and like **Rope** it is a film of considerable technical interest. Unlike **Rope** it is interesting because of the adroit and eloquent cutting and editing.

The British film version of the Galsworthy play **Escape** was reasonably intelligent but unreasonably dull. Of the others from abroad the French sent us a stinker called **The Honorable Catherine** and Argentina sent us a conventional and not very interesting film called **Where Words Fail.**

* * *

BEST BET of the month's film openings is a revival. The grand daddy of documentary films, Flaherty's **Nanook of the North,** is now being exhibited at the Sutton and if you've never seen this 26-year-old film classic now is your chance.



On-The-Set shot of Alfred Hitchcock (center) directing a scene from his new film "The Rope" now playing at the Globe Theatre.

New Book Club Formed On Low-Priced Labor Books

OUR BOOK CLUB, Inc., has been organized to meet the need of labor or low-priced books concerned with the problems of the working man by having books specially written for the club on labor themes and distributing them to members at half the regular bookstore price, it is announced by Joseph Gaer, president of Boni & Gaer, book publishers, and director of the new book club.

Our Book Club will have four annual selections, including fiction and non-fiction. Members will receive four clothbound books, each a regular $3 or $3.50 trade edition, for a total of $6, plus a free premium book on joining. Payment of a year's subscription in advance will entitle members to two premium books.

The initial selection of the club will be the first collection of short stories about labor ever published in the United States. Entitled **Our Lives — American Labor Stories,** it was edited by Joseph Gaer. It will be issued to club members on Labor Day. The book has 30 stories and includes such authors as Sherwood Anderson, Erskine Caldwell, Dorothy Parker, O. Henry, Jack London, Hamlin Garland, Frank Norris, John Steinbeck, Thomas Wolfe, Upton Sinclair and John Reed.

The second selection of the club will be a book by Stetson Kennedy, author of **Southern Exposure.** Tentatively entitled **The Klan Unmasked,** the book will concentrate on the effect of the Ku Klux Klan on labor, and on the Negroes, Jews and Catholics. Kennedy is a nationally known authority on the Klan, which has lately sprung into renewed activity.

The third selection will be a book on civil liberties by a well-known author. An unusual novel on labor will be the fourth selection.

Unions and organizations are asked by Our Book Club to guarantee a minimum number of memberships for one year, and follow through with an agreed-upon plan for increasing that membership. Some unions are now making such arrangements. Individual union members are invited to join the club.

An advisory board which will assist in selecting books for the club is being set up. Unions, organizations and individuals interested in the development of the club will be represented.

* * *

Joseph Gaer, dirctor of the club, and head of the book publishing firm of Boni & Gaer, is the author of **The First Round,** the story of the CIO-PAC, and numerous labor pamphlets. He was formerly publications director of the CIO-PAC.

"There is general agreement among labor and progressive educators," Gaer said, "that a vast audience exists for books dealing with the problems of labor providing the prices are low enough and distribution can be properly arranged. Our Book Club was set up to fill this need."

Commissioning of writers to prepare books especially for a club membership is a departure from existing book club proceedures. The club will not have to wait for publishers to bring out something approximating its needs. After books have been prepared for the club, trade distribution will be obtained for them.

* * *

Club members are offered their choice of five premium books. These include **The People's Song Book,** a collection of 100 union, topical, freedom and political songs; **Six Seconds a Year,** a novel on contemporary life; **Skinny Angel,** a socially-conscious "I Remember Mama" about an unusual family; **The Horn and the Roses,** a novel on the colorful life of the painter Rubens, and for the whole family, **Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.**

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Around the Dial

Arthur Gaeth In On-The-Scene Report From Czechoslovakia

By Bob Lauter

UNITED ELECTRIC's commentator, Arthur Gaeth, now touring Europe, made his last broadcast from Prague. (WJZ-ABC, 10:00-10:15 p.m., Mondays).

Gaeth began by making a comment which can do much to enlighten the American people about Czechoslovakia. The Czechs, he said, are a "socialistic people." This truth, that many people in Europe and throughout the world, are "socialistic," is vital in an America where we are told that everyone wants "free enterprise" except Russian agents.

Gaeth said that Czechoslovakia today is in a state of flux, of steady change. Rumors are plentiful as they must be everywhere in a tense Europe. There is fear of war, and contrary to the propaganda of our State Department, that fear stems from the political and military actions of the Washington Administration. The question the Czech people ask is when will the United States start dropping bombs, changing the war from cold to hot?

* * *

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS of the UNRRA, which our State Department helped sabotage, have not been forgotten by the Czech people, and one of the Americans whose memory they revere is Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Shortly after the war, a severe drought rocked the economy of the Czech nation, and only the help of the Soviet Union, in dispatching grain, enabled the Czechs to weather the crisis.

Gaeth reported that the recent change in Government, in which Klement Gottwald became President, resulted from efforts to oust the Communists from the government, efforts which had previously been successful in Italy and France.

At present, Czech farmers are permitted private ownership of the land up to a generous limit. All owners of farm land, however, must work that land. There is no absentee ownership no tenant systems allowed.

Previously only larger industrial establishments were nationalized, but now all plants employing fifty or more workers have become government owned. In what Gaeth refers to as a great "redistribution of wealth," the Czechs have launched a widespread social and educational insurance plan to boost the levels of working class life. Consequently, most of the cries of distress emanate from people who enjoyed upper income levels.

* * *

THE HARDSHIPS inherited from the war, said Gaeth, are still vast. Bread and potatoes are plentiful, but milk and butter are scarce. The meat ration is low. And a severe gasoline shortage hampers industry. Yet there is little black marketeering, a strict control and rationing system, and the allocation of essential food items for children. Gaeth remarked that there are no homeless and uncared for children in Czechoslovakia, reduced to petty thievery as they have been in other European countries. Nor is there the same widespread prostitution that elsewhere came as the aftermath of the war.

In Gaeth's estimation, no force strong enough to challenge the present government exists in Czechoslovakia today. Gaeth thought it "unreasonable" that the Czech press should continue to berate American policy at such length. But it is also unreasonable that a people just emerged from a war, should be worrying when the United States will drop bombs.

Music

A missing symphony of Franz Josef Haydn, called Symphony No. 53 in D Major, has been discovered in Europe, it is announced by the Sam Fox music publishing company.

The publishers, who are offering the score to symphony orchestras in this country, report that the symphony was uncovered by Edvard Fendler, who before World War II was engaged by the French state radio to do research in old musical archives.

All trace of the work had been lost to the public since 1802 and it never has been heard in America, the announcement said. It is believed to have been composed about 1772, when Haydn was court composer to Prince Esterhazy. Its sub title, "l'Imperiale" would indicate it was written to commemorate a visit to the Esterhazy court of the Empress Maria Teresa.

* * *

The Palace of Fine Arts in Mexico City is planning a season of opera with Mexican singers, orchestra and conductors, to start Sept. 15

Three of Mexico's leading composers, Jose Pablo Moncayo, Luis Sandi and Eduardo Hernandez Moncada, have been commissioned by the institute to write three one-act operas which will be given their premiers. The season also wil feature all-Mexican presentations of Boito's **Mefistofele**. Verdi's **La Traviata** and Gluck's **Orpheus.**

* *

Interest in symphonic music definitely is not waning, the directors of the Berkshire music festival at Tanglewood, Mass., report. This year the festival, whose chief feature is the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, attracted a record attendance of 170,500, more than 6,000 above the figure for 1947.

* * *

The Berkshire String Quartet has been engaged as a regular fixture of student musical activities at Indiana University. Formerly known as the Gordon String Quartet, the group will give concerts on the campus, lead the string selections of the student orchestra and give instructions in .violin, viola and celllo.

Theatre

Despite the heat and humidity of the past week, the Cherry Lane Theatre, 38 Commerce St., with the New York Repertory Group's production of the dual bill, **Bury the Dead** by Irwin Shaw and **Hello, Out There** by William Saroyan, has enjoyed excellent attendance, according to the group. Now in its fourth week, the demand for seat reservations is so great that director Robert T. Eley is considering extending the run for a fifth week. Reservations are held until 8:20 the evening of performances

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Bag O' Bones Niarhos Pulling Big Weight

In the record book, the 26-year-old Yankee catcher is listed as 165 pounds but when he steps on the scale, the indicator stops at 157. Despite his slender frame, Niarhos is a rock of Gibraltar behind the plate and a timely line-drive hitter as well.

Promoted to the club's No 1 receiver last month when Yogi Berra failed to fill the bill, Gus has taken more than his share of hard knocks from opposing runners who have barged into him inan effort to score.

"THESE THINGS," laughed Niarhos, pointing to ugly bumps on both his legs, "don't come from tap-dancing."

Last Tuesday, Niarhos personally prevented the St. Louis Browns from tying the score in the ninth inning when he took a relay from the outfield, braced himself and put the ball on 205-pound Whitey Platt who was attempting to score from first on a single.

Gus picked himself off the ground, spat dirt from his mouth and continued playing as if nothing had happened. But it was evident that the brawny Platt had shaken him up considerably.

The following day, the 155-pound Paul Lehner of the Browns, constructed like a wispy bamboo pole himself, said to the Yankee backstop:

"It's a good thing Platt slid into you yesterday instead of me. If it was me who did it, there wouldn't be nothing left of us around home plate except a mess of bones."

Niarhos takes some ribbing about his spare frame but opposing clubs respect him as a shrewd hendler of pitchers and a dangerous man at the plate in the clutch.

Niarhos, spent the 1947 season with Kansas City of the American Association where he hammered rival pitching to the melodious tune of .321.

THERE WAS no doubt of his catching ability when he came to the Yankees for his third trial this spring but there was some concern about his ability to cope successfully with major league pitching. Niarhos quickly dispelled that concern by leading all Yankee players in .hitting .throughout .the .early part of the campaign. He has tapered off some since then but currently sports a respectable .275 percentage.

Gus, an exceedingly friendly fellow from Birmingham, Ala., is the only player of Greek extraction in the big leagues.

He learned his early baseball on Birmingham's sandlots and idolized Bill Dickey, former Yankee catcher, during his youth.

Niarhos' ambition was to become a big league ballplayer and somehow he knew he would make good. Gus felt it in his bones.

Wonderman Lou Takes Over

Lou Boudreau, who does everything for the Cleveland Indians except sell scorecards as they battle for the pennant, took over as the American League's leading batter in place of Boston's Ted Williams.

Williams had the top rung on the ladder all to himself all season long, but figures including Thursday's games showed him batting just .368 today to .369 for Boudreau.

Thus Boudreau bids fair to become a man in a class by himself in league history—at one and the same time the league's best batsman, the league's best fielding shortstop, and one of the league's leading managers.

The closest rival to Boudreau and Williams is another Indian, Dale Mitchell, with a mark of .357.

Though the long reign of Williams came to an end, at least temporarily, in the American League, solid Stan Musial of the Cards continued to roll along in front of the National League hitters with a mark of .376. Teammate Country Slaughter, in second place, had only .335 and the Phillies' Richie Ashburn now out for the rest of the season with an injury is next at .333.

Musial also led both leagues in runs scored with 113 and in hits with 191. Dom DiMaggio of the Red Sox topped the American League in runs with 103 and Boudreau was tops in hits with 167.

Riflin' Ralph Kiner of the Pirates was setting the majors pace in homers with 36. Joe DiMaggio led in the American with 29.

Rookie Bob Chesnes of the Pirates led the National League's regular pitchers with 11 wins and 4 losses, a .733 mark, although new York's Larry Jansen, Chicago's Johnny Schmitz, and Boston's Johnny Sain each had 16 wins. Jack Kramer of the Red Sox topped the AL pitchers in percentage with 15 wins, 4 losses, .789, but Cleveland's Bob Lemon had the most wins—18.

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Wallace

(Continued from Page 3)

munist even though he disavowed Communist support over and over. If Communists are out to overthrow the United States government, he said, then he did not want their support.

He recalled that the chief of police in Winston-Salem, N. C. had accused his Communist supporters of throwing eggs at his meetings. When he asked that the guilty persons be produced, he said, none could be found.

In answer to a question about Berlin, put by Ashmore, he said, "Berlin is a symptom not a cause." He agreed with Walter Lippmann, he said, that a German peace was necessary, with all troops withdrawn within a year. He said he had asked that the State Department and President Truman specify the principle and the public interest that would be sacrificed in cataloguing the points of difference with Russia and discussing them. He had received no answer, he said.

Crowds thronged the street in front of the broadcasting station to get a glimpse of the candidate. Press representatives and the public jammed the studios. It was the only speaking appearance Wallace has scheduled for the state.

Earlier in the day after sleeping in his private car in the railroad yards, Wallace visited the State House with a group of local followers to file nominating petitions.

Asks Damages Plus

RICHMOND, Va. (UP). — The Rev. Edward D. Rogers charged in court that an automobile struck his horse and buggy and reduced its value from $90 to $5. He asked $5,700 damages.

Coast Dockers, Sailors Set For Long Strike

(Continued from Page 3)

in former walkouts. Ships carrying perishables will not be worked. The unions had offered to meet with shipowners to establish a uniform policy but the owners refused. Ships carrying war dead will be worked.

As ships come into port, mail, baggage and passengers will be unloaded but no cargo. Owners will have 24 hours to shut ships down. Workers will be furnished only for ships in trouble. Watchmen will be allowed aboard but only those organized into unions.

The unions agreed to negotiate and sign with any company that breaks away from the shipowners' united front.

"There will be no further negotiations with shipowners," said the ILWU, "until the latter give earnest evidence that they actually intend to negotiate in good faith."

It was learned on Friday that the Truman administration apparently tried at the last moment to continue the anti-strike injunction that expired Thursday.

Jess H. Rosenberg, special representative of the Justice Department, asked dismissal only as to longshoremen. Federal Judge George B. Harris granted the request but on his own motion dismissed it also for the four other unions.

WOMEN GET VOTE IN COSTA RICA

SAN JOSE (ALN).—Women have the right to vote under the new constitution, now being drafted for presentation to the constitutional Congress for which elections will be held in December. The voting age is reduced from 20 to 18.

Czech Booters Win Only U. S. Game

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (UP). — The Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, soccer team beat a team of Chicago All-Stars last night before a crowd of 10,000 at Comiskey Park, 6 to 1.

Bratislava, playing its only game in the United States, put on a display of accurate passing and close teamwork which eventually broke down the All-Stars resistance.

After the game the Czechs left for New York, where they were scheduled to board a plane for their homeland.

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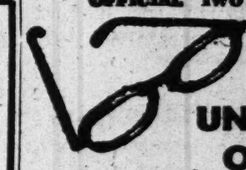
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Racing Results and Entries

Aqueduct Results

FIRST—5½ furlongs; claiming; 2-year-olds; $3,500.

Black and Blue ..(Kirk)	30.10	12.90	6.20
Milton Beere ..(Guerin)		7.70	4.30
Polly's Boy .....(Anderson)			2.90

Also ran—Lots O'Grit, Plucky Prince, Ann Franbee, The Street, Eternal Piety, Here Today, Arnie, Loving Robert, Turf King. Time—1:08 3/5.

SECOND—1 1/16 miles; claiming; 3-year olds and up; $3,500.

Wild Bull ..(McCreary)	16.90	8.40	4.70
Haberdasher (Anderson)		6.10	4.30
Alonary .....(Lindberg)			3.20

Also ran—Foxy Pal, Grand Mars, Possingworth, Eireann, Rosy Scene. Time—1:51.

THIRD — about 2 miles over hurdles; claiming; 3-year olds; $3,500.

Knight's Armor (Penrod)	6.40	4.20	3.10
Pretender ....(Ansteatt)		20.10	5.30
Big Bones ...(Robinson)			3.10

Also ran—Kordafan, Crow's Bill, Chalet D'Or. Time—3:49.

FOURTH—6 furlongs; claiming; 3-year olds; $3,500.

Judy .....(Permane)	20.40	6.50	3.40
Sir Flint .....(Schmidl)		4.90	3.30
Mefly .....(Arcaro)			2.80

Also ran—Misabi, Joan's Robin, Babadora, Pocono. Time—1:14 3/5.

FIFTH—6 furlongs; allowances; 2-year olds; $4,000.

Parliament .....(Kirk)	6.30	2.90	2.50
Illuminable ....(Arcaro)		2.50	2.30
Pompous .....(Permane)			2.50

Also ran—Major Kay, Jai Alai. Time—1:13 4/5.

SIXTH—1 1/16 miles; handicap; 3-year olds and up; $5,000.

Paddleduck ..(Atkinson)	5.00	3.10	2.60
Halsgal ....(McCreary)		6.30	4.00
a-Flitabout ..(Permane)			3.00

Also ran—a-My Emma, Dusty Legs, Camargo, Risolater. a-O Phipps-Belair stud entry. Time—1:47 2/5.

SEVENTH—6 furlongs; allowances; 3-year olds and up; $4,000.

Royal Governor (Guerin)	7.80	4.30	3.40
Nassau .....(Atkinson)		5.40	3.80
Dutel .....(Erickson)			4.70

Also ran — Windfields, Imprudence II, Final Touch, Shotsilk, Peacelaw, Equanimous. Time—1:13 1/5.

EIGHTH—1 1/8 miles; claiming; 3-year olds and up; $3,500.

Mr McGregor ..(Guerin)	8.50	4.60	3.20
Hyblaze .....(McPhee)		4.60	3.10
Okeetee .....(Permane)			3.80

Also ran — Annieopsquotch, Cervantes, Leadership, Tourelay, Beach Boy, Friar Teddy. Time—1:56.

Aqueduct Entries

FIRST—6 Furlongs; Maidens 2-year-olds; $4,000

Amarillo Kid	116	a-Maelstrom	116
Roman Way	116	Pro	116
Top Me	116	Jadopee	116
Taran	116	Colonel Mike	116
The Hoya	116	b-Hasten On	116
Fennelly	116	Prop	116
a-Highbinder	116	Imperious	116
Gordon	116	xDunce Cap	111

a-Belair Stud-Wheatley Stable Entry
b-Ziegler Entry

SECOND—6 Furlongs; claimiing 3-year-olds and up; $3,500.

Rustle Broom	116	Ventolino	108
Flaming Lady	100	Pompeian	119
Waymark	115	Lee Circle	119
xxGaelic Gift	114	Sunsation	116
Magnetic Star	116		

THIRD — About 1½ miles; claiming hurdles; 3-year-olds and up; $3,500.

New Rule	131	xxMr. Man	130
Premier	130	Bruders Brood	130
Albatross	139	Brunon	138
a-McFonso	133	Walter Raleigh	133
Tomahawk	140	Twenty Six	143
a-Savage Lover	130	xxMat	142

a-Tooomey-Payne Entry

FOURTH—7 Furlongs; Added Handicap; 3-year-olds and up; $4,500.

Rinaldo	108	Piexoto	122
Gangway	111	Lord Grillo	119
Mother	110	Mark Up	112

FIFTH—6 Furlongs; Added the Astarita Handicap; 2-year-old fillies; $10,000.

Gay Mood	113	Birthday Party	110
Nasophar	113	Bonnie Heather	110
Binding Tie	110	Danger Ahead	110
Dizzy Whirl	110	Show Time	113
a-Tassel	110	Plunder	110
Bundlrab	116	Adile	110
Gaffrey	119	a-Wilhemine	110
Flying Ship	116	Nell K	113
Lady Dorimar	110	Sabot	110
Miss Carolina	110	Lain	116
Sheila's Pet	110	Fond Embrace	119

SIXTH—1 1-8 Miles; Discovery Hanicap; 3-year-olds; $25,000.

Loser Weeper 9	10	a-Mont Marcy	117
Myrmidon	104	b-Alsirne	108
Better Self	123	Ace Admiral	117
Piet	116	b-Big Dial	106
a-Vulcan's Forge	118	Maral	98
Seven League	115	Manyunk	112

a-Whitney Entry
b-Jacobson Entry

SEVENTH—1 1-6 Miles; Allowances; 4-years olds and up; $4,000.

Lapacho	113	Oberod	110
xBarullo	108	Our Tommy	113
Sir Helix	113	Prefect	113
Gai Propos	113		

EIGHTH—7 urlongs; claiming 3-year-olds and up; $3,500

xLittle Keith	114	Torotown	114
xOratorio	109	Flame of India	111
Bright Willie	119	Coronet Star	121
Bunty's Imp	115	Around Town	124
Island Hop	119	Roman Runner	114
Russian Action	116	Merry King	114
Full Flush	111	Blacck Prince	114
Pharalus	114	Setpoint	119
Indian Call	116	Majalis	119
Frisk	111		

x-5 lbs; xx-7 lbs; according post position.

AL'S SELECTIONS

1—Fusscat, Prop, Imperious.
2—Sunsation, Lee Circle, Ventolino.
3—Mat, Mr. Man, Albatross.
4—Mark Up, Mother, Lord Grillo.
5—Gaffery, Nasophar, Lady Dorimar.
6—Better Self, Mount Marcy, Seven League.
7—Cornish Knight, Prefect, Lapacho.
8—Coronet Star, Bright Willie, Merry King.

New Party on Indiana Ballot

Certification of the Progressive Party on the Indiana State ballot yesterday "is another demonstration that intensive and widespread intimidation cannot stop the people from voting for Henry Wallace," said a joint statement yesterday by C. B. Baldwin, national Progressive Party campaign manager, and Walter Frisbie, chairman of the Indiana Progressive Party.

"The Indiana Progressive Party filed 12,000 signatures, almost double the required number, despite constant intimidation by police, who went so far as to claim that petition circulators were 'accosting women' in asking them for signatures, Baldwin and Frisbie declared. "The police also attempted to declare that it was illegal for petition circulators to be on the streets or in front of plant gates."

The signatures were obtained despite the fact that the law required each signature to be individually notarized, the Progressive Party officers said.

Certification in Indiana puts the party on the ballot in 15 states, with legal requirements fulfilled and certification awaited in an additional nine states, Baldwin and Frisbie said.

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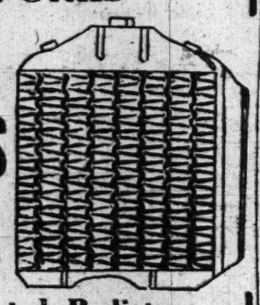
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ALP LEADERS' CONVICTION SCORED BY MARCANTONIO

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, Friday condemned the conviction on disorderly conduct charges of five ALP leaders in the 14th A. D. as "direct interference in the election campaign" and an attempt at "intimidation" of the Puperto Rican population of East Harlem.

The five convicted ALP leaders, whose cases are being appealed, are Manuel Medina, ALP candidate in the 14th A. D.; Francisco Archilla, chairman of the ALP club in the 14th A. D.; Albert Martinet, Medina's campaign manager; Frank Quintana, secretary of the club and Jesus Flores, district captain. All but Martinet received suspended sentences, while Martinet was sentenced to a $10 fine or two days in jail.

They were found guilty Thursday in Midtown Manhattan Court by Magistrate Hyman Bushel. The charge, which was contradicted by eyewitnesses, was disorderly conduct on the streets outside their clubroom. Witnesses testified that the five men were engaged in a quiet conversation, when police drove up, accused them of disorder and arrested them.

Aptheker to Teach At Jefferson School

Dr. Herbert Aptheker, noted historian, and author of **Essays in the History of the American Negro**, will give several courses in the Fall term of the Jefferson School, which opens the week of Sept. 27.

His course on "The History of the American Negro" will deal with such questions as: the historical roots of discrimination and chauvinism, and the real content of the Reconstruction period.

Registration will began the week of Sept. 13. Reduced fees are available for all courses to students who register in groups of five or more from the same organizations.

20 Injured In Philippine Quake

MANILA, (UP).—An earthquake rocked northeastern Mindanao Friday in the latest of a series of disasters in the Philippines. The Red Cross reported that more than 20 persons were injured and about 50 houses damaged by the quake which struck Surigao Province.

Fears for about 3,000 persons still on Camiguin were subsiding, however, as the Red Cross said that "everything is under control there." Several thousand persons had reached Mindanao in small boats.

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7 consec. inserts	30c	40c

DEADLINES

For Monday	Friday 4 p.m.
For Tuesday	Monday noon
For Wednesday	Tuesday Noon
For Thursday	Wednesday noon
For Friday	Thursday noon
For Weekend	Wednesday 4 p.m.

Last of Scottsboro Victims Tells:

'WHY I FLED PRISON'

Haywood Patterson, writer of the letter in the adjoining columns, has spent 17 of his 34 years behind prison bars. He escaped last July from Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala., where half of his life was spent.

He was one of nine Negro boys who were dragged from an Alabama freight train on March 25, 1931, and charged with "rape." Ranging in ages from 13 to 18 years, the boys were saved from a mob by a sheriff who wanted the court to handle the case. The court sentenced eight of them, including Haywood Patterson, to the electric chair.

Six years of legal and mass campaigning resulted in the freedom for four of the defendants. Olen Montgomery, Roy Wright, Willie Roberson and Eugene Williams were the freed boys. The then Governor of Alabama, Bibb Graves, promised a defense committee delegation that the other five boys would be pardoned in a compromise offer.

One by one the Scottsboro boys were let out of Kilby Prison on parole. Andy Wright, Clarence Norris, Charlie Weems and Ozzie Powell. Powell was released only in September, 1946.

Patterson, who had shown the most advanced understanding of his case, was serving a sentence of 99 years for an act charged against him while in prison. Last year he was known to have been one of the prisoners flogged by prison authorities.

Patterson's story, and the story of other Negro prisoners whose crimes could never equal those committed against them by the state, is told in his letter. Patterson is asking, in the only way he knows how to ask, that the people who once saved his life, now act to guarantee him a sanctuary. Quick death, it is understandable, would be far more preferable than a return to the conditions he describes in his letter.

The Daily Worker can vouch for the authenticity of the letter and has the assurance of some individuals and organizations — especially the leaders of the Civil Rights Congress —that everything will be done to win Patterson's right to live out his life as a free man.

THE TEXT OF HAYWOOD PATTERSON'S LETTER

EXPOSES SLAVE CONDITIONS AT ATMORE, ALABAMA PENAL FARM, AS 'LIVING HELL'

Yes, I am the Scottsboro boy, namely, Haywood Patterson, and am not a refugee from justice.

I am only a victim of circumstances over which I have had no control. And I do want the people of America to realize that I am not trying to hide from justice but what I have done was just and right. The only unjust thing I did in Alabama was the killing of two state dogs in order to make my escape clear. Now I can't begin to say how sorry I am about this, but it had to be done or else!

Now I ask that the people who are really interested be not deceived by the state of Alabama because they will have you to believe that I am a bad character, the meanest Negro in all the world if you allow them to tell it.

Now I can scarcely describe all the evil and mean things that happened to me. Some I shall call to remembrance of the people of the state of Alabama. How many a time they have been bitter and torn my heart out with their venomous tongues. They have placed many a foul accusation against me. They have disgraced my life and caused me to suffer in prison 18 years under false circumstances. They also have forgotten how they cheated me with their justice.

How cruelly and brutally they have treated me for many gloomy years. And so many years I have slaved, exposed to all sort of weather by the slave drivers. Why, the bosses have made me pull plows, they have used me and others like mules. I got proof for this. One Willie Colman pulled the plow until he gave completely out. The boss in turn whipped the boy with heavy sticks unmercifully on the state farm in Atmore, Ala.

I have seen Negroes' heads rolled up in the doors of cars and beaten. One boss sits in the car whipping him in the face and another boss on the outside of the car whipping the hind part.

Now I was faced with a tough problem. The whole five years I spent in Atmore. I was put on the spot the very first day I was there. The fact is that the bookkeeper, Fenchie Home, being in Scottsboro, he bent over backward trying to get the inmates to put me out saying that I had caused the state a lot of trouble, that I had caused to state to put n-----s on the jury roll to serve as jury.

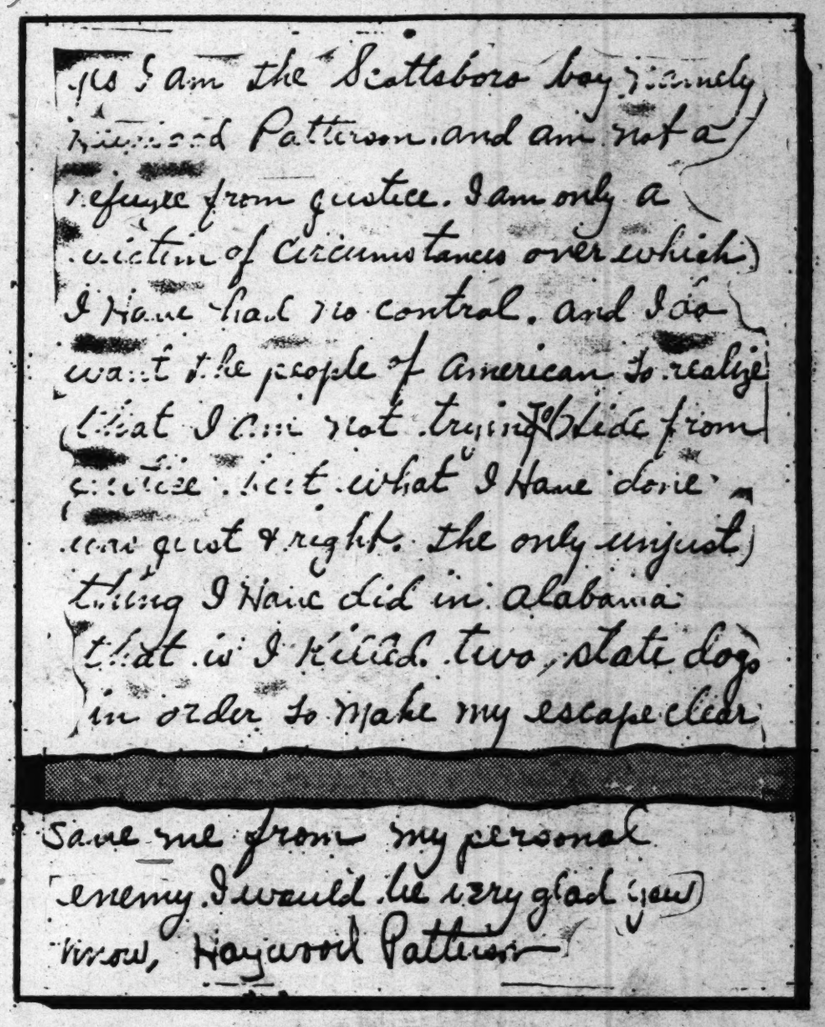
But I was wise. Nobody could play up to me except a friend. But once I got careless and came pretty near getting put out. You see the bosses tried all they could to get the Negroes against me. One of the bosses, Charlie Sidmore, put a weak Negro up to "steal" me [to knife.—Editor] one night. He stole me of course. I got it in the lung, over the heart and arms. But after all I wasn't afraid. I fought him off with my hands until my friends came to my rescue.

Now as far as the Alabama pardons and parole board system are concerned, it is nothing but a slave racket. There is no justice or right in the pardons and parole board of Alabama. You no doubt remember the case of I. B. Berry, who was sent back to Alabama by the state of New York a while ago. The parole board then tried to show that they meant right. Within a short time they paroled Berry, but it was only for a short while, long enough for the public to forget. Then they reached back and got Berry, who is now in prison. They bawled him out, saying, "We will teach you a lesson about going to New York," and they are really teaching him a lesson.

Now it is a terrible shame how Negroes are treated once they become a prisoner. Why they are considered no more as human beings.. Something should be done immediately to prevent the outrageous attacks on the Negro prisoners of the South.

Now as for myself, I have never had a proper chance in life. Of course, since I am restored to freedom and life, I am begging society to please allow me a chance to do good since I have never had a chance. Do not vote for me to go back into a living hell. Please give me the assistance of every possible kind. Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad, you know.

—HAYWOOD PATTERSON.



Yes I am the Scottsboro boy, namely Haywood Patterson and am not a refugee from justice. I am only a victim of circumstances over which I have had no control. and I do want the people of American to realize that I am not trying to hide from justice. but what I have done was just & right. the only unjust thing I have did in alabama that is I killed two, state dogs in order to make my escape clear.

Save me from my personal enemy. I would be very glad you know, Haywood Patterson

The Letter and Signature

THE ORIGINAL SCOTTSBORO DEFENDANTS—Shown at the time of one of their retrials are the nine Scottsboro Boys (left to right): Clarence Norris, Olen Montgomery, Andy Wright, Willie Roberson, Ozie Powell, Roy Wright, Charlie Weems, Eugene Williams and Haywood Patterson. Patterson and his mother are shown in the inset.